"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow fair, slightly warmer; light north winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,986. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SECOND GREAT DRIVE FOR AMIENS BEGUN; GAINS SLIGHT, ALLIED FRONTS HOLDING WELL; AMERICANS IN NEW SECTOR NEAR VERDUN

FOE NOW IS HANDICAPPED

Struggling Through Mud in the Land He Laid Waste in 1916.

AIRMEN HARASS GERMANS

Impede the Movement of Guns and Shell Bodies of Troops at Short Range.

BRITISH BACK IN BILLETS

Resting Up After Continuous Days and Nights of Rear-guard Actions.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 4.—During the last day or two warfare has gone back to conditions like those before the launching of the enemy's offensive, each side testing his enemy's strength at various points by patrols and minor actions and trying find out his immediate intentions. The British capture of the village of Ayette yesterday with six office and nearly 200 men was heartening to the troops as a sign that the tide is turning against the enemy.

Those German storm troops who passed, division through division, and in vast numbers surged after the British rearguards on to the Somme battlefields, and across the country of their old retreat beyond Bapaume and Péronne, leaving a wake of dead and wounded behind them all the way, have not come into a land flowing with milk and honey, nor into cities good to sack.

They have behind them now, as the British had behind them, many miles deep of awful desolation. There is no cover there from wind or rain or high explosives, no billets in which weary soldiers may find dry beds and warmth, no roofs to any houses, no houses, only shell-broken walls far beyond the Somme battlefield and to the furthest range of the British guns.

In 1916 the enemy himself laid waste to everything that could be blown up or burned. He made a bonfire of Bapaume and its surrounding hamlets. He wrecked all the beauty of Péronne with its Rennaisance houses and public buildings. With torches and axes and explosive charges he had destroyed all the habitations over the long belt of country, so that when the British followed they should have no kind of comfort and be aghast at this desolation.

Now they have come back to that waste of their own making and back across the battlefields of the Somme, where for many miles it is more frightful because every kilometer of this earth is a ghastly reminder to these Germans of things they suffered there, of their blood that flowed there in that old blood bath of the Somme, as they called it, and of agonies and tortures in ditches which still wind through this mangled earth, though filled now with rank grass, hiding the bones of men and half-buried bodies, not a pleasant place for German divisions behind their present battle lines, not more pleasant than a cold, wet hell where the spectres of slaughtered men crowd at night around the German sentries and masses of men are sleeping under rain-soaked blankets.

Rain Handicaps the Foe.

It has been raining hard these two nights past and this morning, and I know what those fields of the Somme and up by Contal Maison and Courcelette and along the valley of the Ancre look like after a rain. I know how sticky is the earth there at Pozières, where one's feet sink into the slime. I know how deep are those rain-filled shellholes, and how those undrained trenches become rivers.

For the German gunners trying to drag up field artillery or long-range guns, there is now bog to come through. It is hard work for the German field companies, pressed furiously, to lay narrow-gauge lines over these deserts according to the orders of the high command, who insist on the lines being run out almost as quickly as their men advance in attack, so that the material of war may be brought up. Their railheads and

Continued on Page Three.

Airmen Rain Death and Havoc on Coblenz, Treves, Cologne

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—Dispatches to Les Nouvelles state that on the occasion of the last allied raid on Coblenz twenty-six persons were killed and 100 wounded. Great damage was done, the railroad station being demolished. In the last raid on Treves sixty were killed and hundreds were wounded, the railroad station was damaged, and streets in the neighborhood were heaped with ruins.

In the raid last week the Cologne station was hit and many buildings were demolished. A troop train standing in the station was struck and many occupants were killed or wounded. The Emperor visited the spot the following day.

KAISER CONSULTS ON CZERNIN SPEECH

Kuehlmann Soon to Deliver an Address in Behalf of Germany.

JUNKER PRESS DISTRUSTFUL

Criticises Vienna for Moderation, but Berlin Liberals Welcome Speech.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—At an important conference held today at German headquarters between the Emperor, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, and Dr. Richard F. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, Count Czernin's speech was discussed, among other matters. It is understood that Dr. von Kühlmann will deliver an important speech at his earliest opportunity.

Count Czernin is expected at Berlin and at headquarters early next week.

Alleged Clemenceau Offer Pleases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 4.—The popular papers in Berlin have much to say in praise of Count Czernin's speech, while the organs of the extreme Right are anything but charmed. The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"As in the Dual Monarchy, so will Count Czernin's speech make the best impression in all German circles. Among the many oratorical efforts of the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs that of yesterday distinguished itself explicitly by a cordial tone that will find a hearty echo in the countries of our allies. The effect of his conviction and the courage with which he comments on the further development of the war cannot fail to be noted in either camp.

"In Germany the manner in which he dealt with Clemenceau's famous peace offer gives us cause for especial satisfaction."

In its Stock Exchange report the same paper says that the Czernin speech affected large circles of business men most favorably and did much to strengthen firm confidence in the near future, stimulating business to a remarkable degree.

Alsace Not the Only Obstacle.

The Vossische Zeitung reminds Count Czernin that the Teutonic war aims are not exhausted merely with the maintenance of the status quo in Alsace-Lorraine.

"He should know," urges the paper, "that the present offensive in the west, though it is carried on on French soil and costs much French blood, is really directed against England. The guns of the allied monarchies are not supposed to conquer a world empire for us, but merely to shake off a tyrant.

"Only by taking this problem into consideration may Austria-Hungary be able to judge what hopes Germany may base on the disposition of mind of Wilson. Austria's hopes in that respect seem quite considerable, judging from yesterday's speech. Perhaps Czernin thinks that Wilson's opinion regarding Alsace-Lorraine differs considerably from that of Lloyd George, or perhaps he has an idea that Wilson will sacrifice this demand of France sooner than his English ally, who will certainly do so when the time comes.

"However, our hope in Wilson will not rise until the Anglo-Saxon solidarity of interest in the great questions of world politics has ceased to exist. This is more to our own vital interest than to bleed France to death could ever be. He who wants to be our friend must demonstrate it to our strongest enemy, not to the weakest."

The Tageblatt says:

"Count Czernin emphasizes the fact that he formulated his answers to Clemenceau's plain offer with the full consent of Wilhelmstrasse, from which we conclude that the German Government still sticks to its declaration that all questions except Alsace-Lorraine may be solved in a council of nations, and necessitates no further bloodshed. As to the reduction of armaments,

Continued on Page Three.

TONIGHT—Moulin Rouge Ball, Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St.—Advt.

OUR MEN ON MEUSE HILLS

Germans Raid Listening Post Soon After the Troops Arrive.

BEATEN OFF BY OUR FIRE

Their Fruitless Effort Comes After Long Inactivity Because of the Terrain.

ARMIES WELL INTRENCHED

Soldiers Occupy Excellent Dugouts Built During the Prolonged Quiet.

President Sends Greetings to Our Troops in France

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 4, (By The Associated Press.)—This week's issue of The Stars and Stripes, the soldiers' weekly, will contain the following message from President Wilson:

"Please convey to the officers and men of our expeditionary forces my warmest greetings on this, the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into this great war for liberty, and say to them that we all have not only greatly admired and been very proud of the way they have so far accounted for themselves, but also have the utmost confidence that in every sense they will prove to be of the finest metal of free men."

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 4, (Associated Press.)—American forces are now occupying a sector on the Meuse heights, south of Verdun.

This announcement was released for publication tonight simultaneously with a statement that the enemy raided one of the American listening posts in this sector following a heavy bombardment.

The raid was made against one of the few positions in this region where it is feasible, because of the terrain, to conduct operations without heavy loss to the attacking forces. The enemy first vigorously bombarded the American first line and the communication trenches, zigzagging up the hillside, and then sent over a raiding party, which swarmed about the listening post.

The further progress of the enemy was halted by a strong fire from the American first and second lines, and, as a consequence, the enemy can hardly claim success.

Because of the topography of the Meuse heights region there has been little severe fighting there for many months, and the opposing forces took advantage of the inactivity to construct fine dugouts, many of them being lighted by electricity. Each side enjoys the advantage of excellent observation posts, and shells echo among the surrounding hills, which are covered with Spring flowers.

The other American sectors were reported quiet today.

The Germans sent in a few shells in the sector northwest of Toul, but the enemy airplanes were fairly active in patrolling.

FOE STILL SCOFFS AT US.

German Writer Thinks We Are in France Merely to Get Business.

AMSTERDAM, March 22, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—"America's aid is gaining gradually in importance with respect to the coming decision," writes Karl Rosner, the war correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin on the western front. He says:

"The value of America's assistance, which formerly was confined to supplies of all kinds of materials and equipment, has grown as the Germans have been getting their hands free in the east. It is of especial importance to Germany's opponents, inasmuch as American divisions are expected to replace the Russians and Rumanians.

"The German Chief Command, however, possesses fairly full knowledge of

Continued on Page Four.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
7th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Eves. 8—Matinee Tomorrow at 2.—Advt.

American Troops to Aid on Home Service in England

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Co.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 4.—Evidence that America understands the great rôle she is to play in the war is received here with immense satisfaction. Today's announcement that additional American troops will do home service in England, thus freeing British reinforcements for the front, is regarded as indicating practical co-operation which will give the quickest and best results.

SIGHT OF OUR MEN DEPRESSES ENEMY

For Four Days Prisoners in Camp Watch American Army Marching to Battle.

FRENCH CROSS FOR FOUR

Germans Finally Smash the Pie Cart—Pershing Pays for a Pig He Killed.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From a Staff Correspondent.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, April 4.—The saddest men in Northern France today are the boche inmates of a French prison camp back of the American lines and facing a road which for the last four days has been filled with American soldiers being shifted in accordance with the plans for their participation in the big struggle to the west. It is the first time the Americans have used this particular road in force, and the first time the boche prisoners have had a chance to sight the boys in brown who have come to France to help end the Kaiser's reign of terror, and they are impressed and depressed.

By special permission of the officers in charge I talked with the prisoners at length. Some of them had been captured within the last twenty days. They said they had been told not to fear the Americans, because the U-boats would never permit them to get to France. They expressed the greatest concern as they watched the long khaki lines of infantry and field artillery, and pressed me to know how many Americans were in France, and how many more were coming.

In the Prisoners' Camp.

It was the first pleasant day for a week. The prison camp is on a hill overlooking miles of beautiful Northern France, which lay basking in the Spring sun. The boches were mostly lying about in the warm sunshine, talking and reading. As our car drew up all saluted stiffly. I was at once impressed by the diverse appearance of the German privates. Men of evident culture were side by side with wooden-looking blockheads.

A French officer took us through the camp, which held the members of several famous Prussian regiments. The camp proper is inclosed in a stockade of elaborately placed barbed wire.

The barracks, with its long buildings, was clean except for muddy floors. The beds were in two tiers, and appeared comfortable. In one corner of the barracks we found an ingenious marionette theatre.

The French officer, who spoke little German, was trying to converse with one prisoner, when another saluted and addressed me in perfect English, explaining the working of the theatre. Then he told me he was an officer of a Berlin dry goods house having connections with Stern Brothers of New York and Marshall Field of Chicago. Before the war, he said, he had never been out of Germany. He learned English in a Berlin college.

I asked him what he thought about America being in the war. He said:

"I was made a prisoner about five weeks ago. I had heard that America was in the war. This was denied for a long time by the high German officers. When I was captured, the men in the ranks were being told that Americans could not get to France because of the U-boats. I had no idea that there were so many Americans

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

100,000 MEN ASSAIL FRENCH

Terrific Assaults Near Moreuil Give the Foe Two Villages.

FRENCH HOLD HEIGHTS NEAR

By Counterattacks Petain's Men Retain Their Grip on Grivesnes.

FOE IS VERY DETERMINED

Seems Bent on Making Headway at Any Cost, Says Paris Bulletin.

PARIS, April 4.—German troops, numbering well over 100,000 men, delivered a terrific attack today against the French along a front of nearly nine miles, from Grivesnes to north of the Amiens-Roye road.

They were met with a storm of fire from the French guns, and although the assaults were repeated time after time, they succeeded in gaining only a small section of ground.

The French retained Grivesnes, but the Germans occupied the villages of Morisel (across the Avre River from Moreuil) and Mailly-Raineval, (three miles southwest of Moreuil.)

The announcement by the War Office tonight of this new offensive also says that by a powerful counterattack the French kept their hold on Grivesnes.

The day report of the War Office told of heavy artillery fighting last night on the same front north of Montdidier. In raids in Champagne and on the Verdun front the French took prisoners, and also captured two machine guns.

The night communication is as follows:

The battle was resumed this morning with extreme violence in the region north of Montdidier, and still continues. On a front of about fifteen kilometers, (nine miles,) from Grivesnes as far as north of the road between Amiens and Roye, the Germans attacked with enormous forces, showing a firm determination to break through our front at any cost. Up to the present we have identified by prisoners eleven enemy divisions.

Our troops with intrepid courage resisted the shock of the assailant masses, who were mowed down by our artillery fire.

Despite their efforts, ten times repeated, the Germans suceeded, at the cost of sanguinary sacrifices, in gaining only a few hundred meters by terrain and occupying the villages of Mailly-Raineval, and Morisel, the neighboring heights of which we hold.

Grivesnes, which was attacked with particular violence, remained in the hands of our troops, who, after having broken down all the assaults, counterattacked with vigor and realized progress at this point.

Between Montdidier and Lassigny there was great activity by the two artilleries.

The day statement reads:

The artillery fighting became very violent during the night in the region north of Montdidier.

Northwest of Rheims, in the Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) French troops penetrated German trenches at several points, bringing back thirty prisoners and two machine guns.

German raids east of Rheims, in Avocourt Wood and north of St. Dié, were without success.

There is nothing to report elsewhere.

GERMANY DEPORTS FRENCH TO RUSSIA

PARIS, April 3.—One thousand French civilians from the occupied districts of Northern France have been sent to Russia by the Germans and are being forced to perform hard labor, according to information obtained by Baron Cochin, a former Cabinet member.

These civilians, 400 of whom are women, are among those whom Germany offered to exchange for Alsatians who have escaped to France. They were sent to Russia after the rejection of the proposal, which Germany attempted to place before the French Government through the Holy See and Baron Cochin.

Germans See Signs of an Allied Counteroffensive: Some Think Foch's Mobile Army Is in the Field

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 4.—While most of the German military writers and correspondents at the front believe that the Allies are preparing for an open field battle around Amiens, Lieut. Gen. Baron von Ardenne thinks that an Anglo-French-American counteroffensive in which Foch's mobile army will play the principal part has already begun.

Several reports from the front say that nearly all the prisoners taken by General von Hutier's army in the last few days have been Frenchmen, while before that they were almost exclusively Englishmen. These Frenchmen all wore brand new uniforms and had splendid new equipment, indicating that they belonged to formations not recently in action and possibly part of Foch's mobile army.

Wilhelm Hegeler, in a telegram to the Berliner Tageblatt on March 30, says:

"Large bodies of troops are being massed in front of Amiens."

This, with the fierce allied attacks between the Luce and the Avre, which the official German Headquarters report this afternoon says were repulsed by the Germans, causing heavy losses to the Allies, chimes in with General Ardenne's view, who represents the situation as follows:

"Clemenceau's prediction that the first week in April would bring a decisive battle and victory has proved correct in part, for the month began with the first great Anglo-French counterattack, which of course may be decisive. By the capture of Montdidier and Albert the seam of the Anglo-French front has been already seriously loosened. It would break down completely if the Germans succeeded in taking Amiens."

PARIS CONFIDENCE RISING HIGHER

Gen. Delacroix, in the Temps, Hints at Move to Cut Off German Army.

RELIANCE IN FOCH'S SKILL

German Blow Parried, Clemenceau Says—Refugees Bring More Hopeful Feeling.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 4.—The French are the last people to indulge themselves in unfounded optimism. Faith without works is repugnant to them. It means something, therefore, to find on all sides increasing confidence in holding the boche. The margin between the present front and the vital lines to the west is too narrow for comfort, but the most careful commentators regard this condition as superficial, and, penetrating more deeply into the inner situation, see Foch's hand on a secret spring which may control the whole German position.

General Delacroix, in the Temps, puts into an expert's terms what everybody is beginning to hope. He says that in marching on Montdidier the Germans have fallen into an error similar to that of von Kluck in passing in front of the intreched camp of Paris before the battle of the Marne. If the consequences of this movement toward the west have not yet developed owing to the Allies having had to utilize all immediately available reserves to meet the German drive, the effect of the German error must appear as soon as the allied strategic reserves are able to come into action.

Hint at Big Allied Stroke.

The Germans have seen this danger coming, says General Delacroix, and have anticipated it by adopting the fundamental principle of attacking in order to defend themselves, but they overlooked the tenacity of the Allies. The British, on the one hand, by their stubborn resistance, have forced the Germans to slow down, while the French have delivered a counterattack on the enemy's left flank and gained ground at Montchel and elsewhere, which now enables them to maintain a threat against the German central lines of communication.

General Delacroix foreshadows in veiled language the possible cutting off of the German Army as a result of a French counteroffensive along the side of the new German salient, and hints that this menace may become a reality whenever General Foch feels that the right moment has come.

Parried Blow, Says Premier.

Further evidence of the optimistic feeling here is reflected by Marcel Hutin, who writes in the Echo de Paris:

"I talked last night with Clemenceau, who had just come back from the front. The Premier's countenance was that of great days. He was radiant. I felt that what he had seen or heard up there where he had been

Continued on Page Two.

"HER COUNTRY"—HARRIS THEATRE.
The play you cannot afford to miss.—Advt.

BRITISH ARE FIRM ON AMIENS LINE

London Considers German Success at Hamel a Purely Local Advantage.

SUSPECTS STRATEGIC RUSE

Teutons May Be Covering, It Is Hinted, a Design to Strike Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—The War Office communiqué tonight, followed by Field Marshal Haig's report, excited the keenest interest in London. There was at first a disposition to believe that the report marked the resumption of the German offensive on a grand scale, but later consideration made this appear doubtful.

Today's fighting between the Somme and the Avre was the heaviest reported this week. The German attack was aimed directly at Amiens, but the results achieved are not, at the time of writing, considered to be very important. The advance in the neighborhood of Hamel is described as a purely local advantage which does not materially alter the situation in the Amiens sector.

The question most debated is whether the offensive has been resumed with the full support of heavy guns. It is suggested that it is too early for a resumption of the offensive with full support from heavy guns and too late for a successful resumption without them.

The days which have elapsed since the German line was established must have witnessed a great growth of trenches and barbed wire along it, while the wet weather and the state of the old Somme battlefield cannot have been favorable to the bringing up of artillery. It may be that the enemy is aiming rather at fixing allied attention on the possibility of his reaching Amiens, while he is giving his own to the preparation of an offensive somewhere else.

Meanwhile it may be observed that the possibilities of an immediate counterthrust by the Allies have also dwindled away, and a new German salient with its head too near Amiens for that city to remain of much use to the Allies, must be looked upon as one of the established facts of the trench line for the present.

ENGLAND DIDN'T START WAR

Perseus Cites von Jagow's Testimony in Addition to Lichnowsky's.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—There is an interesting little piece of evidence of the effect produced in the comparatively sober circles in Germany by the memoranda of Lichnowsky and von Jagow.

In the Berlin Tageblatt Captain Persius deals again with the U-boat problem, and in between the lines there is a good deal of pessimism to be noticed. He places the available world tonnage at 37,000,000, and the sinkings during the year, he says, amount to 8,000,000 tons.

Each man can draw a conclusion for himself, the Captain says cautiously, regarding the further duration of the struggle at sea.

Then he warns the people against thinking that England can be starved and concludes by advocating a peace by agreement, with the remark that "an understanding ought to be easier, now that we have heard from two opposing sources, from von Jagow and Lichnowsky, that England was not responsible for the war as has been believed hitherto in wide circles in Germany."

HEAVY BLOW AT BRITISH

Haig's Right and Centre Hold, But His Left Is Pressed Back.

GROUND LOST NEAR HAMEL

The Germans Also Make Progress Toward Vaire Wood, Southwest of Town.

BATTLE ON 16-MILE FRONT

From the Somme to Grivesnes the Allies Breast Foe's Assaults All Day.

"Fresh Successes" Are Won, Is Berlin's Official Report

BERLIN, April 4, (via London.)—"During the continuation of our attack south of the Somme, fresh successes have been won," says the official communication from army headquarters tonight. It goes on:

As reprisals for the French bombardment of our shelters in Laon in the last few days, Rheims has been subjected to our fire.

The day bulletin from Headquarters is as follows:

Fighting activity revived south of the Somme. By means of surprise and after strong artillery preparation the enemy during the early morning and afternoon four times vainly endeavored to recapture heights wrested from him southwest of Moreuil. This attack broke down with heavy losses.

Before Verdun and at Parroy Wood there was at times a more lively firing engagement.

LONDON, April 4. — German forces today renewed their offensive in the crucial area between the Somme and the Avre and southwesterly to Grivesnes, [a battle front of about sixteen miles,] and made some gains there. This is the region nearest to Amiens.

The British and French lines were subjected to heavy attacks early in the morning, and these assaults were still continuing when Field Marshal Haig telegraphed his official report from British Headquarters tonight.

On the right and centre the British forces held fast, but on the left, says Haig, the lines were forced back "a short distance" in the neighborhood of Hamel, (about a mile south of the Somme and twelve miles east of Amiens.) The night bulletin of the War Office adds that the Germans gained at this point also, in the direction of the Vaire Wood, (less than a mile southwest of Hamel.)

The French troops to the immediate right of the British also felt the heavy weight of the German attack, and lost some ground to the enemy between the Luce and Avre Rivers.

Germans Repulsed at Albert.

On the north of the Somme Hindenburg's troops attacked the British line just west of Albert this afternoon and suffered a complete repulse.

Field Marshal Haig's report is as follows:

After heavy artillery preparation the enemy launched a strong attack this morning on the whole front between the Somme and Avre Rivers. On the right and centre of the British lines the attacking German infantry were repulsed, but on the left the weight of the assault succeeded in pressing back our troops for a short distance in the neighborhood of Hamel, on the south bank of the Somme. The fighting is continuing in this area.

Early in the afternoon the enemy also attacked our line west of Albert and was completely repulsed.

During the last few days there has been heavy fighting south of the River Luce. A Canadian cavalry brigade greatly distinguished itself in many successful actions, both mounted and dismounted.

The night bulletin of the War Office reads:

North of the Somme there is no change.

South of the Somme the enemy

launched heavy attacks early this morning on the British and French forces, and on the British front made progress in the direction of Hamel and Vaire Wood.

On the remainder of the British front all attacks were beaten back with considerable loss. The fighting still continues.

On the French front, immediately on our right, the enemy gained ground in the angle between the Rivers Luce and Avre.

The day statement of the War Office says:

During the night a German machine-gun post in the neighborhood of Hebuterne was rushed by our troops and the machine gun captured. A few prisoners were brought in on other parts of the battle front.

Beyond hostile artillery activity at different points on the battle front, and also in the Menin road and Passchendaele sectors there is nothing further to report.

Air Fleets in Battle.

The official statement on aviation issued by the War Office tonight reads:

Wednesday was again unfavorable for flying, but this did not prevent our airplanes from making several flights to reconnoitre the battle front and attack ground targets with bombs and machine guns. One fight occurred during a clear interval between two very large formations of our own and enemy machines. Otherwise hostile aircraft were not very active.

Nine German machines were shot down, three were driven down out of control, and one hostile balloon was destroyed. Five of our airplanes are missing.

OUR AGREEMENT FREES RESERVES FOR FOCH

Allies Are Greatly Heartened, but the Anxious Period Is Not Yet Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—From an authoritative quarter it was learned today that the Entente Allies felt that with the passing of the first stage of the German offensive the point of supreme peril had passed, but that the situation was still such as to occasion anxiety.

It is felt that the joint action of the British, French, and American Governments will be able to prevent any rupture of the allied lines, but nevertheless further steps are being taken by the London, Washington, and Paris Governments to deal with any possible contingency.

The putting of the allied forces under the supreme command of General Foch and the measures taken to pool the man power of the three leading Entente powers in a common front against the enemy, as well as the measures taken by President Wilson for rushing reinforcements to Europe, have greatly strengthened the morale of the Entente.

The utilization of the American forces in France which are on the march to the battlefront has enabled General Foch to increase his available strategic reserves, and the placing of other Americans on sectors of the old French front, relieving veteran French soldiers, now en route to Picardy, has also been of value. It is understood that British reserves are being sent across from England, this being possible under the assurance that reinforcements would be sent over as quickly as possible from this country.

The shipment of American reinforcements now has priority for the moment over the shipment of everything else, even the foodstuffs. While the food situation abroad will be taken care of, the army and navy will strain every effort to move troops from the United States.

It is learned that when the need of man power was presented by Premier Lloyd George to President Wilson through the British Ambassador, Lord Reading, the President at once set the necessary machinery in motion. The President's decision to place the man power of the nation immediately at the disposal of the Allies enabled them to employ their own reserves with the assurance that their places would be filled. The moral advantage of the decision of the President was declared in an Entente quarter today to be as important as the military advantage.

It was asserted that the realization of the need of a commander in chief on the western front was brought about not by reverses suffered, but by the evident purpose of Germany to try to separate the British and French armies. This showed the danger from such an event.

REPORT AUSTRIA READY FOR DRIVE IN ITALY

Only Favorable Weather Is Awaited, Advices in Washington Indicate.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Indications that the Austrians are waiting only for favorable weather to launch another attack upon the Italian front were reported today in an official dispatch from Rome.

"Some military critics," says the dispatch, "are of the opinion that Austria intends to await the results of the offensive in France before undertaking to deliver the blow against Italy, but great preparations are carried on by the Austrians without interruption, and all the forces formerly operating in Rumania under Mackensen have now been placed at our front.

"Italian aviators report that the Austrians are transferring large bodies of troops from the Piave line to the mountain zones. Evidently the Austrian commands have realized the impossibility of breaking through the Italian resistance along the Piave and regard the mountain lines as more suited for the invasion of Italy.

"Lately the Austrians have undertaken the construction of new fortifications along the Livenza and the Tagliamento Rivers, adopting a new system consisting of points of support with several bridgeheads, employing in this work Italian prisoners and the civilian population of the invaded Italian provinces."

Action Against Lichnowsky.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—The National Zeitung states that proceedings against Prince Lichnowsky have been started as a result of his memorandum fixing the blame of the war on Germany.

SIGHT OF OUR MEN DEPRESSES ENEMY

Continued from Page One.

here as I have seen in the last three days."

"Don't you think the Allies will win now?" I asked.

Instantly his face lost its kindly look. He straightened up and, saluting, said curtly:

"I am a German."

I asked him if he wanted to see the Kaiser lose.

Again he saluted and said:

"I am a German."

One Not Anxious to Go Back.

Not so loyal was another prisoner who said he was glad America was in the war to end it soon, and that he would never go back to Germany to live again.

French officers said the prisoners were much depressed at the presence of thousands of American soldiers and became surly after seeing them. With few exceptions the prisoners appeared to be below par intellectually, although of good physique. The chef of a well-known German hotel is among the prisoners, and is cook both for the boche and French officers. He is made to eat some of every dish prepared. I asked what the prisoners had, and was told that in the morning they had the regular French petit déjeuner of bread and café au lait, for noonday soup, meat, vegetables, and coffee, and for dinner about the same. I was astounded to find that sugar was given to the prisoners when the French people cannot get any. Even at the Café de la Paix and the Ritz in Paris saccharine syrup is served, but no sugar. The prisoners are by no means overworked, and appeared content. I was told that in the last nine months there had been only seven attempts to escape.

Across the smiling valley could be heard the hammer blows of carpenters busy building a camp for prisoners taken by the Americans. It looks as though it will be a big camp, with the whole plain supplying ample room for extension. As I departed on a little road down the hill my car was halted by passing boys in brown. Looking back for a farewell sight of France's unwelcome but well-treated guests, I saw their faces pressed against the wall of cattle wire, watching with pained surprise the sturdy Americans marching by and wondering how many more there were.

Message to American Parents.

On the eve of the departure of the United States forces for the plains of Picardy to take part in the great struggle, Major J. M. T. Finney of Johns Hopkins, commanding the surgical work of the American expeditionary force, asked THE NEW YORK TIMES to say to the mothers and fathers of the American soldiers that those who are wounded will get the best attention the most advanced medical and surgical science of the world can give.

World-famous surgeons will accompany the American fighters. They will have the fullest equipment and the best facilities possible. It is admitted that the armies of the United States forces now in France have the best medical and surgical equipment of all. The medical service of the army is organized fully. The American Red Cross has enormous facilities, and is ready to supply any lack of equipment and materials.

United States Army surgeons served with the other armies, getting an intimate knowledge of the development of war surgery, and an important part of the medical work of the British and French forces in the great battle now on was aided by American physicians and surgeons. The American medical profession is splendidly represented in France, four-fifths of the most famous American surgeons being at the service of the Allies' fighting men.

"It is fitting at this time," said Major Finney, "to let the people in America know that our boys will lack no surgical care that can be given them. They will get as good care as any soldiers, and better than most. The best men of the profession in America are here to give their skill and ability. Our equipment is up to the mark, and our personnel of the best. I know the men with the organization, and know what they can do.

"I have today inspected the medical equipment of the first Americans to go to the French-British front and have found everything in tiptop condition. The experience of our surgeons in other armies and the ability of the best of the American medical profession should give reassurance to any anxious friends and relatives back home.

Nearly All Wounded Recover.

"It is also proper to remind the folks back home that the experience of the British Army shows that 95 per cent. of the men wounded return well to the battle front. Our record will be at least as good."

The experience of the officers has shown that the Americans have an excellent disregard of shellfire, so far as morale goes, but mind the gas more. The men who go have had the most training in gas warfare. On this point Major Finney said:

"It is well to bear in mind that a relatively small percentage of the soldiers in the gassed areas are gas casualties and that of those sent to the hospitals fully 90 per cent. recover. The Americans are in good physical shape, and any wounded should bear up well.

"I shall be very grateful if this message, expressed through THE NEW YORK TIMES, will assure American mothers and fathers that any sacrifice their sons may be called upon to make will be the smallest the best medical and surgical science can effect."

The American forces will make use of the French and British field hospitals while serving with the allied armies, and any wounded will be relayed to our base hospitals in this section and other parts of France. It is generally conceded that the medical section of the War Department at this time is the most completely organized of any section of the American expeditionary force. The Red Cross has enormous medical stores in this section and in Paris which can be called upon if needed.

War Crosses for Americans.

Four Americans have received the Croix de Guerre from the French commander for heroism in the Chemin des Dames sector, when the Germans drove against the Americans and French. One is Automobile Major Harold Estes, who was in the last American vehicle to leave. He stopped under a hot fire to rescue two French officers left alone on the field and took them to a hospital. The cross was also awarded to Lieutenant Ralph Hopkins, Private Joe Johnson, Estes's chauffeur, and Private Dodge, who were in the car.

The French officers speak in the highest terms of the Americans getting away material in the face of the German onslaught. They feared for a time that much material would fall into the hands of the Germans, but the American railhead forces, loading many hundred of cars in a few days, stuck until all the equipment was safely away.

Pershing's Auto Kills a Pig.

General Pershing's automobile, on a return trip from an inspection of the American front, struck a young pig, killing it. The pig was the sole posession of an aged woman impoverished by the war and was being raised for the market next Fall. Weeping profusely, she told the villagers of her misfortune and was comforted by being told "C'est la guerre." Meanwhile the American commander, knowing the condition of many of the good people in this romantic but suffering section of France, sent out an investigator, who reported the seriousness to the old woman of the loss of the pig. Consequently the old woman now has received 100 francs from General Pershing. In addition, she sold the pig to American soldiers at a good price. She doesn't know who killed the pig because General Pershing does not use the road by her house.

The General's action in paying for the pig were specially magnanimous, because it is the generally accepted rule of all armies that pigs and chickens are in the road at the owners' risk during war, which demands fast travel by automobiles.

Germans Hit a Food Cart.

After four days of effort and the expenditure of many hundreds of shells the Germans today blew to the four points of the compass a truckload of doughnuts and pies standing in the road a mile back of the American lines. Last Sunday the truck started for the front line with the Salvation Army's Easter gifts for the boys in the trenches. It broke down in sight of the enemy, who started a shelling which they kept up unsuccessfully Monday and Tuesday.

On Tuesday night a hundred soldiers volunteered and tried to rescue the pies and doughnuts, but retired before the shellfire and gas. This morning the boches got the range and ruined the apple pies completely. It was the only truck the Salvation Army had at that point, so today the Red Cross, Quartermaster and engineers all offered trucks to take another batch of doughnuts and pies to the front lines trench, and all are anxious for the honor.

The plight of the Easter doughnuts and pies was known all over the American sector, and the news of their loss today was received with the keenest regret all along the line.

An American officer stopped at the Salvation Army hut and gave the brave girls 20 francs to buy fleur for more doughnuts. He accompanied the gift with a promise to make the boches pay dearly for their unforgivable vandalism.

The German observers were unusually active along the American line yesterday, eight balloons being up. It is believed that in that manner they got the range of the doughnut truck, all the ground around which is spotted with shellholes. Their fire stopped as soon as the doughnuts and pies were smashed.

Heroic British Wounded.

When the German drive against the allied front started, the American Army Medical Service sent a detachment of four surgeons to aid the British.

Today one of them reached the army headquarters. The other three are missing, and it is not known whether they were captured, wounded, or killed.

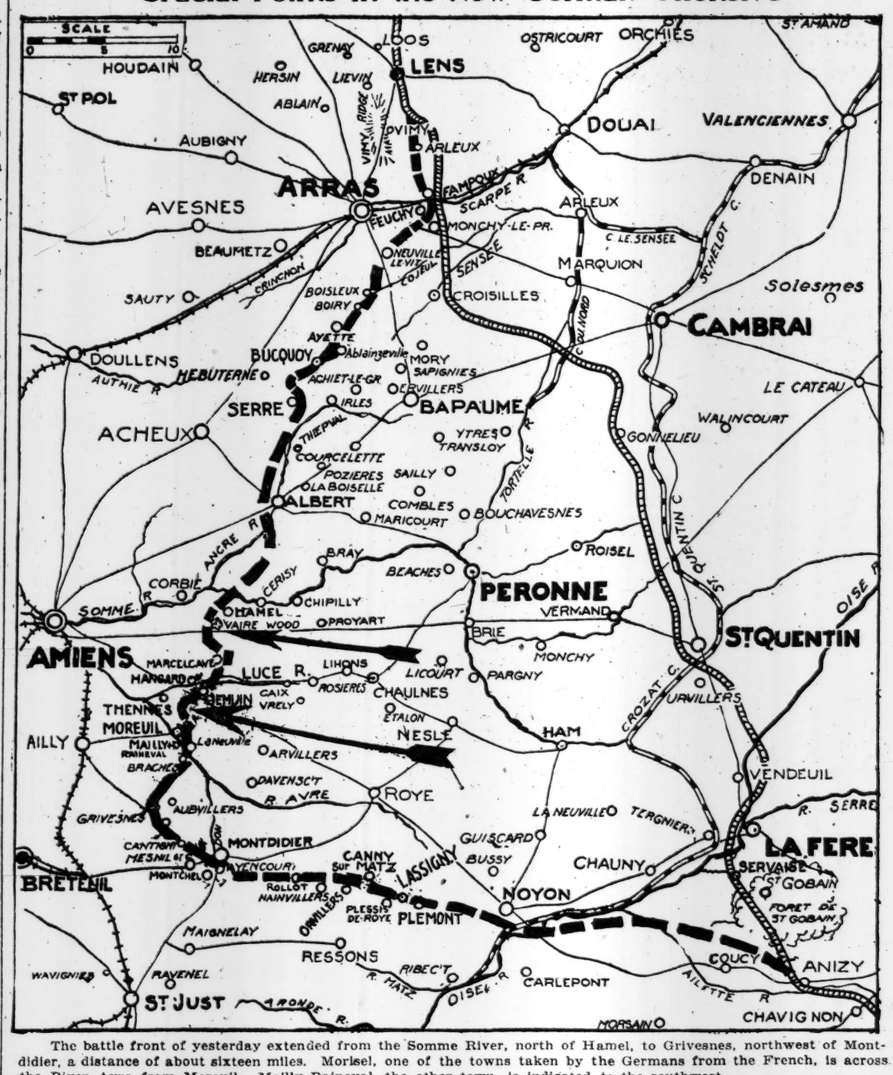
Striking stories of the Spartan spirit of the British wounded are told here. One is that there were 300 wounded in a field hospital, and there were accommodations for taking away only forty.

Surgeons went through to select the fortunate ones. Not one Englishman asked to be favored, but scores of them, when approached, pointed to others, saying, "Take them first."

Two medical officers of high rank came to the American front today to make an inspection of an advanced station. It was necessary for them to leave their automobile at a point two miles back and proceed on foot along a road in sight of the foe, in company with fifteen men.

The Germans got the range of the party, which had traveled not more than 100 yards when shrapnel began to fall about them. A moment later there was a spectacle of two world-famous surgeons spoiling their natty uniforms by lying flat in the muddy road. They soon beat a retreat to their car and speeded away, deciding that the inspection would have to wait.

Crucial Points in the New German Offensive



The battle front of yesterday extended from the Somme River, north of Hamel, to Grivesnes, northwest of Montdidier, a distance of about sixteen miles. Morisel, one of the towns taken by the Germans from the French, is across the River Avre from Moreuil. Mailly-Raineval, the other town, is indicated to the southwest.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Germans, it appears, are about to launch another attack. After three days of relative idleness, spent both in recuperating from their first effort and in getting up reinforcements of both men and artillery, the battle which is to decide the fate of Europe is about to break out again with all the strength which the German command can put behind it. The heavy losses and the final check suffered by Germany in the last two weeks may have discouraged her leaders. It has not eliminated the necessity of Germany continuing the attack. She has started out with a definite object. She has thrown into the balance all of her reserves, which, however, have not been used up yet by more than half; she has heralded through her advance notices the great battle which she was going to wage and win. She has been checked, by weather if we credit the German press, but she must still go on.

To stop after all of the advertising her offensive has received will be to acknowledge her defeat. Her effort has cost her hundreds of thousands of her best effectives. She cannot explain away this sacrifice or justify it by the gain of the square miles of territory she has made. She must win or go down. World power or downfall is the issue. Out of this battle one or the other must emerge as the final result. Germany is not distracted by the situation in the east. Russia is no longer able to force a division of her forces. All that she has which can add to her fighting strength is concentrated on the western front and has been so concentrated for some weeks. It is Germany's final effort, launched with the full resources of the empire, carefully and thoroughly mobilized for this one attempt to win. If it fails, Germany must wait while the strength of the Allies continues to grow through the augmentation of America and then will come the end.

These are the undeniable facts which Germany must face and is now facing. Therefore she must go on regardless of cost, even though the chances of winning grow less with each passing day.

As the battle stands today it is a German defeat. But what will tomorrow bring? We have reason to believe the same as yesterday. Germany has clearly lost two important advantages; those of surprise and initiative. The Allies, at the time Germany launched her great attack, had not dared to concentrate against it. They were pinned to their positions not only until the attack was launched but until it had developed to the point where it was positively established that it was not a diversion to distract attention from some other quarter of the field. Only then could they begin to collect their reserves to meet the danger. Before this was completed, before Germany was matched, the Somme had been reached. But on the Somme, the British and French, although wearied by incessant fighting against a foe numerically their superior, stood their ground and brought Germany to a halt. But now there can be no surprise; the battleground is fixed. Germany must attack between certain limits which she herself has imposed. While the time of the attack may be somewhat indefinite, it can be fixed within thirty-six hours. There can be no surprise.

As to the initiative, its chief value lies in the ability to select the field of battle. Take this away and the value is lost; but for the reasons stated such selection is not for Germany to make now. It will do her no good to open the fight elsewhere. If she does she only scatters her efforts in such a way that nothing can be gained anywhere. Moreover, this is not the German way. Germany has begun every attack with a fixed objective. She has kept hammering at this objective until she either took it or was defeated. There is no flexibility either in the German military machine or in the German plan. They are both the products of the German mind, which is in itself inflexible. For these reasons Germany has lost the value of the initiative.

The Allies now know where, within relatively narrow limits, the attacks of the future must fall. They have already massed to meet them. Not only have they gathered their men but, with shorter lines of communication and with better transportation facilities, since Germany must bring up her supplies over the ground she herself laid waste, have rushed to the front vast supplies of both guns and ammunition. Germany, then, must rely solely on the brute strength of her men and on their ability man for man to outfight the British, the French, and the Americans. And man for man the German soldier is inferior to that of any of her enemies. The prospect of a German victory, therefore, does not seem to be particularly bright.

This was exemplified in the fighting of yesterday, and from this fighting we may draw a happy augury of the future. After a hurricane of artillery fire the German infantry went forward to the attack on the entire front between the Somme and the Avre, a distance of over ten miles. This front is the vital sector, since in order to press forward the point she has created at Montdidier she must, in order to be safe, widen out the sides. In the south, between the Avre and the Luce, her attack was completely repulsed. It gained nothing, recorded no advance. In the centre, about Marcelcave, the results were exactly the same. In the north, along the Somme, minor gains only resulted in the neighborhood of Hamel. These were of no importance up to the time the reports were filed. This was better than might have been looked for. It was to have been expected that the lines of battle would move slowly westward, a few hundred yards at a time. Thus have all the great battles of the war in the west gone, the attacks gradually dying out until the offensive was ended. But the first attempt at a renewal has made the check positive. Germany is still being outfought.

PARIS CONFIDENCE RISING HIGHER

Continued from Page One.

had impressed him very favorably. I do not know why, but I have an idea that yesterday was a great day for France and for the Allies.

"I asked Clemenceau for his impression of the military situation. He replied, 'An excellent impression—an impression of the very best.'

"'Do you authorize me to repeat that?' I asked. 'I authorize you,' he answered. 'The battle is not finished. It will still be hard, but we have parried the blow.'"

Hopeful Behind the Lines.

A straw blowing in the same general direction is reported in the change of feeling in the territory immediately behind the offensive. For example, Elsie de Wolfe, who was compelled by the German fire to move her hospital from Compiègne, returned yesterday and spent the day. She came back to Paris radiant with optimism over the change visible within a week. Water and gas were both cut off for ten days, but are now being connected, and Compiègne is getting ready for business again. The people there feel that the Germans have done their worst and that the French and British armies under General Foch will either push them back or destroy them.

The daily improving situation indicated above does not mean that danger and sacrifice on a huge scale are ended. Contrarywise, it is expected that the allied armies will be forced to endure other heavy blows, and the final victory is not expected until America gives the Allies the advantage in numbers.

MAY BE GREATEST EFFORT.

Washington Keenly Alive to New Offensive.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Renewal of the German assaults against the British and French lines in Picardy today indicated to military observers here that the Germans, having gathered strength during the lull of the past few days, might now be ready to launch their greatest effort.

Some officers think that the allied commanders realize that only the first phase of the gigantic battle has passed, and that this probably accounts for the fact that no extensive counter movement has been undertaken as yet.

The previous record of the German high command argues against any possibility that it would be content with the minor-strategic advantages already gained by their enterprise, or with the abandonment of its plans without further attempts to force apart the French and British armies. The battle of Verdun continued for months before the Germans admitted that their object was unattainable. Preparations for the present drive were so much greater and the object sought was of so much more importance that officers here are confident that the German General Staff knew it was entering on a long, bitter struggle when the assault was planned.

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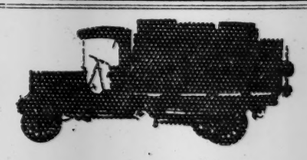

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RUSSIA'S RESOURCES TO BE DEVELOPED

Capital to Come from Saving on Army and Stoppage of Loan Interest Payments.

TO IMPORT MACHINERY

State Monopoly of Foreign Trade Planned—Petrograd and Moscow to be Electrified.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, April 3.—I had a long talk with N. Larin, an economist who was the initiator of the annulment of loans and has been steadily at work from the first preparing for a new industrial future for Russia. He is responsible for the preservation of the War Industry Committees, and it is due to his efforts that the leading organizers and leaders of industry under the old capitalist régime now enrter the service of the Socialist Government in the development of Russia's resources.

These resources, as Larin points out, are so great as in the long run to make the German conquests negligible. Larin is a member and the guiding spirit of the Commission for Foreign Trade. He said:

"We do not know how long the Ukraine will remain separate from Russia now. However our relations with her will be, we must reckon with the possibility that, owing to German occupation of the Ukraine, we are deprived for some time of all the resources of the Donetz Basin, excepting anthracite deposits in the east, which alone are not in the Ukrainian territory. In the long run this is not serious.

"In the course of the next five years it is hoped to complete works which will make the great industrial centres of Moscow and Petrograd less dependent on long-distance transport. Petrograd factories are to be electrified, using the waterfall between Lakes Ladoga and Onega and the waterfall on the River Volkhov. The work already has been begun. Moscow will be electrified on the basis of peat fuel from the enormous deposits near the neighborhood.

"You ask where we will get the money for these works, many of which were planned under the old Government, but were shelved from lack of funds? We get money for this by the cessation of two kinds of nonproductive expenditures; the milliards which were lent on old army expenses and the payment of interest on foreign loans will now be applied to the improvement of our industrial resources."

"Do you propose, in spite of the annulment of loans, to invite foreign capital?" I asked.

Larin replied:

"Certainly. But we want it not in money or in manufactured goods, and are willing to pay for it on the spot. For example, we don't want rails, but we want machines with which to make rails ourselves. We want tools, not products, from America, England, Germany, or whoever is willing to supply us. We are prepared to pay part in materials and the rest in gold. We propose to deal with foreign countries through a Central Buying Committee, so that there will be a state monopoly of foreign trade."

These are the main facts Larin told me. They are enough to show that Russia has not ceased to exist as a factor in the world.

America, as I have reason to know, has already realized this, and is preparing to deal with Russia on the Russian terms. Germany, of course, will find it advantageous to do the same. If we allow ourselves to be prevented by the Russian annulment of loans, we risk throwing sovereigns after pennies.

RUSSIA TO PAY BILLS HERE.

Delegation Coming to Liquidate War Orders, London Hears.

LONDON, April 4.—The Russian Government is sending a delegation to the United States to liquidate Russia's war orders with American firms and arrange future trade relations, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow today.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Russia owes the United States $187,799,000 advanced for supplies which went forward while Russia still was in the war. A credit of $325,000,000 was advanced to the Russian Government, but only part of it had been used when payments were stopped.

Supplies in the process of manufacture for Russia were taken over by the American Government when Russia made peace with Germany.

RUSSIA TO FORM ARMY OF 1,500,000 MEN

Bolshevist Troops in Ukraine Face Capture—Jews Killed in Turkestan.

MOSCOW, April 2, (Associated Press.)—Russia will form an army of 1,500,000 men, not inferior in power and equipment to the Germans and Japanese, M. Podvoisky, Assistant Secretary of War, declared today at a conference in Moscow of the various military department heads. This would be the first step in arming the whole Russian nation. He said the army organization was impossible without the old officers, and outlined a measure to enlist the services of all Generals and publish their names, giving to citizens the right to state objections to any one.

M. Podvoisky reported progress in enlistments for the Red Army, which was satisfactory in some places. Since the beginning of the army organization two weeks ago, 11,000 have enlisted in Moscow and been properly equipped. Nizhni-Novgorod, Voronezh, Tula, Kaluga, Kostroma, Tchernigov, Kharkov, and many other cities report considerable numbers of recruits, many of whom are trained. The great handicap, he said, was lack of instructors.

Peace has been proposed to the Bolshevist Government by the Ukrainian Rada of Kiev, the non-Bolshevist organization, according to rumors current here. Although not confirming the report, a member of the Russian Government points out that the chances for peace are greater since Germany's reply regarding territory in the Ukraine offers ground for negotiation and an understanding on the territorial question.

It seems that the Rada is willing to make concessions and to modify its original demands, which included part of the Governments of Kursk and Voronezh.

The peace question is complicated by the existence of a Bolshevist Ukrainian Rada, which at present is at Taganrog, it having fled from Kiev. The Foreign Minister of this Government arrived recently in Moscow in connection with the impending negotiations.

Meanwhile, in order to insure possession of the Kiev-Vorojba Railway, the Germans have occupied Putivel, ten miles north of the railroad, in the Kursk Government. An energetic defense is being organized at Kharkov and Ekaterinoslav, but, owing to the insufficiency of the forces, it is virtually inevitable that the two towns will fall into the hands of the Germans. It is believed the Germans will continue hostilities until they have occupied Cholm, Volhynia, Podolia, and other provinces claimed as belonging to Ukraine.

Anti-Semitic agitation in Kiev, the Ranneyi Outro says, is assuming acute form. When that city was captured by the Ukrainians, most of the inhabitants they shot were Jews. The same paper says that anti-Jewish riots have occurred in Turkestan. In Kokand 300 persons were killed and much property destroyed.

The Novaia Zhizhn reports the discovery in Moscow of an organization to enforce the calling of a Constituent Assembly. They call themselves Blue Guards and are said to number 12,000.

M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has refused to recognize M. Lyednitzky, who has arrived at Moscow as Polish Ambassador.

Lloyd George Visits Front; Baker Returns to Paris

LONDON, April 4.—Premier Lloyd George returned to London this morning from a visit to the front, says an official announcement tonight. The British Prime Minister accompanied M. Clemenceau, the French Premier. They visited Field Marshal Haig and Generals Pétain, Foch, Pershing, and Bliss.

PARIS, April 4.—Secretary Baker, who has been on a trip to Rome and the Italian front, arrived in Paris this afternoon.

ARMENIANS RECAPTURE ERZERUM FROM TURKS

Also Are Reported to be Holding Other Territories in the District.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow states that an Armenian corps together with Armenian volunteer detachments has recaptured Erzerum from the Turks and is holding other territories in the district. Opinion here is that, while that news may or may not be correct it seems certain that in that corner of the Russian Empire resistance to the surrender of Brest-Litovsk is taking serious form.

The Georgians in particular appear determined not to give up their border territory to the Turks, and in Moscow itself and in Great Russia the yielding mood is less prevalent than it was. American Ambassador Francis has done good work by remaining at the seat of the Russian Government. A large French military mission is also there, providing the Bolsheviki with the nucleus of military assistance if they care to use it, and the French Ambassador left Finland a week ago and returned to Great Russia.

In English political circles it is being asked why nothing is heard of the similar return of British agencies. The Daily Chronicle says:

"To re-establish any effective cooperation with Russia is admittedly most difficult. The best framed efforts may fail. But that is no reason why we should not make them. One certain road to failure is to make no efforts at all."

After the conclusion of peace with Turkey, Russia evacuated Turkish Armenia, which the Turks reoccupied. They began a fresh series of massacres, and the Armenians undertook the organization of an army to defend themselves.

ALLIED OFFICERS INSULTED BY FINNS

American and Briton Threatened with Violence by Officers of White Army.

BELGIAN ENVOY WOUNDED

German Army of 40,000 Men Landed —Russians at Hango Blow Up Their Own Warships.

STOCKHOLM, April 4.—The American and British army officers who recently visited General Mannerheim, the Finnish White Guard leader, upon orders from their Stockholm Legations, were insulted and threatened with personal violence by Finnish officers in a hotel restaurant in Vasa, according to a report from the war correspondent in Finland of a Swedish newspaper.

The correspondent, who occupied an adjoining table, says that the two visiting officers who figured in the incident, wearing the army uniforms of their rank, entered the restaurant at a time when it was crowded with Finnish officers, mainly from a unit which had served in Germany. The visitors had scarcely had time to order their meal before a Finnish officer approached the table and told them their presence was not desired. He withdrew, however, when a pass from General Mannerheim was shown to him.

Later another Finn asked the orchestra to play "Die Wacht am Rhein." Everybody arose, the American and the Englishman, plainly desiring to avoid threatened violence, also arising. Another Finnish officer, continues the correspondent, swaggered to the table and said:

"It is our principle not to sit in the same room with Englishmen."

The American replied that he was an American, not an Englishman, but the Finn responded:

"It's all the same; you have just two minutes to get out of the house."

The visitors, who had finished their meal, left the room accompanied by insults from the Finnish officers.

M. Sario, the White Government's Foreign Minister and a noted pro-German, sat at a nearby table, the correspondent says, and made no effort to protect the men, although they were traveling on a special diplomatic pass from his own Government.

Americans and Swedes who have recently been in Finland declare the incident given is typical of the existing feeling among the great majority of the Finns with whom they came in contact. German doctrines are being spread among the White Army forces, especially by Finnish soldiers who have returned from Germany and have been appointed commissioned or noncommissioned officers in General Mannerheim's army.

According to a dispatch from Vasa, dated yesterday, the White Guards captured the eastern part of Tammerfors yesterday morning, despite desperate resistance, and captured a thousand prisoners and a quantity of locomotives, wagons, and provisions.

Reports from Swedish correspondents contain stories of terrible atrocities committed by Red Guards. The bodies of scores of White Guards have been found mutilated in indescribable fashion. One American told The Associated Press correspondent that he had seen fourteen bodies which had been treated in a horrible manner. Many of the White Guards, especially officers, carry capsules containing poison for use in the event of their capture.

Red Guards also accuse the White Guards of atrocities. Correspondents with General Mannerheim's army admit that the Red leaders are regarded as murderers and are shot when captured. If, as is frequently the case, they are found in possession of dumdum bullets these are used in executing them.

PETROGRAD, April 3, (Associated Press.)—The Bolshevist Commissary for Finnish Affairs reports that M. d'Estres, the Belgian Minister to Russia, has been wounded by White Guards, or Government troops, while attempting to pass into the rebel lines.

Several Russian warships, including four submarines, in the harbor of Hango were blown up by their commanders, who feared capture by the Germans. The Mayor of Sukhum-Kale reports that the Black Sea fleet torpedo boats are bombarding and looting towns along the coast.

BERLIN, April 4, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Eastern Theatre—In agreement with the Finnish Government German troops have landed on the Finnish mainland.

LONDON, April 4.—The force landed by the Germans at Hango, Finland, as reported in a Berlin official statement, comprises 40,000 men under General Seaitz, according to the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen, telegraphing Wednesday.

The artillery equipment of the force is 300 guns, with 2,000 machine guns.

PEACE TALK IN VIENNA.

Report That Wilson and Lloyd George Wanted It, but Clemenceau Opposed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Amsterdam quotes the Vienna Neue Freie Presse as saying today:

"Before the great western offensive Lloyd George and President Wilson declared that they were in favor of discussing peace terms, but Clemenceau vetoed any such suggestion, and finally caused them to adopt his standpoint of war to the end."

The Government paper prudently adds: "It is impossible to confirm this report absolutely, but there is considerable truth in it."

Count Czernin stated in his recent speech that Clemenceau had suggested opening peace negotiations. This Clemenceau promptly denied.

KAISER CONSULTS ON CZERNIN SPEECH

Continued from Page One.

which Czernin thinks will become absolutely imperative after this war, we hope that this idea will result in something tangible, but we fear that empty exchequers will not prevent the nations from making new war preparation if the basis of peace does not create a conciliatory spirit among nations."

Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, is anxious for details regarding Czernin's assertion in his former speech that at the moment he spoke in Vienna President Wilson knew his sentiments in Washington. He says:

"Wilson soon afterward made a speech, but his reply was not encouraging. He said he had not received any communication and was quite satisfied with the honor of belonging to the general audience of Czernin. Now after three months Czernin explains the incident.

"'We cannot help regarding this explanation with some curiosity and believe that it does not really explain anything. Whatever Czernin says about or against Wilson cannot cover his mistake of making any offer to the American President, no matter from which side we view the affair.

"Even Czernin's adhesion to Count Hertling's view as expressed in the speech of Feb. 25, in which the German Chancellor declared that Wilson's four basic principles might serve as a basis for peace negotiations cannot make us alter our opinion.

"Since Feb. 25 many types and conditions have changed fundamentally. Meanwhile Wilson himself has expressed uncompromising hostility against the Central Powers.

"What Hertling said at that time he couldn't say today any more. Thus it is absolutely out of place and time if Czernin attempts to deny, when everything has changed, an attitude toward Wilson's speech which Hertling considered tactically correct more than a month ago.

"We should like to know more about Clemenceau's peace offer. We fear there is some connection between it and Czernin's sentence, 'Perhaps Wilson considered Vienna the better field in which to drop his seed grain of universal peace.' This needs further explanation. We should say that Austria-Hungary was not alone concerned as to the qualities which this seed grain should possess. Before it was dropped in the Vienna field her ally should first have been consulted, or we might find this seed grain outgrowing all the cabbage."

ALLIES DISCOUNT CZERNIN THREATS

Speech Is Characterized in London as a Piece of Austrian Bluff.

LONDON, April 4.—Count Czernin, in spite of the marked change toward the bellicose in his latest speech, still speaks in softer accents than have been heard from Berlin, the morning newspapers say in their comment on the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's address to a deputation of the Vienna Municipal Council.

The Daily Mail characterizes the speech as "Austrian bluff," and says that Count Czernin's assertion that the blockade of Germany is broken in the East will not fill the hungry stomachs of Germans and Austrians. It adds that the issue must be decided by blood and iron in the battle that is now being pitched.

The Daily Telegraph thinks that, coming at the moment it does, the speech will command but a small share of the attention which it would have received three weeks ago. It says that some of Count Czernin's statements and professions require and will doubtless soon receive notice from Entente statesmen and the United States.

The speech, The Morning Post says, may be regarded as the customary peace offensive ensuing upon the temporary defeat of the war offensive of the Central Powers. It asserts that the speech is addressed particularly to the President of the United States and seems to be designed to impress President Wilson with the idea that the recent attack was forced upon the Central Powers by the refusal of the Allies to discuss terms of peace. The Post concludes:

"Count Czernin apparently is making another attempt to detach the United States from the Allies, possibly with a view of saving Bulgaria and Turkey from a declaration of war by America. Judging by reports received of the Austrian Minister's overtures, we cannot but regard them as rather clumsily conceived."

The Austrian Foreign Minister, says The Daily News, discriminated between the pacific character of his own Imperial master and that of another Imperial master, "and in so doing has touched the real root of this devastating struggle." The paper urges Count Czernin to preach in Berlin his gospel in favor of a new world organization based on disarmament. It adds that before the world which President Wilson envisages can be inaugurated there must be a change of heart in Berlin.

BACKS CLEMENCEAU DENIAL.

Terse Reply to Czernin Was Exact Truth, Says Vestnitch.

PARIS, April 4.—Premier Clemenceau told the exact truth in his terse declaration that "Czernin lied" in saying that the French Premier had inquired through an intermediary whether Austria-Hungary was ready to negotiate, Dr. M. R. Vestnitch, Serbian Minister to France, solemnly affirmed in a speech at the American Club luncheon today.

When asked if there were no fire under this extraordinary smoke, Dr. Vestnitch replied:

"Not a spark."

Philip Gibbs's Narrative of the Great Battle

Continued from Page One.

dumps are in mud, through which the British struggled in the Winter of 1916, and their transport is wallowing in ruts and old wrecked trenches.

All that spells delay in their plans and loss of life. For they are not resting quietly in this waste below dripping skies. The British guns are harassing all this open country with heavy shells by day and night. British airplanes are out with tons of bombs keeping the important cross-roads under deadly fire, so that the German transport has had to abandon some main roads and take to wild tracks across Crater Land, bombing bodies of men in the open or in column of march, pouring high explosives down on their ammunition dumps, railheads, aerodromes, and assembly places.

Work of the Airplanes.

There is terror for the enemy over these fields in daylight and darkness, for the British flying men have gone out in squadrons to scatter death and destruction among them. This work has reached fantastic heights of horror for the German troops under the menace of it. There have been times when, I believe, the British have had as many as 300 airplanes up at one time. One squadron alone on one night dropped six tons of bombs over enemy concentrations, and each man went out six times. Another squadron went out four times in one night, and was bombing for eleven hours.

When the enemy was advancing in masses the British flying men flew as low as 100 feet, dropping bombs among them and firing into them with machine guns. They attacked German patrols of cavalry and scattered them and machine-gunned trenches full of men, batteries in action and transport crowding down narrow roads. They fought German scouts and crushed them, and there are several cases in which they fought German airplanes at night, so that it was like a fight between vampire bats up there where the clouds were touched by moonlight.

The enemy retaliates as best he can, and suddenly into the quiet villages behind the British lines comes the noise of bursting shells, like a salvo of heavy guns, as in villages where I was on Tuesday. Peasants driving their carts or children playing in the roadways are killed or wounded by thunderbolts out of the gray sky.

It is not a pleasant kind of war. The cruelty of it all sickens one, and the nightmare of it darkens one's spirit. The enemy is as ruthless of civilian life as of any other, and in addition to his bombing of innocent places, ranges his long guns on remote little towns where old market women are selling their poultry and girls are cleaning their shop windows and war until then had seemed far away.

"The Men Who Have Come Back."

Yesterday I went again among some of the men who have come back, and all the time as I moved among them and saw them marching the last lap and settling into billets in an old French village and greeting comrades whom they had given up as lost and prefacing the story of their own adventures with queer gust of laughter, as men who have seen strange things and had amazing luck, those words kept ringing through my head and heart, "The men who have come back, the men who have come back," like some old song.

Yes, there were some more of them, and one among them whom I desired to see most among these men who have come back from the great peril in ten days of battle. They were men of Sussex and Hampshire and many other counties, and they marched with their transport on that last lap from the battle lines through a country like their own southern shires of England. Sweat poured down their faces after coming down the long trail with the enemy against them, and they walked stiffly with dragging feet, but most of them looked wonderfully hard and fit, and they came whistling down the winding lanes which led to villages with Norman gateways and high gabled houses and little old churches and market places of quaint architecture. They dumped their packs in the market place, tethered their horses next to the church, and searched around for their billets.

It was a good picture for an artist. Around a table in a café gathered a group of engineers who had been making counterattacks as well as trenches, and blowing up Germans as well as bridges, and holding gaps in the line and acting as machine gunners and riflemen, as well as doing their own job of field companies. They had lost their transport by accident on the crowded road. They had lost their commanding officer and other good comrades, but now the men who came back would be able to rest awhile after that long trail back from the chalk quarry, near the old front lines where I saw them last before the battle.

Sleep Between Bites.

With the few francs in their pockets they had bought teacups and a coffee pot, which would do for tea, and they had some margarine in a tin and some ration bread, and now they sat down for the first time to a mess table again, but the billeting officer, a young Scotsman, slept like a tired child between his bites of bread and butter, waking up with a start when a brother officer jerked his elbow, and the Captain drowsed in the middle of a story of how a transport was destroyed, and the Lieutenant of engineers, with a bullet mark down his cheek, did not remember the day of the week on which anything had happened because the nights had merged into the days, and there was no sleep and no reckoning of time in the wild nightmare of rearguard actions.

It was in a village crowded with French and British troops, clumps of khaki and bouquets of blue all mingled in the market square, that I met the man I most wanted to meet. He was a gunner officer lost in the turmoil of battle for twelve days past, and now among the men who have come back. There was a greeting of "Hullo, old man," which is the usual greeting of those who meet after this battle, and then laughing stories of a hot time and field guns fighting eight days a rearguard action, killing Germans at close range with open sights, galloping off to take up new positions, unlimbering again for another action, nearly surrounded a dozen times, but back at last.

I have a colored rag as a souvenir of that battery's action, and I shall keep it in safe custory. It is a French tricolor scarf given to this brigade of artillery by a French regiment as a token of esteem for valor. It is a good bit of color beside me as I write and a reminder of gallant men, those who have come back, and not forgetting those good comrades who will never come back.

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Tyrite (exclusive with me) a folded-in Four-In-Hand Scarf which takes a trim, graceful knot without pulling; plain or vari-colored silks, $1.

Phoenix Silk Hose in smart Heather Blendings, which tally with any suit; especially good-looking with low shoes, 65c.

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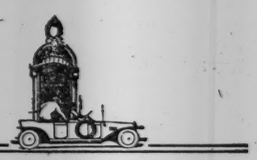

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DENOUNCES SECRECY IN AIRCRAFT WORK

Aeronautical Society's Committee Assails Methods at Washington.

LIBERTY MOTOR ATTACKED

The Situation, the Committee Asserts, Is Fraught "with the Greatest Danger."

The military airplane program of the United States was assailed last night at a public meeting of the Aeronautical Society of America in the Engineering Societies' Building. A report by the society's Investigating Committee and speeches by members of the committee and officers of the organization were the mediums through which the society's opinions were promulgated.

The Chairman of the Investigating Committee is Leon Cammen, who besides being Vice President of the society is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences and an associate editor for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The other members are Thomas A. Hill, a lawyer and a former President of the society; Charles Howell, Vice President and a manufacturer. While both report and speeches admittedly quoted generously from newspaper articles, discussions in Congress and testimony before committees thereof, much of which has been made public, the full sources of its information were not disclosed nor were the precise scope and character of its investigation revealed.

In a preamble the report told that the committee was appointed in August, 1917, and that soon thereafter it learned that the execution of the aeronautical program was being "diverted into paths where the possibility of success was distinctly imperiled." It went on to say that the committee found the Government was issuing reports which it was compelled to regard as untrue and which it at first supposed were intended to mislead the enemy. The document spoke of a growing lack of coordination between the engineering and production departments, deplored a danger of American aviators being sent up in inferior machines, and explained that the report was made public because efforts to bring it before the proper officers of the Government had not been successful.

Conclusions of the Committee.

The report then summarized the committee's conclusions as follows:

Practically all statements issued by the officers of the Government with respect to the execution of the aircraft program must be absolutely neglected as being untrustworthy, as representing the situation in a misleading and overoptimistic manner, and as sometimes containing matter indicating the technical ignorance of those who compose such statements.

The very vigorous censorship over all matters connected with the execution of the aircraft program has been of no military value whatsoever, as it failed to conceal from the enemy that which ought to have been concealed, and at the same time precluded effective co-operation with the Government on behalf of the American engineering profession. In fact, the committee ventures to express its conviction that the only purpose of the rigor of the censorship was to preclude the country from finding out the character of the official statements.

Accidents in training, while not perhaps excessively numerous, have been of such a nature as to indicate that in part they were preventable, and again in part were due to improper organization of flying and improper handling of machines.

The recruiting of men for the flying and nonflying services has been such as to create a vast amount of uncertainty in the minds of our young people, and has been lately entirely discontinued with the grave possibility that men who would make first-class fliers are being deflected into other classes of service where they may not be as useful, and are lost to the aircraft service.

The state of research in the country is such that at the time when the enemy is bending every effort towards producing better, faster, and bigger machines, the American inventive genius is left unutilized, with the result that delays occur through ignorance of conditions, and no improvements are made either in the planes now being produced or in those which may be expected to be produced for the program of 1919. In other words, even the program of the next year is imperiled unless steps are radically taken to combat this evil.

The production of the fighting planes for the front is lagging through lack of cooperation between engineering, procurement, and production departments, which is due to their failure to understand how a vast production of airplanes should be organized.

The entire system of production is such that delays will grow with the rate of production, and the program lacks flexibility to such an extent that no really large production from this country can be expected unless the entire system is basically changed.

The Liberty motor is doubtless a good design basically, but has been largely discredited by exaggerated claims and untrue reports about its performance, made by high officials of the Government. The production of the motor has been delayed in a useless and unnecessary manner, and the details of its design cannot be considered to be definitely established even now.

From all information available, it appears further that while the low-compression, low-altitude type may be considered as being developed to such an extent that with proper effort it could be turned over to standardized production in a few weeks, the development of the more important high-altitude type is still in its infancy. It is progressing at a discouragingly slow rate mainly because to conceal the exaggerations made in the early reports, the officials concerned therein do not dare to state the present true situation, and thereby secure the co-operation of men who could be of service.

On the whole, it appears that less than 5 per cent. of the production facilities of the country are utilized, and those facilities which are utilized have been in many cases neither properly selected nor handled in a manner conducive to the highest efficiency of production.

Through fourteen closely typewritten pages the committee elaborated upon its findings.

It criticised the publicity about the Liberty motor, disputing statements by Secretary of War Baker and others, and insisting that the public had been misled. Turning to the topic of censorship, it maintained that the effect had been to deprive designers of the Liberty motor, for example, of the value of expert criticism through concealing what they were doing, even from engineering experts. "There are even now," the report said, "in the Liberty motor features which would not stand the open criticism of American engineers, but this criticism is stifled (to whose benefit?) by the fact that nobody but those who can be 'politically trusted' are permitted to see the motor."

Discusses Training Accidents.

Under the heading "Accidents in Training," the report said that with the whole State of Texas to fly in and only a few hundred men to take the air "there is absolutely no justification for failing to prepare such a schedule that the men who are up in the air at the same time should be at least twenty miles apart, and hence that there is no excuse for deaths from collisions while in training."

Accidents due to ignition of gas tanks are deplored, the investigators maintaining that such troubles in the tanks of training machines are "crimes." The report charges further that the acceptances and extensive use of defective goggles show that the inspection of apparatus is inefficient.

Research and invention are lagging, the report says because both the Signal Corps and the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics are hampered by inadequate facilities.

Next the committee turned to the question of standardization and production, saying that before the United States entered into the war several small airplane companies had been doing fine work on a small scale.

"When the United States entered the war," the report continues, "these companies offered their facilities to the Government. The Investigating Committee knows of cases where such companies were told that they could work only as sub-contractors to the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, and when they went to the Curtiss Company they were told that they could secure such contracts only by paying the Curtiss Company a commission somewhat in excess of 1 per cent. and further by recognizing the validity of the Curtiss patents, some of which are now under litigation, and some others not considered as valid by American builders.

"Mr. Howard E. Coffin was asked by the directors of the society to explain why a company could make planes as sub-contractor to the Curtiss Company but not as a direct contractor to the United States Government. Mr. Coffin startled the directors of the society by declaring that he was entirely ignorant of the existence of such a situation, and that in fact the Aircraft Board did not even possess a list of such companies. The Investigating Committee believes that this indicates utter ignorance of the manufacturing resources of the country on the part of an institution, of which the only excuse for existence is its ability to advise the Government about such resources."

Sees Danger in the Situation.

In conclusion the report said:

"The investigating committee desires to report most respectfully that it has found a situation fraught with the gravest danger.

"It has found throughout the planning of the aeronautical program an entirely un-American spirit of boastfulness, willingness to tell things as they are not, lack of system, fear of tackling a big subject in a really big way.

"In a country which built the Panama Canal, the tremendous transcontinental system, the greatest subway systems in the world, which found new ways for the transmission of electrical energy, where a fifty or hundred million dollar undertaking in private life finds barely a mention on the inside pages of a newspaper, the execution of the aeronautical program was handled in the way of a wild-cat stock-selling campaign.

"Real achievement does not need fake advertising, and where there is fake advertising, it is usually idle to look for great achievement.

"The aeronautical program and its execution must be reorganized from top to bottom, especially at the top.

"The tendency of war is to require equipment on an unprecedented scale. It is the belief of your committee that the development of aeronautical affairs is only at the beginning and that this country may be called upon to contribute by this time, 1919, something like 75,000—perhaps 100,000 airplanes."

The speakers at the meeting were President Baker of the club, who presided; Mr. Cammen, Mr. Hill, and Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, who deplored failure to produce ordnance and a tendency to seek the best always, rather than "hold fast to that which is good."

HAYS DEFENDS CRITICISM.

Can't Understand Men in High Authority Who Condemn It.

DENVER, Col., April 4.—Although unity at home is essential to winning the war, constructive criticism is necessary, Will Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared here tonight in an address at a public reception tendered by State Republican leaders.

"I would want to assume that such criticism is desired in Washington," said Mr. Hays. "I can't begin to understand the mental processes of men in high authority in this awful crisis who wish otherwise, and any refusal or neglect to use every possible efficient instrument that will help win this terrible war would be most reprehensible. There will be an awful accounting demanded for such action. I am sure that those who offer constructive criticism, according to their patriotic judgment will also be fair enough and candid enough to commend when there is ground for commendation.

"The Republican Party will strive with every means in its power to win the war and to win the war now. In this supreme crisis its patriotic, loyal members will strive, fight, give, and die until we have a conclusive peace by victory and not by compromised bargaining."

TEUTON PRESSURE ON DUTCH

Berlin Unwilling to Renew Coal and Iron Agreement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 4.—The Correspondenz Agency announces that Germany is unwilling to renew the economic agreement with Holland for coal, iron, and other commodities. This agreement expired at the end of March, and Holland proposed to renew it.

Germany is doubtless trying to bring pressure to bear on Holland and will probably ask concessions in return for the requisitioning of ships by the Allies.

The Telegraaf asks editorially what cause the Dutch Government can possibly have for risking breadless days by not immediately accepting grain from America and if the Government is acting under pressure from Germany.

WAR HOSPITAL AT MINEOLA.

Fair Grounds Have Been Taken Over by the Government.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 4.—The fair grounds at Mineola will be turned over to the Government for a convalescent hospital, it was announced today. The transfer was agreed to at a conference between members of the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society and Major C. H. Smith of the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Mills.

The fair grounds have been used as an aviation field. They comprise sixty-three acres, and when the present buildings are remodeled will house 10,000 patients. The convalescent soldiers will come from army cantonments for the present, but later those from over the seas may be placed there.

The turning over of the grounds to the Government will mean that for the first time in seventy-seven years the fall fair will not be held. This usually attracted between forty and fifty thousand persons daily. The regular driving matinées will be held, however, more as a sort of amusement for the convalescent soldiers. No stables will be quartered on the ground, however.

THREE MORE FLIERS KILLED.

Lieut. Carl E. Ekstrand of Brooklyn Meets Death in Texas.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 4.—Lieutenants R. F. Ives of Chicago, Carl E. Ekstrand of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Russell H. Dwiggins of Waynetown, Ind., were killed in aviation accidents at Ellington Field here today.

Second Lieut. Ives was killed this morning when his machine went into a tail spin and fell. Lieutenant Otto Epp, who was in the same machine, was slightly injured.

Lieutenants Ekstrand and Dwiggins were killed this afternoon. They were flying together when their plane fell.

Ellington Field is used exclusively by American fliers.

POINT PLEASANT TRAINS RESTORED.

Effective Monday, April 8, weekday Pennsylvania Railroad trains leaving New York (Pennsylvania Station) 9:04 A. M., (Hudson Terminal) 9:00 A. M. for Point Pleasant, and leaving Point Pleasant 7:18 A. M. for New York, will be restored.—Advt.

MARINES HELD BACK, BRITTEN CHARGES

Illinois Member Criticises War Department for Not Rushing Them to France.

LAYS IT TO JEALOUSY

Sherley Reminds Him That He Once Opposed Sending Any Troops to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, a Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee, discussing the war situation in the House today, charged that the marines were not sent to Europe because of "some military clique, jealousy, or prejudice." His attack precipitated a brief, but bitter, debate, in which he was denounced for his attitude in the early days of the war.

Mr. Britten charged that 30,000 seasoned and well trained marines were being held in camps in this country and doing police duty while every week the War Department was sending only partly trained men to France. These men, he said, had to be trained in France, whereas the 30,000 marines could be put into the front ranks without an instant's delay. For weeks the attitude of the War Department in refusing to send marines abroad has been the subject of serious discussion in the House Naval Affairs Committee. Secretary Daniels has been questioned on the subject and informed members of the committee that he has offered the services of the marines to the War Department, but had received no explanation for the delay in ordering the marines into active service.

Representative Sherley and others replied to Mr. Britten, insisting that it was not the province of Congress to direct military movements. Mr. Sherley called attention to the resolution offered by Mr. Britten after war was declared, to the effect that no enlisted man or National Guard unit should be sent out of the country without the consent of the individual.

"The gentleman has no warrant in making the statement as to cliques and charging that there are certain men willing to trifle with the honor and safety of our troops," said Mr. Sherley. "Again I congratulate him that his zeal has carried him so far as to want to have certain of our fighting units sent to France."

Points to German Claims.

"The uncontradicted German claim that 75,000 prisoners, 900 cannon, large quantities of war munitions, and tremendous destruction of life and property has accrued from their stupendous drive in Northern France," said Mr. Britten, "has caused me to wonder just how much material aid America is now giving to her allies, and to ponder over 'what might have been,' had we not been sadly handicapped by the lack of vision which permitted three years to go by before any military preparations were made for the conflict, which must have been inevitable to those who were following international affairs.

"With our allies in such a desperate struggle for life and existence as the world has never before known and France crying to the heavens for more men, more men, and an official announcement from London that many of the partially trained men in the American Army will be immediately assigned to French and British units, I think the time opportune to say to the House that because of some military jealousy, some prejudice, or the action of some military clique, thousands of the most finished human mechanisms of war, thoroughly prepared for every eventuality, are literally begging with outstretched arms for an opportunity to blaze the way in France for the Stars and Stripes, but whose prayers fall on deaf ears.

"I am referring to the United States Marine Corps, the greatest fighting aggregation for its size in all the world, and on whom the last Congress appropriated more than $53,000,000, and whose appropriation in the navy bill now on the calendar for the next fiscal year is more than $95,000,000.

"The corps whose motto 'First to Fight!' is known around the world, but to which will soon have to be added the word 'mosquitos,' first to fight mosquitoes at Paris Island, Quantico, and other marine training camps where many of these splendid young men have had from six to nine months of the most intensive training known to military minds.

"This is not a War Department war, nor is it a Democratic war, but a conflict in which all of the resources, whether they be physical, financial, political or otherwise, of the country should be utilized to their utmost, and I question whether Congress will act idly by while the War Department is keeping our most efficient volunteer fighting men at home, and at the same time drafting into the service thousands of sons, brothers, and fathers whose military value may be far below that of the average marine who practically fights his way into a service where quick action is promised.

"According to a statement made by Major Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, when he appeared before the Committee on Naval Affairs recently, there is nothing that will more seriously affect the morale of his corps for many years to come than to prevent them from performing a solemn duty they so sincerely desire."

BRITISH TRADE WAR PLANS.

Overseas Department at Work Under Sir A. D. Steel-Maitland.

LONDON, March 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The British Empire's plans for the trade war that most people believe will follow the present armed conflict are gradually taking definite form. A feature of its preparations is the creation of the Overseas Trade Department, under which sixteen trade commissioners will operate in the various countries of the empire, and a number of commercial attachés will work in foreign countries. The House of Commons has just made an appropriation of $10,000 for preliminary expenses of the department.

This department, which has been quietly reconstructing the whole Government commercial business throughout the world, is in charge of Sir A. D. Steel-Maitland, a social and constitutional reform advocate of Birmingham.

The new organization is controlled by a joint committee of the Foreign Office, which corresponds to the American State Department, and the Board of Trade, which has much the same functions as the American Department of Commerce. The reason for joint control by these particular departments is that in foreign countries trade questions and political issues are often interwoven.

The commercial attachés will supervise and link up the work of a reformed consular service and supply important reports embodying trade and financial surveys of the countries in which they are situated.

The pay of the Trade Commissioners in the countries of the empire will be as follows: First grade, $5,000 to $6,000 a year; second grade, $3,500 to $4,500 a year; third grade, $2,500 to $3,500 a year.

Where Americans Are Fighting in France

With the disclosure yesterday that American troops are on the battle front just south of Verdun, it is made known that soldiers from the United States are now at six points of the line, held hitherto by the French. This is aside from the sector east of Nancy, where Americans first began training.

The six points are, in the order in which our men entered active service on these fronts: (1) East of St. Mihiel; (2) In the Aisne sector; (3) In the Champagne; (4) In Alsace; (5) On the Lorraine front east of Luneville; (6) On the Meuse heights, south of Verdun.

AMERICANS IN SECTOR SOUTH OF VERDUN

Continued from Page One.

the numbers and degree of efficiency of the American forces on the continent. Adequate measures have been taken, and from the advent of the new enemy no turn of war's fortune, not even any serious obstacle in the way of a definite German victory, is apprehended.

"Interesting information about the Americans in France has been obtained from French prisoners captured recently near Tahure. They say the American preparations are most extensive and the troops are settling down as if they intended to remain for years. They are laying down their own railroads and building telegraph and telephone lines, possibly with the ultimate view of doing a profitable business after the war.

"French prisoners describe eloquently the solidly built and comfortably equipped American barracks and make a point that the Americans keep pretty much aloof from their French allies. Thus, the Americans remain strangers in the land and the French have no real intercourse with them."

GERMAN IS LYNCHED BY AN ILLINOIS MOB

Had Made Speeches to Miners on Socialism and Uttered Disloyal Sentiments.

POLICE TRIED TO SAVE HIM

Mob tSormed City Hall to Get Him and Then Hanged Him After Wrapping Him in an American Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—Robert P. Prager, a German born Socialist, was dragged from the basement of the Collinsville, Ill., City Hall, twelve miles from St. Louis, tonight by leaders of a mob of from three to four hundred men, marched barefooted to a point one-half mile outside of the Collinsville limits and lynched. He was accused of having made disloyal remarks to Maryville, Ill., miners.

His capture by the mob and lynching came after he had been hidden by the Collinsville police among a lot of tiling in the basement of the City Hall while Mayor Siegel made a speech to the mob from the steps of the City Hall, pleading with his hearers to give the prisoner the right of trial. The police previously had rushed the mob and captured Prager while he was being marched through the main street of the city with an American flag tied about him.

Twice before the mob wreaked its vengeance on the man it appeared that he would have escaped from it—once when he fled from Maryville to Collinsville, a distance of four miles, and again when the police, after hiding their prisoner, told the mob he had been spirited out of the city. But the mob leaders each time took up the search for their victim, and stayed with it until they found him.

The lynching took place on the old National Road, leading toward St. Louis. While police were rushing toward the scene in an automobile from East St. Louis, Prager, who was a baker and miner, 32 years old, was strung up to a tree. The lynching took place about 12:30 o'clock Friday morning. The body was found a few minutes later and the Coroner of Edwardsville, Madison County, notified.

The trouble started at Maryville. Prager was employed there in the Bruno Bakery. Recently he made application to join the Miners' Union, and sought work in the coal mines. He said he had worked as a miner in Germany.

While his application for membership in the union was pending Prager is said to have harranged some of the miners on socialism. In the course of his remarks he made statements they interpreted as disloyal and pro-German. When a recent wave of patriotism swept over many Illinois towns the miners and others at Maryville organized a committee to deal with Prager.

The committee was to have taken him in custody yesterday afternoon. Prager heard of it, and fled to Maryville. The committee followed and searched for him. He was found in a house here in which he formerly resided, and dragged into the street. His shoes were stripped off, and members of the mob began pulling off his clothes when some one produced an American flag. It was wrapped about him and tied.

With the prisoner bareheaded and stumbling every few steps a parade was started up the main street of the city. It had proceeded several blocks when a policemen led a squad of other officers in a dash into the crowd. They captured the prisoner. He was hurried to the police station, members of the mob following. Later he was retaken by the mob.

GIVE CANADIANS $500,000.

Token of Appreciation of Their Fight Voted by Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Announcement was made tonight that, in recognition of "the part Canada has played in the war for human liberty," the War Council of the American Red Cross had appropriated $500,000 as a gift to the Canadian Red Cross. The gift is made without restrictions, but with the expressed hope that it will be found possible to use the contribution for the relief of Canadian soldiers at the front.

PERSHING RECEIVES BELGIAN GRAND CROSS

King Albert Confers the Order of Leopold Upon Him—Also Honors Colonel Boyd.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—According to news received from Havre by the Belgian Legation here, General Pershing has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, which is the highest order that the King of the Belgians can bestow.

Colonel Boyd, Military Attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, has received the cross of officer of the same order. The insignia, together with the Belgian war cross, has been presented to the American officers by King Albert in person.

MICHAELIS FEARS GREED.

Tells Germans an Indemnity Would Undermine Nation.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—Dr. George Michaelis, former German Imperial Chancellor, on leaving to assume his post of President of Pomerania, made an address at Berlin. He said:

"If I were ever responsible again for the Government, I would decline to ask a war indemnity. Rather than see our people throw itself into the abyss of materialism, which would be the case if our war expenditures were defrayed by our enemies, we must teach our people, to become simple, sober, and economical.

"Our time of trial will not end with the termination of the war. Our misery will continue. We must bear it without murmuring. Poverty will be our cook.

"We must admit that we, too, are guilty for this war, not in a political sense, for the Emperor tried to maintain peace to the last minute, but circumstances have brought us trials which threaten to make money the master of the day. We must save the country from a surrender to materialism."

HONORS TO BROOKLYN BOYS

Hunter and Wetmore, Who Won War Crosses, Both Reside There.

Raymond L. Hunter of the United States Ambulance Service, who has received the French War Cross, is a son of Samuel E. Hunter of 608 Second Street, Brooklyn. He is 20 years old and went to France last July.

Raymond Hunter is an athlete, having been Captain of the football and baseball teams at Lawrenceville School. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Harold D. Wetmore of Brooklyn, who was also decorated, was a physical instructor in the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A., 320 Gates Avenue. He came to New York from Canada in 1914 and has been in France since 1916.

Thompson Proclaims Patriotic Holiday.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Next Saturday will be a legal holiday in Chicago, marking not only the first anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war, but also the opening of the Third Liberty Loan drive, according to a proclamation issued by Mayor Thompson today. A monster parade and patriotic demonstration are planned.

VALOR UNDER RED CROSS.

Americans Stuck to Villequier Post Until Foe Was Almost On Them.

PARIS, April 4.—As the excitement incident to the first few days of the German offensive dies down, reports come in of the bravery in face of danger of various workers in the American Red Cross.

Women workers of the Red Cross who were aiding civilians in reconstruction and relief work at Villequier, near the River Somme, left their posts just two hours before the Germans arrived in the town. With their automobiles they aided in removing the civilians and picking up many wounded along the roads. The women were the last civilians to leave the town, just preceding the French troops.

Another Red Cross unit, stationed in a hospital just back of the lines, were ordered to evacuate in two hours. They left at 4 o'clock in the morning and were chased for miles by a German aviator before reaching a point of safety. The next day the unit went to a town near the fighting line and established soup kitchens for the troops and first aid stations for sick refugees and wounded stragglers. The town was under continuous shell fire and the unit answered calls at all hours to give first aid to those wounded by the enemy shells.

The unit then took over complete charge of the operation ward in a hospital, the nurses working in twelve-hour shifts in attending to a dozen wounded soldiers who were injured too seriously to be carried further back. The women also acted as stretcher bearers throughout the hospital and took over a hotel in the town and conducted it for the use of Red Cross workers and British and French officers. They carried tea and coffee to soldiers on transports and wagons as they moved through the town. Some of the men had not had anything to eat for many hours, sleeping on their horses or along the roadside under all kinds of weather conditions, including a heavy rain.

Four American Army medical officers attached to a Red Cross hospital behind the Franco-British front declared their intention of remaining there "until hell froze," despite the removal of the patients to points of safety by automobiles. The drivers of the motor cars returned with a few American Red Cross nurses and the nurses and the doctors work night and day taking care of the seriously wounded French and British troops brought in from the battle line only a few miles away. Heavy artillery near the hospital fired over it and German airmen flew over it at night attempting to locate the battery, and the hospital was in constant danger. Sleep was impossible for three days.

The ambulance drivers picked up wounded stragglers and also aided 300 refugees in reaching a railway station. They also acted as gravediggers and pall bearers for soldiers who died of their wounds. The Americans in this hospital saved the lives of scores of soldiers who would have succumbed to their wounds had they not received immediate medical attention.

ASKS ABOUT CASUALTIES.

General March Cables to Baker to Know If He May Issue Lists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Major Gen. March, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, said today that he has cabled to Secretary Baker to ascertain whether the new censorship rule forbidding the War Department to make public any official information relating to the American forces in France was intended to prevent the issuance of casualty lists without addresses.

The order from Secretary Baker said that nothing should be said here "about persons connected with our forces in France. The War Department did not know whether it was the purpose to have the modified casualty list discontinued, but to be on the safe side they were discontinued yesterday. However, to ascertain definitely the attitude of Secretary Baker with respect to whether these lists may longer be issued, Major Gen. March has cabled for definite instructions.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Don't value a man for the quality he is of, but for the qualities he possesses."

Growing Accounts

The *Franklin Trust Company* is not interested so much in the *amount* of a customer's first deposit as in the *growth* of the account.

For this reason our officers are always glad to advise depositors, particularly young business men, as to the best financial practice to be followed in each individual case.

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MISSES' WALKING OXFORDS

of dark tan Russia calf, on smart walking last, straight tips, welted soles and low military heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½ Widths AA to D

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MISSES' LACED BOOTS

of dark tan or black Russia calf, with wing or straight tips, on smart walking last, welted soles and low military heels.

Sizes 2½ to 7½ Widths AA to D

Misses' Shoe Shop—*Third Floor*

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Saks Suits for Men at $23, $25 and $28

are so liberal in variety of woolens and styles as to take in all the little wrinkles of Metropolitan fashions in clothes for men shown this season.

¶ And variety is not the only thing we have to talk about in our popular priced clothing.

Our models have an originality of line that gives to them *individuality*—whereas in most ready-for-service selections at popular prices there is a marked *sameness* combined with a total *absence* of individuality.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

—Merchant tailored to the letter
Human Hands have Produced *None* Better.

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Men's Fine Suits at a Special Price—$35.00

THESE suits are presented to New York by Stern Brothers and the Kirschbaum shops as an example of what their joint efforts can produce—from the double standpoint of fine clothesmaking and of unusual value, - - $35

Long-fibered, all-wool fabrics. Custom quality in workmanship. Silk linings.

Young Men's and Men's Clothes—Third Floor.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

The problem of bringing together high grade, competent and trustworthy workers and the heads of first-class business houses on the lookout for such assistants is solved by the want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

GEN. WOOD SEES VICTORY FOR ALLIES

Says War Will Be Long and Hard, and May Take Millions of Our Men.

TELLS OF TRIP TO FRONT

"Of the American Soldier There Can Be No Doubt," He Declares; "He Is Going Over the Top."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood in a midnight speech at the Biltmore last night told in part the story of the frightful sights he viewed during his three months' inspection of the British, French, and American fronts in France. He said that the British and the French were tired but unconquerable, and that the peace that must and will end this war will be of the allied and not the German kind. There was not one word of criticism uttered, and in conclusion General Wood pleaded with those who heard him to back the Government to the absolute limit and "win the war." The occasion was the annual dinner of the Manufacturing Perfumers Association of America.

General Wood made it plain that the end of the war was not yet in sight, and that before it did come into view America's men would probably go forward by the millions to do their part in the winning of a war that the Germans, he said, had made the most inhuman and brutal in all history. The number of men now on the west front he estimated at about 12,000,000, and on one point of the line he added that since the war started three men had been killed for every square yard fought over.

The Germans, General Wood said, are not exhausted, and they are far from being defeated. The man, he added, who tells the American people that the situation is otherwise tells what is not true and does a wicked thing. The Allies, he declared, will win the war, and "we will win it with them." Of the American soldier he said there can be no doubt. He is going over the top, and "there are a lot of them," said the General, "who are not coming back."

"The burden that is to rest upon us," General Wood continued, "the responsibility will be great, but we are equal to it. We must give all that we have, and every man, woman, and child must do his or her part. There are none too old and none too feeble but in some way they can help. And they will."

General Wood told of one allied army corps that in a single month fired 83,000 tons of projectiles, and of great areas of land which had been torn to pieces by shellfire, not once, but a thousand times.

"It is war," he said, "which is going to test all that is in us. But we can stand the test and we can win. We can fight as well as any men on this earth."

General Wood's Speech.

In his speech, General Wood said:

"You have heard something of the war. Some of you have seen something of it, but not many of you can really appreciate how great and how tremendous it is unless you have actually gone along the line for something over 300 miles and seen millions of men engaged in the most deadly, the most dreadful and the most inhuman war of all time. It is a wonderful thing to see great nations struggling for life, while indicating or striving to vindicate and establish a principle, to establish fair dealing, honesty, uprightness among nations; to build up a condition under which the little nations can live, yet that is exactly what is going on in Europe, and going on to an extent that is almost incomprehensible.

"When you think of perhaps 12,000,000 or even more millions of men on a single unbroken battle line, running over 300 miles in length, 20 miles or more in depth, every village full of artillery, every house full of soldiers, every road covered with transports, you begin to realize what this war means. If you go a bit beyond in the country to the rear you find great hospitals full of wounded, and if you go into the cities you find every man of proper age in uniform. If he is not in uniform you look at him critically, to find out why he is not in uniform, for there men have learned that they owe the country service in war.

"Half of these men that you see are cripples, and yet no one is talking of stopping. They are fighting for something vital to humanity. They are waging a war in which you have long been expected to help, and they are very glad that you are now beginning to come. God helps those who help themselves. This is a war against efficiency, a degree of efficiency such as the world has never before witnessed. Do not underestimate the strength of the enemy you are sending your men against. He is skilled in war, trained in arms, wonderfully well led, and also brave and enduring.

"We may damn his methods and condemn his morals and denounce the object of the war, but do not let us make the mistake of underestimating his value as a fighting machine.

"Now, it is against that machine that your men are going up, and I leave it to your own conscience as to whe her or not you have given them a fighting chance in the way of getting them ready, and whether they are going into the conflict with the kind of preparation that you would desire them to have.

Sees No Easy Victory.

It is not going to be an easy war. The man who tells you that the enemy is exhaused and there is going to be an easy victory tells you what is not true. It is going to be a hard war, and it is wicked to mislead our people into believing that it is going to be an easy war. It is going to be a war that is going to try your very souls, that will make you realize what war is, as those of our allies who have been preparing for a long time have learned to realize. They know what this war is. If you look at them you see war-weariness in their faces, but no faintness of spirit.

But they want us, they want us as quickly as we can go to them. It is men, and not words, they want, and guns and the munitions of war. If we are going to be effective we must be efficient. The maintenance of inefficiency in connection with anything connected with the war is treason to our allies and to the cause. And it means that your boys and our boys, our men, are going to lie in the heaps of the unnecessary dead in numbers which could be avoided and will be avoided if we conduct this war with the efficiency of which we are capable.

This is not a time for anything but the best. It is not a war of parties or a war of classes, it is a war of the American people, a war in which everything we have is engaged, in which everything we have is at stake.

"The best men make the best soldiers —the men of convictions; the kind of men old Cromwell talked of—God-fearing men well thought of by the people; they are the kind who will win this war. This is not the war of the swash buckler, or of the vulgar and profane. You hear very little of profanity along the battle line today. The men who have seen month after month the horrors of war, and have seen brigades and regiments wiped out repeatedly, some of them fifteen times, they are serious mn, as they realize the tremendous responsibility of the situation.

Calls for Serious Preparation.

"It is not a war for the smug trifler, or the smug politician, or the smug profiteer. We can do as well as any men on earth, but we must be ready. And the preparation must be serious preparation. And we must bring into that preparation the very best we have in the country and everything we have of efficiency, and eliminate anything that is inefficient—I do not care who it is or where it is. Men who are going to die have the right to the highest degree of efficiency in the way of everything that pertains to their armament, their equipment, and their protection.

"It is a war that covers the world almost. France and England have borne the bulk of it. England by that wonderful naval feat, a feat which resulted in sweeping the German navy off the sea, saved the war in the early days, because the German rush left behind the German lines the coal and iron fields of Belgium, practically all of them; and had not that fleet made the sea an open sea for English coal and iron, American steel, and American food, France must have died of inanition; she had not the material to go on and make the munitions of war.

"There is no question more important in this war than the question of ships. The war may be won or lost on ships. We have got to send over to Europe millions of men and vast quantities of supplies. You saw the statement the other day of the British Admiralty of the losses—11,000,000 tons of shipping or more. You have heard the frank appeal of Lloyd George to our people for men, and men in a hurry; and to give men in a hurry, with the necessary munitions, you have to have ships. This means efficiency and push in the shipbuilding program. With these men must go airplanes and cannon and many other things, and their construction means efficient co-operation. All of the resources of the Government have to be co-ordinated.

People ask "what can we do back home?" Of course there is always plenty to do. Back up your Red Cross organization. It is doing splendid work everywhere. Support cordially your Y. M. C. A., which also is doing good work.

Asks Aid for Soldiers' Families.

"Look a bit after the families of men who are at the front. When a man is standing in one of those trenches in mud and water day after day it doesn't cheer him up to have a letter from home saying that things are going to pieces; that the wife and children are not being looked after by the neighbors.

"Back up the Government with everything you have—your body, your soul, your influence, everything else in the world. If we don't win it on the other side, we may have to fight it out here.

"We want solid co-operation. The war must be fought under the best moral influence. You must maintain decent conditions at the front. You must maintain the highest moral conditions, and I will tell you that this war can only be won by soldiers who live under those conditions.

"It is not an ordinary war. Do not think of it as any war you ever heard of, but think of it as the death grapple between half of the people on the earth and realize that the determination of the struggle rests now with you, and that you will pay a heavier price for every day of delay, for promptness and efficiency mean the saving of the lives of your men, and you owe it to yourselves, to your children, and to your country to see that everything moves as fast and as well as it is possible to have it move.

"The war is a fine thing in one way, for it has brought out the sublime in man. You cannot see a struggle of this kind without feeling proud of man and realizing how much of the divine there is in him. Our part we will play like men, and we will play it like women, and we will go through with it, and we will come out a better people. It will cement us, making a homogeneous mass of us. It is going to be the melting pot of these numerous and different elements in our national life, and it will solidify us into one great concrete mass. It will make us a people, and it is going to make for good Government, but we must win the war.

"There must be no German peace, with another war following on the heels of this one. It must be a peace based on positive victory, a peace which will last as long as any peace can last, because peace will never last until God changes our natures, but we must make it a lasting peace so far as this kind of way goes. Let us do our level best, back the Government to the limit, and assist on efficiency and win the war."

OUTCRY AGAINST DAIMLERS.

Company's War Profits Placed at 400,000,000 Marks Monthly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—German editorial comment on the revelations in the Reichstag Main Committee growing out of the investigation of the Daimler Motor Works has reached the Government through official channels, and some interesting extracts from these editorials were made public today by the Committee on Public Information. The investigation showed that the Daimler Company was earning 173 per cent. profit a year, although its sworn statements placed the profits at 11 per cent., and that while the company was earning 400,000,000 marks monthly in excess of its peace-time profits, it had threatened to reduce its output unless higher prices were paid.

Extracts from editorials as made public follow:

Hamburg Correspondent, (Pan German.) March 10.—"This affair has undoubtedly shaken public confidence in the inviolability of responsible Government officers. Yet, little as criminal profits are excusable, the fact remains that without the great accomplishments of German industry Hindenburg's 1918 program would not have been possible. The huge sums extorted from the nation must be repaid."

Deutsche Zeitung, (Pan German.) March 11.—"The sensational exploitation of the Daimler case is prompted by small party politics, but the German people are not sufficiently Gallicized to find pleasure in scandals like those of Paris. The Daimler Works have performed great services for the Fatherland, and if the case is exploited in Socialist fashion the consequences for the new war loan may be disastrous. It is already reported that private persons have withdrawn their subscriptions on account of the scandal."

Münchener Neueste Nachrichten, (Progressive,) March 9.—"It is natural to allow munition plants to set high prices in order to stimulate production and prepare for the transition from war to peace, but it is necessary to force lower prices when they are too high. The war tax is only a half measure, and the excessive accumulation of profits is not prevented. The possibility of checking excess profits in munition production is shown by England and America. The military authorities and the Imperial Government may rest assured of the people's support in energetically resisting price raising."

Frankfurter Zeitung, (Liberal,) March 10.—"The instigators of strikes were most severely punished, yet the Daimler management, which threatened curtailment of output if its fabulous profits were not swelled, is guilty of a great offense. The Daimler case is, at bottom, typical, for the war industries are reaping untold profits. It is absolutely inconsistent that an appeal to duty is considered sufficient for the soldier, but an appeal to greed is necessary to get producers at home."

Berliner Tageblatt, (Liberal,) March 10.—"Energetic action by the authorities and the Reichstag is demanded. Such enterprises as the Daimler firm are not compelled to submit books for inspection, while every little trader selling vegetables must show his profits. We demand Government confiscation of illegal profits, and, if necessary, State control."

Vorwärts, (Government Socialist,) March 10.—"The Daimler revelations will hardly occasion the same surprise in financial circles as among the masses. The Daimler company's purpose was not to deceive the financial world, but the authorities, so that its real profits might be kept from the public's knowledge. The company reckoned upon the commercial ignorance of the Government, and this experience shows that such reliance is usually justified."

WEATHER AIDS WHEAT CROP

Improvement During March May Bring It Near Government's Aim.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Winter wheat improved in nearly all sections during March under generally favorable weather, the Government's national weather and crop bulletin announced today.

Indications are that the April production forecast, which will be issued next Monday, will be much more than the 540,000,000 bushels forecast in December and may be well toward the 672,000,000-bushel Government aim.

AMERICA'S DANGER AT HAND, SAYS BECK

Declares the Nation's Back Is to the Wall—Must Go On or Go Under.

DEMANDS PLAIN SPEAKING

Criticises Administration for Failure, While Lulling the People with Boasting.

An urgent appeal to the American people to give up their complacency with respect to winning the war and to the authorities to change their policy of telling the people in exaggerated terms of the greatness of the country's resources and depreciating the strength of the adversaries of the Allies was made last night by James M. Beck, former Attorney General, in an address that roused outbursts of enthusiasm a thousand members of the Economic Club at their dinner at the Hotel Astor.

"If you tell the people that we are bound to win, that it is only a question of time, you won't get results," declared Mr. Beck. "You have got to say to them, 'Men of America, your backs are to the wall. Now is the time to go on or go under.'"

All the speakers, including George Creel, head of the Committee on Public Information; S. K. Ratcliffe, formerly of The Manchester Guardian, and Augustus Thomas, playwright, made pleas for announcing to the people the truth about the war, all the reverses of America, and all the victories of its soldiers.

Mr. Creel said his committee has been pledged through the army and navy to inform the people instantly and honestly of all casualties, all accidents, and disasters. "Bear that in mind," he said, "when the air is filled with rumors about the sinking of a transport, the loss of thousands of soldiers in France, the hospitals in Westchester County filled with wounded. Brand them as lies and publish the liar, for the Government does not suppress such news or seek to minimize it. We do not have to conceal reverses, because we do not have to fear for the courage of America."

No Mention of Pershing's Order.

This paragraph in Mr. Creel's speech he delivered as it appeared in the copy given to reporters in advance, but he made no mention of the recent order sent from France by Secretary of War Baker and interpreted by General March as meaning that no further news of casualties should be given to the public. Mr. Creel has lately not been handling the casualty list because of a disagreement with the War Department, which took the stand that no further identification than the names of the killed and wounded should be given out.

In his address Mr. Beck said that the cause of the Allies is today in more desperate peril than at any time since the days that preceded the Marne.

"The allied armies have sustained the most terrible reverse since the battle of Charleroi," he declared. "The terrible and portentous fact is that in less than a week the German armies have regained all the territory that cost the Allies 300,000 men and four and a half months of time in 1916, and they are as near to the gates of Amiens, a city of immense strategic importance, as the upper part of Broadway is to the Battery.

"It is believed as a fact that the Germans in the West have a minimum superiority of 600,000 men, and the appalling fact is that the excess of German man power equals the aggregate of any army in authenticated history.

"Had America redeemed the least of its promises to its brave allies, Hindenburg's mighty advance would probably have broken down. We had promised them at least 20,000 airplanes. A nation that can turn out 100,000 pleasure cars a year from its factories should not have had any real difficulty in rapidly developing the automobile of the air. Unfortunately we have not been able to ship ten, much less 10,000, airplanes to Europe.

"No one can question the good intentions of our country, but the fact is that upon all our foreign policies and war measures experience has written but one verdict, 'Too late!' Who now questions that we should have begun to prepare after the sinking of the Lusitania?

"We flirted with the Bolsheviki anarchists in Russia until they had filled up the poisoned chalice of their black treachery.

"We have wonderful plans for shipping, but in the meantime the tonnage of our allies is rapidly decreasing and the strangle hold of the submarine becomes more terrible.

"Too late! God grant that when this great ordeal of battle is over and the smoke which now obscures our vision is cleared away that we will not find that the honor of our country has been buried almost beyond resurrection and that history shall not write as its epitaph, 'Too late!'"

After saying that Lloyd George and Clemenceau believe that people can bear the fight with greater fortitude when they know the truth, Mr. Beck said that in this country, however, it is accepted that all disagreeable truths should be suppressed and that the fighting spirit of the people could only be excited by deluding them with optimistic delusions.

Too Long Fed on Delusions.

"For a year past we have been regaled on mighty armadas of ships," he continued, "the very hulls of which have not even been fashioned on the ways. Industrious press agents have held up to our excited imagination flights of airplanes, as thick as the Autumn leaves of Vallombrosa, but they exist only in the perfervent imagination of these agents of publicity.

"We have had enough of illusions. Give us the truth, and if the truth be disagreeable and the sense of mighty obstacles tends to weaken our resolution to overcome them, then America, no matter how great its material resources may be, is not one of the great nations of the world.

"Our people know only as a matter of intellectual concept that a great war is in progress. In an academic spirit they have judged the mighty issues involved, and have determined that our cause is just and that of Germany unjust. But America has not as yet the war consciousness." When this country entered the war, Mr. Beck asserted, he made up his mind not to make any criticism, and only spoke an adverse word a few weeks ago "when peace talk threatened to paralyze the mind and will of the people.

"But having regard to the splendid results that followed the criticism of Theodore Roosevelt in this very hall and the criticism of Senator Lodge in Congress, I want to say, with abasement of spirit, that I was wrong and that Roosevelt and Lodge were right."

Must Go On or Go Under.

The speaker said that in three things could this country have helped the Allies—shipping, airplanes, and artillery.

"Had 17,000 American airplanes been able to fly over the plains of Cambral when Hindenburg launched his offensive there would have been a different story to tell," he added. "In God's name, do not let us self-complacently think that we have done all that a nation of a hundred millions could have done. Let us realize that a full year after the war we have not acquitted ourselves as we should have done. If we tell the people that we are bound to win; that it is but a question of time, you won't get results. Tell them, 'Men of America, your backs are to the wall. Now is the time to go on or to go under.'

"We have been going along on a mistaken psychology. We began the war by deprecating the strength of our adversary and exaggerating our own strength. This is no time for self-complacency, for boasting. This is the time to do or die. This great country will never win its true place until we have taken out of the national consciousness the spirit of bragging and boasting that is encouraged on the baseball field.

"Let us know the truth. Let us not be afraid of it. Let us not drag down him who criticises. If we have fallen down in the war, explain it to us. Let us know all and let us cal lthose who are responsible for our failure to reckoning. If the shipping program is folding us back, let us know it. If labor is holding us back, let us be brave to say so. Let us not camouflage the situation by speaking of the great things we have done in the past.

"If this war is lost, and proves to have been lost because we came in too late, America's place in history will be pitiable. We are playing for something more than our own security or for civilization. It is for our own honor. I say these words out of a stern sense of patriotic duty, for I know the American people are not yet conscious of being in the war. War consciousness is a sense of peril; it is a feeling that throbs through men and arouses them to passionate action.

"Remember, that if Hindenburg had been able to press as far as North Broadway is from the Battery, the British would have been thrown to Channel port, and by the time we would have arrived the performance would have been over and then—and then—what is to be the position of America in history?

Achievements Exaggerated.

"The difficulty with all our organs of publicity is that they have been pursuing the mistaken policy of seeking to enthuse the people, unintentionally perhaps, to an exaggeration of our own achievements. The terrible battle of ten days ago might not have occurred if we were not a self-complacent people who regarded as done those things that were only planned.

"This is not a time for delusions. This is not a time to fool ourselves. Only realities count. This is a time for blood and iron. We are dealing with an adversary whose argument is blood and whose rule is iron.

"And so I hope that all organs of public opinion will tell our people that we are on the edge of an abyss; that this is no time for profiteering, no time to kowtow to labor or to waste time in pretentious, impractical plans. Remember that we could have helped the Allies in artillery because the Germans gave us the secret of the famous French 75 and yet we have not even begun to construct the gun.

"It we don't act in the near future, in the next week, the next month, my God, gentlemen, we shall be in a position of such pitiable failure to do a man's part in the world that America's prestige will never recover from the blow."

George Creel said that the fight for public opinion is the business of the Committee on Public Information. "We do not call it propaganda," he said, "for that work, in the German hands, has come to be associated with lies, secrecies, and shameful corruptions. Our work is educational and informative, for we have such confidence in our case that we feel that no more than a fair presentation of its facts is needed to win the war."

"One thing you have a right to demand of George Creel, and that is that he tell you the truth about the war," said Mr. Ratcliffe. "We have wanted in England the truth from the beginning of our land and submarine war, and in regard to the latter we have been promised a more satisfactory statement. What I should have wanted to see from the Allies is an absolute standard of truth; not telling all, but making statements so that all who read would know that every statement from the Allies was the best truth that could be gotten out at the time."

Augustus Thomas said that this is not the time for interference with the powers that are running the affairs of the country. "If you can't shoot, shut up," he said. "If you can't fish, cut bait, but you must stop rocking the boat."

The diners were asked to sign membership blanks in the Limit Club and agree to purchase $1,000 of War Savings Stamps. In this way $110,000 in war stamps were sold at the dinner.

RECTOR SUSPECTS ARSON.

Dr. Moller Asks for Investigation of Fatal Boarding House Fire.

The Rev. Dr. C. N. Moller, rector of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, at 550 Seventh Avenue, requested the District Attorney yesterday to make an investigation and determine if arson and murder had been committed as the result of the fire in the theatrical boarding house at 239 West Thirty-eighth Street on March 29, where the landlady, Mrs. Bertha Williams, and three of her boarders lost their lives and two others were injured.

"Suspicious circumstances preceding the fire convince me that it was started by friends of a man now in jail for the purpose of destroying witnesses against him," said the rector.

Dr. Moller told Mr. Swann that Mrs. Williams, who had been a member of his congregation, had sought his advice concerning alleged threats made by persons unknown to her following her refusal to withdraw a complaint. The woman said she had been warned that harm would come to her by persisting in the charge against the man.

"Two previous fires had occurred at the house, the first on the day following Mrs. Williams's visit to me," said Dr. Moller. Mr. Swann assigned Assistant District Attorneys Renaud, Joyce, and Rorke to make an inquiry.

MAY BUY OUT GERMANS.

Government Approves Plan to Oust Teuton Directorates.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Efforts of American stockholders to buy out German interests in important industries will receive the approval of this Government, it was indicated today when it became known that two Directors of the American Metal Company of New York have received permission to open negotiations in Switzerland with German holders of 40 per cent. of the stock of the company. The Directors are Henry Bruère and Julian B. Beaty.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Enemy Property, recently took control of the German interests in the company, which is capitalized at $25,000,000 and has large holdings in mines and smelters in Mexico, South America, Colorado, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Kansas.

It is understood that the proposal placed before the State Department was that the American holders buy out the enemy interest, the money involved to be placed in a special trust fund in Switzerland or Holland and its final disposition to be decided after the war.

HISTORIC HOSPITAL BURNS.

Patients Safely Removed from All Souls' at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 4.—The Revolutionary building occupied as All Souls' Hospital was destroyed by fire early this morning. The thirty-four patients were carried to safety and taken to Memorial Hospital, a mile away. That there was no loss of life was due to the vigilance of Sister Superior Viola and the nurses. As soon as fire was discovered the Sister Superior organized the quiet moving of the patients, and though the flames spread so rapidly that the firemen had to assist in the removal of some of the sick the task was done with a minimum of excitement.

Cable Service Difficulty Grows.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that it is advised by the foreign Government telegraphs that owing to pressure on the cable service beyond London to the Continent there is great difficulty in dealing with service requests, and that the delay in obtaining replies makes it necessary to ignore applications relating to European messages more than four days old.

NITRATE PROJECT ATTACKED

Longworth and Focht Allege Gross Profiteering at Muscle Shoals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Representative Nicholas Longworth denounced the Muscle Shoals nitrate project as an example of profiteering in debate in the House today on a proposal to give the Government authority to condemn lands for the operation. He asserted that under the guise of war necessity the long-fought-for Muscle Shoals development had succeeded, and that as soon as the war was over it would be junk to be grabbed up by private interests.

Representative Focht of Pennsylvania characterized the plan as the "worst graft" ever placed before Congress. He said if any "local school board or board of County Commissioners had transferred money around like the men responsible for this deal have, they would have been jailed before this."

SINN FEINER IS DEFEATED.

Nationalist Wins Seat Made Vacant by Capt. Redmond.

LONDON, April 4.—T. J. S. Harrison, Nationalist, has been elected to Parliament for East Tyrone, defeating Milroy, Sinn Feiner. The vote was 1,860 to 1,219.

The election was called to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain William A. Redmond to contest the seat that had been held by his father, the late John Redmond, for Waterford. Captain Redmond won his seat in an election held last month.

Kaiser Again Honors Richthofen.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—Emperor William has conferred upon Baron von Richthofen, the German aviator, the Order of the Red Eagle with crown and

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

"Made According To Our Own Specifications"

All shoes which bear the Supremacy Label carry with them the guarantee of correct styles, high grade workmanship, and dependable materials.

Our shoe experts have made up most exacting specifications, and all shoes made from these specifications must be O. K.'d by them before being accepted as "Supre-macy" Shoes.

SUPRE-MACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Shoes for Men

At $6.94

A black Vici Oxford with blind eyelets and medium toes. This shoe is built on comfortable and easy fitting lines, without sacrificing appearance.

Main Floor, Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK.

Made-To-Measure Shirts—After A Man's Own Taste

That implies the selection of shirtings from an assortment so extensive that he chooses freely. The tailoring and fit are of the satisfactory sorts. All possible here, where, quality for quality, prices are lower than elsewhere.

Our Custom Shirt Department

is showing today a complete assortment of madras from Scotland and England, sheer printed percales from France. Oxfords, broadcloth silks, novelty satin striped silks and other desirable fabrics. Many of the silk shirtings are equally suitable for tailored-to-measure pajamas.

We maintain our own workrooms on the premises where skilled workers tailor garments of the better sorts.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street.

Your D. A. Earns Money for You

While your money is on deposit in our Depositors' Account Department—(the D. A.) it earns interest at the rate of four per cent per year on the daily balances.

When you exchange it for the dependable merchandise you will find here—you really earn more money—for our prices are always less than elsewhere—the result of our policy of cash buying and cash selling.

Call at the Depositors' Account Department, and deposit any sum you desire. You will receive a number to facilitate shopping.

Then shop as usual, giving your name and D. A. number to the sales person

Begin to shop on a D. A. Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Where a Business Man May Lunch

A noonday lunch in our restaurant on the 8th Floor will prove a palatable and satisfying experience for the busy man. It is more than a neighborhood institution, for men travel here from downtown and uptown for our good foods and good service.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S SPRING SUITS

at $25.00

Opportunities are few and far-between for obtaining a good all-wool suit to sell at this price, but the assortment shown provides smart models, excellent qualities and seasonable patterns, selected with care and discrimination.

Very Special Values are obtainable in

MEN'S RAINCOATS

SPRING-WEIGHT OVERCOATS

AND GOLF SUITS

now on sale at the following prices:

Spring-weight Overcoats	$19.50
Rubberized Tweed Overcoats	16.50
Golf Suits	16.50

The sizes are incomplete.

The Department for Men's Clothing is situated on the Sixth Floor.

Ample selections from which to make a choice have been prepared for the young man desiring ultra-fashionable styles, as well as for the man of more than mature figure.

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

FURS STORED

Repaired or Remodeled

At Moderate Rates

RUGS & DRAPERIES

Cleansed, Repaired and Stored

at Minimum Cost

Estimates Furnished *Phone Vanderbilt 3100*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Mallory Hats

¶ Mallory Hats are the best standard make hats obtainable at popular prices in America today. Their high standard of making, their inimitable styling has won for them an enviable reputation among the most critical dressers.

¶ Obtainable in New York only from Saks & Company.

PRICES

"Cravenette" finish....$4
Regular finish.....$3.50

Start the Volland "Sunny Book" Series for a Child Today

The Volland "Sunny Books" are wonderful new treasures of happiness for the children. They are written by the best authors, illustrated by well-known artists, printed in wonderful colors, bound in boards and boxed—and yet you can buy the entire series for your child for only 50 cents a book.

Make a Child Happy Today With a Volland "Sunny Book"

At All Good Dealers

EACH BOOK BEARS THE MARK OF GOODNESS
P. F. Volland Company
PUBLISHERS of BOOKS GOOD for CHILDREN
NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

BATTALION OF LIFE

American Women's Hospitals

Stirring Mass Meeting

Aeolian Hall, Friday, April 5th, at 8:15 P. M. Among others,

Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton

a brilliant and inspiring speaker, representing 2,000 Medical Women, will tell of their present work and future plans.

ALL INVITED

Illustrated Booklet

of Hotels and Boarding Houses at Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains, Pa., free by calling at the

HOTEL ADVERTISING COMPANY,
90 West St., New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS OMITTED

Owing to the great demand for advertising space in The New York Times it is frequently necessary to omit advertisements. Tuesday 18 columns were omitted and 100 columns published.

Discrimination in the assignment of space is forced upon The Times by these conditions.

Preference will be given, therefore, to advertisements having news value and to those for which copy, including matrices, cuts or drawings, for the daily edition, are delivered before 6 P. M. on the day previous to publication; and to those for the Sunday edition for which finally approved copy is delivered before Friday night.

BOND BILL SIGNED; PRINTING BEGUN

Workers on Tiptoe for Opening Tomorrow of Campaign to Last Four Weeks.

FIRST PAYMENT 5 PER CENT.

Twenty Per Cent. Payable May 28, 35 July 18, and 40 August 15.

MATURITY IS TEN YEARS

Hundred Thousand Small Bonds Ready for Sale for Cash at Start of Drive.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The legislative foundation for the Third Liberty Loan was laid tonight when Congress completed and President Wilson signed the bill authorizing issuance of additional bonds at 4¼ per cent.

Earlier in the day the Treasury announced that the bonds would mature in ten years, that the loan campaign, opening Saturday, would continue four weeks, until May 4, and that, after the initial payment of 5 per cent. on subscription, instalments of 20, 35, and 40 per cent. would be due respectively on May 28, July 18, and August 15. The amount is $8,000,000,000 and over-subscriptions.

The only remaining details to be determined by the Treasury are the arrangements for conversion of bonds of the first and second loans into Third Liberty bonds.

Within an hour after President Wilson signed the Bond bill, the first completed bond of the Third Liberty Loan came from the press of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It was a $50 "Baby Bond" and was laid aside by James L. Wilmeth, Director of the bureau, for special disposition, to be determined later.

Forty thousand more bonds will be ready in the morning, and 100,000 by Saturday, and thereafter they will be turned out at the rate of 500,000 a day to supply demands for cash sales and immediate delivery.

On Tiptoe for Loan Drive.

Reports to the Treasury today told of busy Liberty Loan workers in cities and villages all over the country preparing for enthusiastic demonstrations Saturday on the opening of the loan campaign and the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war. The keynote for the big popular war credit, to be sounded by President Wilson in a speech at Baltimore and by Secretary McAdoo at Philadelphia, will be echoed by scores of other speakers at local meetings from coast to coast. Returning today from a four-day vacation, Secretary McAdoo made final arrangements for his speaking tour on behalf of the loan to start Saturday.

Final disposition of the Bond bill was hastened in the House late today by agreement to minor Senate amendments. Wide difference of opinion between members prevented inclusion of a provision exempting national and State bank holdings of Liberty bonds from consideration in determining State and local taxation of banks. Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee intimated that the subject would be placed before Congress again in a separate bill.

The present bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue $4,500,000,000 bonds, in addition to the $3,666,000,000 already authorized under former legislation, raises the interest rate from 4 to 4¼ per cent., authorizes issuance of as much as $8,000,000,000 certificates of indebtedness at one time and extends to the Treasury the power to loan $1,500,000,000 more to the Allies from time to time.

The Treasury announced that banks would have five days after the close of the campaign in which to tabulate and report subscriptions. Instead of requiring 2 per cent. cash payment with the subscription, as in the second loan, 5 per cent. will be asked. The Treasury expects many subscribers to pay in full on purchase, and these early payments may be sufficient to redeem the $900,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness falling due before May 9. Otherwise, it may be necessary to refund the certificates with other short-time lots. Officials also believe the May 28 payment actually will be much greater than the 20 per cent. required.

No Bond Payments in June.

The payment dates have been arranged so that none will come in June, when the drain on the country's financial resources will be great on account of income and excess profits taxes due June 15. In the second loan 18 per cent. was due two weeks after the campaign closed, 40 per cent. a month later, and 40 per cent. one month after that.

The new bonds will mature on Sept. 15, 1928, and will bear interest from May 9 next, payable semi-annually on Sept. 15 and March 15. The first coupon will be for 129 days' interest.

"Payment in full may be made with the application on or before May 4," the Treasury announced, "but bonds will not be delivered before May 9 on any subscription for an amount exceeding $10,000. Full payment may be completed upon subscription for any amount on May 9 or any subsequent installment date.

"Payment of any installment, including the first installment of 5 per cent., or payment in full, may be made in Treasury certificates of indebtedness, except those maturing April 22 and June 25. Qualified depositary banks and trust companies may make payment by credit upon the subscriptions of themselves and their customers, but only to the extent that they cannot make payment in Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

"Third Liberty Loan bonds which have been owned by a person for six months prior to the date of his death will be acceptable at par and accrued interest in payment of United States inheritance taxes upon his estate. This applies also to 4¼ per cent. bonds issued upon conversion."

The Treasury also explained that the Liberty Loan bill provides for the purchase of one-twentieth of the total issue of the third loan each year and that this provision also applied to bonds of the second loan and converted bonds of the first loan.

The bonds are not convertible and are not subject to call for redemption before maturity. They carry the same exemptions from taxation as those of the Second Liberty Loan. That is, they are exempt from all State, municipal, and local taxation and all Federal taxes except super-income taxes, excess profits taxes, and inheritance taxes.

BANKS PLAN FULL AID FOR LOAN BORROWERS

To Advance Money to Business Men Irrespective of Amount Already Lent for Current Needs.

The banks and trust companies of this city are determined to accord every possible facility and aid to their customers in the purchase of bonds of the third Liberty Loan. Besides soliciting subscriptions, they will undertake to lend money to those who are willing to anticipate their future savings and to devote them for investment in Liberty Loan bonds.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, it is understood that banks will not require more than a ten-point margin on such loans, and in some cases the margin will not have to be more than 5 per cent. As for the rate of interest that will be charged, inquiries made yesterday at the leading downtown institutions showed that some banks would finance Liberty Loan purchases at 4¼ per cent., the bond coupon rate, while others would charge their customers 4½ per cent., and perhaps 4¾ per cent., depending on the Federal Reserve Bank's special discount rate for ninety-day paper secured by Liberty bonds.

In the previous Liberty Loan campaign most of the banks made loans at 4 per cent., the coupon rate. When subscriptions to the second loan were being collected and for some time afterward the Reserve Bank special rate was 3½ per cent., the banks having a margin of one-half per cent. to cover the expense of clerical hire and other costs. At present the Reserve Bank rate is 4 per cent., but it would not surprise bankers if the Directors of the Reserve Bank raised it to 4¼ per cent. The policy adopted by some institutions is to charge one-half of 1 per cent. above the discount rate, in which event loans made for financing the purchase of third Liberty bonds would carry a rate of at least 4½ per cent.

When the Federal Reserve Bank recently raised its special discount rate from 3½ to 4 per cent. many banks advanced the rate they had been charging their customers. Those who had been paying 4 per cent., the coupon rate, were advised that on renewing their note they would have to pay 4½ per cent. In some instances subscribers to Liberty bonds are paying their banks 5 and 5½ per cent.

Although in the last Liberty Loan campaign the banks agreed to charge their customers 4 per cent., the coupon rate, thus making it possible for a subscriber to finance his bond purchase practically without cost, sentiment among bankers is that the insurance of that policy was a mistake. They say that a man who is truly patriotic, and is desirous of helping the Government, should be willing to pay for the expense of having banks carry the bonds for him during the period that it takes him to save up sufficient funds to pay for the bonds in full. It is pointed out that if the rate of interest charged by the banks is slightly above the coupon rate borrowers from banks are more likely to pay up their loans promptly and to make an effort gradually to reduce their indebtedness. Experience has shown that in cases where borrowers have been charged more than the coupon rate they have been more systematic in reducing their loans every ninety days than have been those to whom banking accommodations have been accorded at the coupon rate.

The banks in discussing arrangements with their customers are calling their attention to the fact that when they grant accommodation with the view of facilitating the purchase of Liberty bonds they do so with the understanding that the borrower will pay up within a year, that is, after three renewals of the ninety-day note. It is expected that on every maturity date the borrower will reduce his indebtedness.

In regard to business men borrowing money to buy Liberty bonds, bankers said yesterday they would not take into consideration the loans made for business purposes. In other words, Liberty Loan accommodations would be granted absolutely independent of lines of credit given to business men for the purpose of financing their current business requirements. It was pointed out, however, that if 6 per cent. was charged a merchant on his business loan and 4 or 4½ per cent. for his Liberty Loan transaction it was expected that the merchant would use his "savings" to pay off the Liberty Loan indebtedness and not for the reduction of the business loan, which paid a higher rate of interest.

Bankers stated yesterday that they considered it not unpatriotic for would-be subscribers of the third Liberty Loan to buy the outstanding 4 per cent. bonds for the reason that heavy purchases of the 4s at this time would operate to lift the price of the 4s, and that anything that would be effective in bringing the 4s closer to par was highly desirable and helpful in creating a better sentiment, which would no doubt be beneficial in the campaign for subscriptions to the third loan. Bankers said they did not advocate the selling of the 4s for the purpose of investing the proceeds into the new loan.

Caproni Biplane to Fly for Loan.

MINEOLA, April 4.—Captain Resnatti in his 1bg Caproni biplane will carry several passengers with him on Saturday or some day next week when he flies above Manhattan to aid the Liberty Loan drive. He will drop "bombs" containing Liberty Loan campaign circulars in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Captain Resnatti has not made known the names of the passengers who will make the Manhattan trip with him.

CALL TO PATRIOTISM TO OPEN LOAN DRIVE

City Will Start Campaign with Parade, Lavish Display of Flags, and Airplane Show.

"LIBERTY BELLS" FOR ALL

Small Boys to Distribute a Million Duplicates Bearing the Legend "Ring It Again."

The four weeks' campaign for the Third Liberty Loan, consisting of $8,000,000,000 of 4¼ per cent. ten-year bonds, will be opened tomorrow, the first anniversary of America's declaration of war against Germany. The launching of the drive will be celebrated by a parade and by the display of the Stars and Stripes throughout the city. In addition, seven airplanes from Mineola will bombard the town with Liberty Loan literature, and small boys will ring every available house bell to summon the occupants, whose attention will be called to pasteboard duplicates in miniature of the famous Independence Bell of 1776, bearing the inscription, "Ring It Again." The Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee issued a call last night for 10,000 volunteers, who will be asked to hang these paper novelties on door knobs. It is expected that fully 1,000,000 of these bells will be circulated in this city alone.

Patriotic exercises will be held throughout the city. The Liberty Bank, a reproduction of the Sub-Treasury, will be opened in Madison Square Park at 12:30 P. M. under the auspices of the National League for Woman's Service. The huge "push ball" will start on its journey from Buffalo to New York. Ceremonies and speeches will be delivered in Mount Morris and other parks. The parade is scheduled to start from 120 Broadway at 11:30 o'clock, and it will proceed to City Hall, where it will be received by Mayor Hylan. In the line there will be a squadron of police, the police band, members of the Liberty Loan Committee, the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, and workers attached to the Publicity Department. Brief addresses will be made by Mayor Hylan and others.

Plan Indorsed by Enright.

The distribution of the pasteboard bells will take place tonight, and the work will be in the hands of the old Home Defense League, 10,000 members of which will be joined by a similar number of volunteers. Police Commissioner Enright has indorsed the plan, and has assigned Police Inspector Dwyer to have charge of the work. Members of the Home Defense League will start out from their various precinct headquarters in automobiles and trucks, divided into groups, so as to cover the neighborhoods in sub-districts. The Boy Scouts, high school pupils, inmates of orphan asylums, as well as members of civic organizations, will all lend a hand. Each distributer will work under a leader and will be responsible for the hanging of at least 100 bells. Women aids will cover the less thickly populated districts of the city. Volunteers are wanted, and they are requested to offer their services at any police station. They should report before 6 o'clock tonight.

The headquarters for the entire distribution in Manhattan will be at the Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue supply station and the Brooklyn headquarters at 452 Fulton Street. Already there have been received from Washington 1,755,323 of the Liberty Bell hangers, and 300,000 more are on the way. Of this total, 1,050,000 will be distributed in New York City and 1,005,323 throughout the remainder of the district. The bells will be hung on the knobs of front doors, but apartment house dwellers will not be forgotten, for their reminder will be placed on the knob of the door leading to their apartment.

No Interference by Police.

While the bell distribution is scheduled for tonight, the ringing of the door bells will take place tomorrow. The boys are advised that the Publicity Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee has "fixed it" with the police, and that they need not fear being "chased" by the "cops."

Volunteer billposters will start at midnight tonight to paste Liberty Loan posters all over the city, so that the town will be plastered with war loan reminders when the people go down to work tomorrow morning.

In support of the plan for an intensive flag display, Acosta Nichols of Spencer Trask & Co. said last night:

There is no better way to stimulate patriotism on the opening day of the Third Liberty Loan campaign than to display the American flag in every conceivable manner that it may be properly hung or flown. This is a campaign to sell Liberty Loan bonds, but we must remember that our great task is more than just bond selling. It is a campaign of psychology—the psychology of the patriotic thrill, impulse, and action.

To make use of an advertising phrase that hits the nail on the head: "We are not selling bonds, we are selling the war." This means the knowledge and application of the psychology of patriotic appeal. And in no way can you appeal more strongly than through the glorious American flag. Its effect on the American eye is immediately potent, and from passing glance to patriotic thought and impulse the transit is instantaneous.

War sacrifice and war accomplishment by one person or one group cry aloud to every other person and group for similar sacrifice and service. We should make it plain in this campaign that to be fair and square we must do every bit as much as our neighbor for our country in time of crisis. To shirk doing our full share is to make ourselves mendicants of patriotism and drones in a land that we have done nothing to deserve living in.

I know of no better way to bring home to the dilatory citizen the full sense of his obligations in this trying hour than to display before his eyes, everywhere he turns, the very fount and pivot of American inspiration—the Stars and Stripes. Let us have Old Glory—profusely, abundantly, lavishly. Let us not use it in any bizarre fashion. It has too sacred a character and meaning. But let it be displayed with intelligent enthusiasm and it will be apt to reach the heart of even the most sluggish American.

Appeal to Educators.

Dr. John Huston Finley, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, and C. N. Kendall and Charles D. Hine, who occupy similar positions in New Jersey and Connecticut, respectively, are sending out letters to Superintendents and Principals of schools throughout the Second Federal Reserve District, calling on them to work in the interest of the third Liberty Loan. The schools will be used as centres of information and instruction regarding the war loan, and in some of the larger cities the school children will canvass for subscriptions. The letter of the Commissioners follows

Questions and information on the Liberty Loan will be carried into the homes by the children. Taking advantage of the interest thus aroused, Principals and teachers should invite the parents to patriotic meetings in the schoolhouse.

As the pupils should have for their main service the spread of Liberty Loan propaganda rather than the sale of bonds, so Superintendents, Principals, and teachers have their special opportunity not in selling bonds, but in teaching Liberty bond facts and assisting in bringing together all the homes in the community to further the work of the Government.

Between the home, which is the proper sphere of activity of the school child, and the large business house, which is not, there are a very large number of smaller stores which were in many cities successfully canvassed by a certain type of high school pupil with innate selling ability, possibly developed by experience in securing advertisements for a high school paper. The service of this type of pupil can be made to tell in a loan campaign. Pupils should, however, be chosen to do this work only on the definite information basis of the work they have done in preceding drives or by other known standards of selection.

In addition to rendering invaluable service in homes where English is not spoken, pupils of foreign birth or parentage have been successful in selling bonds among people of their own tongue. It is reported that a Polish high school pupil went out the first noon of the last campaign, addressed a crowd of forty or fifty Polish workmen in front of a factory, and sold twenty-three bonds. A Superintendent in California reports conspicuous success in selling bonds on the part of Japanese boys attending public schools there.

First Loan Banners Displayed.

The Wholesale Dry Goods trade has the distinction of displaying the first Liberty Loan banners in this city. Early yesterday morning two banners, twenty by thirty and forty by thirty feet, respectively, were hung across the intersection of Worth Street and Broadway from the offices of M. C. D. Borden & Sons. Bertram H. Borden is Chairman of the Dry Goods Committee working for the Liberty Loan. He said that the dry goods trade had organized committees to canvass 1,800 establishments, employing 80,000 men and women.

The music and allied trades, at a meeting held yesterday at the Piano Club, pledged to subscribe $1,000,000 to the loan, according to an announcement made by Julian T. Meyer of J. & C. Fischer.

The Patriotic Household League, the head of which is Henry Physick, a butler employed by J. P. Morgan, held a meeting last night at Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin's Mission, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue, to complete the organization of a committee which will canvass the 30,000 men and women who are employed as cooks and servants in private families. The organization has 400 members, and it was started originally with the view of helping Food Administrator Herbert Hoover conserve food in New York homes.

Maturity of Bond Issue Pleases.

Bankers commended the action of Secretary McAdoo in fixing the maturity of the Third Liberty Loan at ten years. Some time ago a number of the leading men of Wall Street advocated the flotation of a short-term note in place of a long-term bond, and many of them spoke of a five or six year term, but in recent weeks reports from Washington indicated that the Secretary did not favor the short-term plan, and consequently the bankers have been looking forward to a twenty or twenty-five year bond. In these circumstances, therefore, yesterday's announcement of a ten-year bond was a pleasant surprise. Bankers pointed out that the shorter maturity gave the new 4¼s a better standings in respect to investment yield when compared with the outstanding 4s, which, even though converted into 4¼s, have a maturity of twenty-five or thirty years. The difference in the respective yields of the outstanding 4s and new 4¼s, when considered from the point of view of the prevailing discount at which the former are now selling, has been lessened by making the term of the new loan ten years instead of a longer maturity, as had been expected.

CLERGY ORGANIZE FOR DRIVE

Theodore Marburg Says League of Nations Awaits German Defeat.

The unofficial announcement from Germany two days ago that her rulers had no faith in a league of nations makes it clear that it is the intention of Germany to continue in the future its plan of aggression, Theodore Marburg, former American Minister to Belgium, said yesterday at the luncheon of the Interchurch Clerical Conference at the Hotel Biltmore.

"According to semi-official announcement from Germany, it was stated that she had no faith in the ability of a league of nations to discourage war," Mr. Marburg asserted, "and that such a plan would bring up false hopes, and, in time, nations would come to curse it. It is perfectly clear that no league of nations can be effective unless Germany is overthrown. The great duty before the world is to overcome Germany. One means of accomplishing this is to prevent the Bolshevist Government in Russia from continuing to help Germany. It would seem hopeless to try to organize in Russia opposition to Germany under present conditions. The only hope is for an allied army to step in so that the Constitutional Party in Russia can organize themselves behind this wall of steel.

"Necessarily we must let Japan play a leading part in any such step, but small allied forces could be joined to them, and the Allies, as a whole, could announce their intention eventually to withdraw from Russia, just as we announced our intention, at the beginning of the Spanish war, to withdraw from Cuba and kept our word."

The conference opened in Aeolian Hall yesterday morning, and was attended by more than 600 clergymen. The object of the conference was to organize the clergymen for the third Liberty Loan campaign, and the meeting was held under the auspices of the National Committee on Churches and the Moral Aims of the War and the Second Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan Committee.

The speakers in the morning were the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Professor M. I. Pupin, Serbian Consul; Dr. Amaury Mars, a San Francisco surgeon of French birth, who was in Luxemburg at the outbreak of the war, and Countess Laura de G. Turczynowicz.

The speakers at the luncheon besides Mr. Marburg were the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Henry Morgenthau, Sir George Adam Smith, P. Whitwell Wilson, a London journalist, and Brooks Leavitt, connected with the Second Federal Reserve District. The all-day conference closed with a patriotic meeting last night at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

"We in America must wake up," said Mr. Morgenthau in the course of his address. "We have got to dynamite ourselves out of the state of complacency we have been lulled into. Germany has smashed all Biblical laws. She has not kept a single commandment. She has not lived up to international law. Our friends across the seas are doing their best to dethrone the common enemy, and you may rest assured that they will hold the lines until we are ready to join their forces.

"Right here let me tell you there is nothing worse in this country than the dissatisfaction and impatience that are being shown with the physical preparation this nation is making. Our President is doing wonders in building up a wonderful fighting organization, but Americans must remember that this cannot be done over night or in six months. He has a big problem to solve, but let us be patient. Everything will surely work out satisfactorily."

UNFURLS NEW SERVICE FLAG

Chairman Hurley Hangs Up the Emblem of the Shipping Board.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A new service flags appeared in Washington today as the emblem for men engaged in "war service" of the United States Shipping Board. Chairman Hurley received the first of the flags, which, with its single star, was placed on the walls of his office, where the nation's shipbuilding program is directed. Other flags will be distributed to every worker doing his share toward overcoming the effects of submarine warfare and to encourage length of service; the original paper flags will be replaced by permanent cloth emblems for all who remain continuously at work for six months.

The flags are like those for the military, except that they bear the words "U. S. Shipping Board—war service."

Army Health Continues Good.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The health of the army in the United States continues good, the War Department announced today, although bronchitis and influenza, complicated with pneumonia, in many Northern camps, increased the noneffective and death rates slightly over the preceding week. The total number of deaths reported was 237, of which 90 were among the regulars, 29 in the National Guard, and 118 in the national army.

COLONELS LEAVE SCHOOL.

Six Empire Commanders End the Sam Houston Course.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANSBURG, S. C., April 4.—Colonels Fisk, Andrews, Jennings, Howland, Norton, and Wingate, commanders of the regimental units in the 27th Division, are expected to return tomorrow from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where they have been at school for the last three months. Colonel Merritt H. Smith, 14th Field Artillery, who returned a month ago on sick leave, is to have an additional four weeks' leave while he is recuperating at Asheville, N. C.

These promotions were posted today: First Lieutenants, Medical Corps, to be Captains and assigned as indicated: Charles D. Kayser, 105th Machine Gun Battalion; Lee H. Costigan, Field Hospital, Company 107; George L. Meller, 108th Infantry; Charles F. Nicholl, 106th Infantry; John C. Grabau, 106th Field Artillery; George McK. Hall, Field Hospital, Company 105; Charles D. Cromwell, 106th Field Artillery; Henry B. Smith, Field Hospital, Company 108, and Alfred F. Cassebeer, Ambulance Company 108.

Second Lieutenants of the line, raised one rank were: Emil M. Podeyn, 105th Artillery; George C. Donnelly, 106th Machine Gun Battalion; Walter G. Andrews, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, and Frank L. Walton, 106th Machine Gun Battalion.

TWO MORE AIDS FOR BAKER.

Stettinius and Keppel to be Assistant Secretaries Under New Law.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Congress today took final action on the bill providing for two additional Secretaries of War, and the appointments probably will be announced within a few days. It is understood the men to be selected are Edward R. Stettinius, Surveyor of Army Purchases, and Frederick Keppel, Dean of Columbia University, now acting as confidential assistant to Secretary Baker.

With the appointment of the new Secretaries, the reorganization of the War Department, which has been worked out by Secretary Baker and approved by the President, will be put into full effect. Mr. Stettinius, it is understood, will be in charge of industrial and commercial work, and Dean Keppel in charge of the non-military life of the army.

ABOVE SUSPICION

The unfortunate part about a contractor's inefficiency is that the Owner usually has to pay for it, which is about the best argument we can advance for recommending a contractor whose efficiency is above suspicion.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The book about Belgium that will live.
A JOURNAL FROM
OUR LEGATION IN BELGIUM
By Hugh Gibson, First Secy. of Legation
Net, $2.50
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ROAD TO INFORMATION.

Facts bearing on current events are hard to find without The New York Times Index. Convenient reference to subjects and dates covered in the newspapers, with brief summaries which supply quickly answers to many questions of the moment. The New York Times Index serves as a guide also to the extended accounts of events in the newspapers themselves. Bound volumes, $2.00 a quarter; $8.00 a year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

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The younger alumni of our leading Universities, Colleges and Preparatory Schools will find much to interest them in De Pinna clothing for business or sport wear, since in models and fabrics there is a true reflection of the spirit of our American University life.

Graduates as well as undergraduates accept the correctness of De Pinna clothing, headwear, footwear, furnishings and the like.

Young Men's Sack Suits are made by us in genuine Scotch and Irish homespuns and English woolens of our own importation; sizes 33 to 40. Prices range from $28.50.

Young Men's Top Coats. Sizes 33 to 40. Prices range from $30.

Sport Suits, in English Homespuns and Tweeds from $28.50.

Sport Coats, in Knit Cloths and English Gabardines. $18.50 to $25.

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It is in Tailored Models that the House of Gidding excels

Presenting an unusually wide range from every great Paris house together with Gidding Creations

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Designed for women engaged in patriotic service

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Greenhut Clothing!

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats at Prices That Sound as Though the War Was Over

Good clothes are selling now at prices possible only to a condition such as is responsible for the closing of the Greenhut business.

The merchandise is of good standard, well worthy of a place in any reliable, popular priced store. And at the reduced prices we have made for this sale, this is just about the most important clothing sale of the season.

Men's New Spring Suits at $18.50

Suits that have all the dash, the fabric, the finish and the fit of those usually priced higher.

Well tailored are these garments in every respect. A wide choice may be had of **Plain Greys, Brown Fancy Mixtures, Fancy Worsteds and Striped Effects in Numerous Patterns.**

He whose tastes incline to the model conservative may be perfectly gratified. No less well catered to is the man whose ideas incline to lighter moods.

Men's Suits at $23.50

Plain Blues, Plain Oxford Greys, Fancy Mixtures, Striped and Checked effects.

Men's Suits at $15.75. Plain Oxford greys, a big collection of odd patterns.

Men's Separate Trousers at $4.75, $5.85 and $7.50. A wide choice of business and dress wear.

Overcoats for Men at $18.50, $22.50 and $27.50. Spring and heavier weights; some with velvet collars; others with self collars; some full silk lined; others quarter silk lined; still others serge lined.

Men's Raincoats at $8.75, $11.75 and $15. Excellent rain-shedding garments that will give perfect service.

Men's Full Dress Tuxedo and Street Vests at $1.35. These are "odd" vests in an amazing variety and in all sizes.

Men's Oxford Grey Overcoats at $15.75. Spring weights, full lined; all sizes.

Boys' Norfolk Suits at $11.75. One and two pairs of knickers.

Boys' Norfolk Suits at $8.75

One and two pairs of knickers. Some of Serges, with one pair of knickers.

Boys' Raincoats at $2.35. Black rubber with white back. Very serviceable coats.

Boys' Blue Serge Norfolk Suits. Splendid quality, with one pair of knickers, $6.50

Boys' Wash Suits at $1.65, $1.85, $2.35 and $2.85. A wonderful array in many kinds of fabrics in the season's best models and in all colors; Middy and Junior Coat styles.

Boys' Junior Norfolk Suits at $6.75. Some with straight knee pants; others in knickerbocker style. Sizes up to 10 years.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

The object of this advertisement is to notify the people of New York City of the organization effected among the business and professional interests of New York City for their part in the campaign for the

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Organization Plan of the Special Liberty Loan Committees appointed by the Federal Reserve Bank

A group of Special Liberty Loan Committees has been appointed covering the business and professional activity of the city. This group is known as the Rainbow Division and is composed of representative citizens, forming compact working units to reach every firm and individual in their lines to sell Liberty Bonds to themselves and thus demonstrate the patriotism of their respective groups.

RAINBOW DIVISION

A Special Committee has been formed with headquarters at 120 Broadway called the Advisory Trades Committee whose function is to assist in the organization of the Special Committees making up the Rainbow Division. The Advisory Trades Committee also stands ready at all times to aid in every way possible the campaign of the members of the Rainbow Division.

The following list of Rainbow Division Chairmen is published for the guidance of the various business interests. If in doubt where your business belongs, telephone at once to the Advisory Trades—Rector 4901—and classification will be given. Here is your opportunity to "Lend Him a Hand."

Art Dealers, Art Printers and Allied Trades—S. L. Newman, Reinthal & Newman, 106 West 29th St. Farragut 3260.

Automobiles and Allied Trades—C. M. Brown, The Winton Company, 70th St. & Broadway. Columbus 3580.

Bakers—John F. Hildebrand, Shults Bread Co., 26 Beaver St. Broad 433.

Belts, Suspenders and Garters—A. C. Knothe, care Knothe Bros., 124 5th Ave. Chelsea 5490.

Brewers—Adolph G. Huppel, Jr., 3rd Ave. and 161st St. Melrose 3267.

Building and Allied Trades—Otto M. Eidlitz, 30 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 4700.

Mason Builders and Contractors Assn.—Walter Reid. 30 E. 42d St. Murray Hill 3547.

Marble Industry and Tile Grate & Mantel Assn.—Benj. Traitell. Webster Ave., L. I. City. Astoria 920.

Mosaic Employers, Cut Stone Assn. and Stone Setters—Lincoln Pierce. Wm. Bradley & Son, Vernon Ave., L. I. City.

House Movers and Shorers Assn. and Hoisting Assn.—Alfred Daybill. Ave B. & 18th St. Gramercy 1102.

Ornamental Bronze and Iron Masters and Wire Work Mfgrs.—C. A. Fullerton, Gorham & Co., 5th Ave. & 36th St. Greeley 2500.

Cement Workers—F. G. Webber. 29 West 34th St. Greeley 2796.

Composition Roofers and Waterproofers, Mfgrs. Metal Door and Window, Metal Ceiling Assn.—M. F. Westergren. 221 East 144th St. Melrose 3291.

Iron League Erectors—Andrew J. Post. Post & McCord. 101 Park Avenue. Murray Hill 1690.

Plasterers—David Brown. 806 East 40th St. Murray Hill 3121.

Master Carpenters Assn., Local No. 1 and Parquet Flooring Assn.—John L. Downey. 410 West 34th St. Greeley 100.

Lighting Fixtures Assn.—Albert Wahle. 101 Park Avenue. Murray Hill 3591.

Steam and Hot Water Fitters—W. H. Curtin. 331 Adams St., Brooklyn. Main 5846.

Painters and Decorators—Carl Dabelstein. 156 West 99th St. Riverside 4530.

Metal Furring and Lathing—Max Bowman. 640 West 44th St. Bryant 9131.

Plumbers—Joseph H. Jasper. 108 East 126th St. Harlem 1566.

Elevator Mfgrs. Assn.—Wm. G. McCune. 11th Ave. 26th St. Chelsea 7500.

Investing Builders—Edgar A. Levy. 505 Fifth Avenue. Murray Hill 6960.

Mason Supplies—Frank E. Wise. 78th St. & East River. Lenox 304.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese—D. W. Whitmore, 10 Harrison St. Franklin 2966.

Carpets and Rugs—Col. Bennett H. Tobey, Treas. Firth Carpet Co., 230 5th Ave. Madison Square 390.

Chemicals, Drugs and Allied Trades—Wm. S. Gray, Wm. S. Gray & Co., 80 Maiden Lane. John 4501.

Children's Dress Mfgrs.—L. S. Goldberger, L. Wohl & Co., 395 4th Ave. Madison Square 1853.

China, Toys and Housefurnishings—Wm. S. Pitcairn, 104 5th Ave. Chelsea 2575.

Cloak, Suit and Skirt Mfgrs.—Arthur D. Wolf, care Max M. Schwarez & Co., 137 Madison Ave. Mad. Sq. 7651.

Coal—Michael F. Burns, Burns Bros., 50 Church St. Cortlandt 8507.

Coffee, Tea and Spices—Stephen Dorr, 93 Front St. Hanover 4964.

Collars, Shirts and Pajamas—I. L. Phillips, Phillips, Jones Co., 1150 Broadway. Madison Square 2596.

Confectionery, Chocolate and Confectioners' Supplies—M. L. Morgenthau, Mirror Candy Co., 431 Hudson St. Spring 7620.

Corset Manufacturers—Daniel Kops, Nemo Corset Co., 120 East 16th St. Stuyvesant 5000.

Decorators—John Sloane, W. & J. Sloane, 5th Ave. & 47th St. Murray Hill 7700.

Department Stores—Louis Stewart, Jas. McCreery & Co., 5 West 34th St. Greeley 6380.

Dressmakers—Mrs. Willard D. Straight, 1130 5th Ave. Lenox 7381.

Electrical—Theodore Beran, General Electric Co., 120 Broadway. Rector 7600.

Fish—F. W. Wilkinson, No. 27 Fulton Fish Market. Beekman 4976.

Florists—Chas. Schenck, 436 Sixth Ave. Farragut 798.

Fur—Samuel Ullmann, 20 West 20th St. Madison Square 8292.

Furniture—Embury Palmer, Palmer & Embury Mfg. Co., 119 West 40th St. Bryant 8061.

General Contractors—Frederick L. Cranford, Fred'k L. Cranford, Inc., 149 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Main 7530.

Grocers, Wholesale—E. H. Sayre, R. C. Williams Co., 56 Hudson St. Worth 2200.

Grocers, Retail—Jos. B. Hoyt.

Hardware, Metals and Allied Trades—Geo. H. Richards, 374 B'way. Remington Typewriter Co.

Hats and Caps—Brayton Witherell, Knox Hat Co., 40th St. & 5th Ave. Vanderbilt 1044.

Hides and Leathers—Louis J. Robertson, 41 Spruce St. Beekman 4880.

Hotels and Restaurants—Fred Sterry, Hotel Plaza, 5th Ave. & 59th St. Plaza 1740.

Insurance, Life and Allied—Darwin P. Kingsley, Pres. N. Y. Life Co., 346 Broadway. Franklin 4900. E. G. Snow, Home Insurance Co., 56 Cedar St. 4960 John.

Jewelry—August Goldsmith, Goldsmith, Stern & Co., 33 Gold St. John 855.

Laces and Trimmings—Richard Muser, Muser Bros., 1150 Broadway. Madison Square 5080.

Leather Gloves Industry—David F. Meyers, L. Meyers & Son, 110 5th Ave. Chelsea 7330.

Lumber—Russell J. Perrin Johnson Bros., 45 Classon Ave., Brooklyn. Williamsburg 3505

Machinery and Machine Tools—Jas. W. Lane, 354 4th Ave. Madison Square 8420.

Meats—Leo Joseph, N. Y. Butchers Dressed Meats Co., 11th Ave. & 39th St. Bryant 3670.

Men's Clothing and Allied Interests—Wm. Goldman, Cohen, Goldman & Co., 694 Broadway. Spring 1101.

Men's Neckwear—George Close, Church, Webb & Close, 1 West 33rd St. Vanderbilt 4754.

Merchants' Ladies' Garments Assoc.—Jacob Sperber, Jacob Sperber & Co., 20 West 33rd St. Mad. Sq. 3267.

Mining Industries—Chas. Hayden, Vice-Pres. Chino Copper Co., 25 Broad St. Broad 6968.

Milk—Thompson W. Decker, Sheffield Farms Co., Inc., 524 West 57th St. Col. 6750.

New York Cotton Exchange—Arthur Lehman, 16 William St. Hanover 6800.

New York Produce Exchange—Wm. H. Kemp, N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Notions and Buttons—Wm. A. Farmer, Pratt & Farmer Co., 13 E. 21st Street. Gramercy 5152.

Office Supplies—George M. Clark, Clark & Gibby, Inc., 343 Broadway. Franklin 3167.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes—Wm. H. Phillips, Devoe, Reynolds Co., 107 Fulton Street. Beekman 2906.

Paper Box Makers—Franklin E. Nesmith, Met. Box Makers Assoc., 142 West 14th St. Chelsea 2345.

Paper Manufacturers—A. G. Paine, Jr., N. Y. & Penna. Co., 200 5th Ave. Gramercy 3093.

Patriotic Household League—Henry Physick. Murray Hill 93.

Petroleum and Allied Products—A. W. Fishbough, Vacuum Oil Co., 61 B'way.

Pianos, Talking Machines and Musical Instruments—Julian T. Mayer, J. & C. Fischer Co., 417 W. 28th St. Chelsea 1094.

Pawn Brokers—Benj. Fox, 72 8th Ave. Chelsea 1947.

Poultry—August Silz, 416 W. 14th St. Chelsea 4900.

Produce and Fruits—John W. Nix, John W. Nix & Co., 281 Washington St., N. Y. City. Barclay 5120.

Public Accountants—Jas. F. Farrell, McWhorter, Boyce, Hughes & Farrell, 120 Broadway. Rector 783.

Publishers, Printers and Bookbinders—Chas. Scribner, 397 5th Ave. Murray Hill 7880.

Real Estate—Alfred E. Marling, Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St. John 222.

Rubber—Bertram G. Work, B. F. Goodrich Co., 1780 Broadway. Columbus 8700.

Shipping, Import and Export—Sheppard G. Schermerhorn, No. Amer. Commercial Corp., 50 Broad St. Broad 7052.

Shoes, Wholesale, Retail and Mfgrs.—Frank S. Flagg, Morse & Rogers, 31 Hudson St. Worth 267.

Silks, Velvets and Ribbons—Wm. Skinner, 4th Ave. at 17th St. Stuyvesant 4040.

Small Leather Goods, Trunks and Bags—M. J. Spiegel, 42 East 20th St. Gramercy 708.

Stationery—Edw. E. Huber, Eberhard Faber & Co., 200 5th Ave. Gramercy 420.

Storage Warehouse and Van Owners—Louis Firoski, 41 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Main 6900.

Tea Rooms—Miss Mary Lucky, 4 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 5822.

Theatrical Profession—Edward F. Albee, United Booking Offices, 1564 Broadway. Bryant 3710.

Tobacco—Edward Wise, United Cigar Stores, 44 West 18th St. Chelsea 5000.

Toilet Preparations, Perfumery and Soap—V. C. Daggett, 214 West 14th St. Chelsea 5103.

Umbrellas and Canes—O. M. Arnold, Arnold, Schiff & Co., 85 5th Ave. Stuyvesant 3760.

Underwear and Hosiery—J. H. Emery, 1107 Broadway. Farragut 2600.

Upholstery and Lace Curtain—Sidney Blumenthal, Sidney Blumenthal & Co., 395 Fourth Ave. Madison Square 9390.

Wall Paper—Henry Burn, Robert Graves & Co., Madison Ave. & 33rd St. Murray Hill 2033.

Wholesale Dry Goods—Bertram H. Borden, M. C. D. Borden & Sons, 90 Worth St. Worth 2091.

Women's Cotton and Silk Underwear, Wrappers and Kimonos—I. S. Iserson, 395 Fourth Ave. Madison Square 7690.

Women's Dresses and Waists—Alfred G. Son, Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave. Mad. Sq. 8970.

Women's Millinery—Wm. Rosenblum, Wm. Rosenblum & Co., 5 East 37th St. Murray Hill 8966.

Women's Neckwear—Jos. W. Sidenberg, G. Sidenberg & Co., 116 5th Ave. Chelsea 6290.

Woolens and Worsteds—Manton B. Metcalf, Metcalf Bros. & Co., 45 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 373.

Yarns and Art Goods—Lionel F. Strauss, 451 4th Ave. Madison Square 517.

President Wilson Addresses YOU:

"To such a task (making the world free) we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness, and the peace which she has treasured."

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BEEKMAN WINTHROP
MILTON S. HARRISON, *Secretary*

Secretary McAdoo Addresses YOU:

"And so I beg you to devote yourselves with that patriotism and that eagerness to serve which is so characteristic of the men and women who devoted themselves to these Liberty Loans in the past, to devote yourselves with renewed energy and renewed enthusiasm to these great tasks, and I know when you bring that sort of spirit, that sort of energy to the consideration of these problems, their solution cannot for one moment be in doubt."

Now Let Us Show America What New York Can Do

REED LEADS FIGHT ON OVERMAN BILL

Senator Charges That It Is Intended to Overturn Interstate Commerce Commission.

LIKENS IT TO A 'SHELL GAME'

Rebukes Postmaster General Burleson for Holding Cloakroom Conferences on the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Reed of Missouri today sounded the keynote of the opponents of the Overman bill in a long speech to the Senate. He substituted for Senator Smith of Georgia, who was prevented from speaking by an important engagement. Senator Reed characterized the bill as a legislative "shell game," and declared it would permit of giving important governmental powers to men like George Creel.

The Senator started out to give the Senate a statement concerning what happened when the bill was before the Judiciary Committee and a subcommittee of five. After reviewing this, he said:

"The issue over this legislation is whether we shall give general blanket power to the President without intimation or hint of where it is necessary, or whether the departments shall state to Congress the necessity for the power that is sought. Request was made by members of the committee for information on this subject and it was refused. When this bill left the committee not a living member of it could point to a single specific power the President needed that he doesn't already possess by law."

Senator Reed then charged that one of the chief purposes for which the legislation was sought was to turn over the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Director General of Railroads.

"If it is not the purpose to wipe out the Interstate Commerce Commission," said Senator Reed, "the Judiciary Committee would have voted for an amendment I submitted to clear that matter up."

Senator Wolcott, a member of the committee who is supporting the bill, said he wanted to "suggest that the Interstate Commerce Commission does not come under the terms of the bill. If we had excepted the Interstate Commerce Commission the Senator would have suggested excepting something else."

Senator Fletcher declared the bill did not permit a reorganization of the commission or the transfer of its authority to another department of the Government.

"I want to ask the Senator a blunt question," said Senator Reed. "Would he vote for this bill if it did specifically include the commission?"

"I have not the slightest hesitation in answering that," said Senator Fletcher. "I don't believe right now that any change is contemplated, but if in the future a change is necessary, or so seems to the President as a means of winning the war, I am in favor of giving him full authority to meet the situation."

"Oh, I am getting weary," exclaimed Senator Reed, "by reason of the fact that every time a man raises a question about the proper kind of law to pass he is to be silenced by loud-voiced protestations 'I am willing to do anything to win the war.' The louder your voice, the more your eyes in frenzy roll, the more patriotic you are. Bombasticus furioso is not more brave than the silent boy in khaki who kisses his mother good-bye and goes forth to give his life for his country. I heard a Senator say the other day that he would burn New York City if the President told him to. As an afterthought he added, 'If it is necessary to whip Germany.'

"If it is necessary to whip Germany, of course we would burn New York City. The women of the United States would be found standing in death legions, if it is necessary to whip Germany. But the question always is, is it necessary? Senators will not be swept off their feet by the clamor from lips that praise the Administration, or by incense swung by hands that hope to profit thereby.

"This bill is the finest legislative shell game ever staged. Under it the most important governmental powers could be transferred to men like George Creel. Important powers could be given to some intellectual Bolshevik, engaged in writing editorials for the delectation of the anarchists."

While Senator Reed was speaking, Postmaster General Burleson, who took the bill to the Capitol and presented it to Senator Overman for introduction, appeared in Senate corridors and conferred with several Senators. Word of this reached the Missourian and he said:

"I wish Mr. Burleson would come out on the floor. I could answer him so much better here. We asked that he appear before the committee. We were denied that, and now we hear of corridor conferences."

Mr. Burleson was reticent about his mission, but was heard to say to Senators that he would "take it up with the President."

736 MORE ARMY RECRUITS.

Voluntary Enlistments Since April 1, 1917, Now Total 400,929.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The regular army obtained 736 recruits yesterday, making a total of 400,929 men who enlisted voluntarily since April 1, 1917. The showing for New York and neighboring States follows:

	Obtained April 3, 1918.	Since April 1, 1917.		Obtained April 3, 1918.	Since April 1, 1917.
Conn.	12	4,980	N. Hamp.	..	1,351
Delaware	4	804	N. Jersey	21	10,097
Maine	5	2,46	New York	98	43,898
Maryland	8	4,002	Penn.	76	45,526
Mass.	25	19,205	Vermont	3	643

Manila Camp Named for Funston.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A second army camp has been named in honor of the late Major Gen. Frederick Funston. The latest Camp Funston is near Manila, in the Philippine Department. The original training post to bear this name is at Fort Riley, Kan., where the 89th and 92d National Army divisions are in training.

FEW STAMPS REDEEMED.

War Savings Purchases Keep Them as an Investment.

The Government has been called on to redeem less than 2 per cent. of the War Savings stamps sold in New York since the beginning of the campaign, it was announced yesterday at the W. S. S. headquarters, 51 Chambers Street. Up to March 31 the Sub-Treasury had redeemed $145,841 worth of the stamps, or a little more than 1 7-10 per cent. out of a total sale of $8,116,594.

The small number of redemptions to date seems to indicate, says a statement issued by the Campaign Committee, that nearly all the stamps have been bought for investment purposes and not with a view to trading them in in the near future. The stamps can be redeemed at any time between now and Jan. 1, 1923, for the amount paid, plus 1 cent for each elapsed month, approximating 3 per cent. interest. The total of sales in New York up to Wednesday amounted to $5,342,415.

More than 5,000 persons yesterday purchased stamps to see the Browning gun exhibit at the Public Library under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. Among the women on duty at the tent were Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Robert Sweeny, Mrs. Paul Dougherty, Mrs. Charles Connell, Miss Constance Binney, Mrs. Thomas Patten, and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran.

Frank P. Hynes, Jr., manager of the New Strand Hotel, has posted a notice addressed to the resident patrons of the hotel to the effect that on May 1, Thrift Day, for every 75 cents he will deliver a book with a dollar's worth of thrift stamps as an inducement to push the sale.

WRIT FOR ROTHENBERG.

Alleged Slayer of Cohen to Appear in Court Today.

District Attorney Swann refused yesterday to consider the alibi offered by Morris Rothenberg, held on the charge of murdering Harry Cohen on Monday morning at 7 West Ninety-second Street, and Rothenberg obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Hotchkiss on the ground that the evidence was insufficient for his further detention. The writ hearing will take place today. It was said at the District Attorney's office that the case would be submitted to a Grand Jury this morning.

It was learned last night that the District Attorney had requested Inspector Cray to withdraw Detective Julius Cohen from the case, because Cohen had opposed the District Attorney's theory that gamblers suspected Cohen of being an informer.

Among witnesses re-examined yesterday were the negro elevator operator, Joseph Edney, who identified Cohen, and Yvonne Pacheteau, a friend of Rothenberg.

Acting Captain McKenna and Detectives Finan, Kerwin, Conkling, and L'Heureux, who have been working on the Cohen murder, reached the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau early this morning, with four men, taken in the vicinity of Broadway and Forty-second Street, as material witnesses. They gave their names as George J. Williams, 32, a salesman, of 200 West Seventieth Street; Daniel Clancy, 37, a saloon keeper, of 556 West Fortieth Street; Jack Van Ulm, 34 years old, a piano player, of 721 Seventh Avenue, and James W. Greenwalt, 25, a manufacturer, of the Hotel Albermarle.

The men, according to McKenna, were taken at the direction of District Attorney Swann, who said it was believed that they could throw some light on the gambling situation. It was also heard that an actress is being sought in connection with the case.

AGREE ON SABOTAGE BILL.

Congress Conferees Fix Heavy Penalties for Bomb Plotters.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Conferees of the Senate and House today agreed on a bill providing severe penalties for destruction of war materials and for sabotage.

Penalties of thirty years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine are provided in the bill, which was greatly broadened in scope both by the House and the conferees, for acts intended to injure or destroy war material and utilities. The latter include arms, munitions, live stock, clothing, food supplies, railroads, electric lines, canals, engines, machines, vehicles, vessels, dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, water and gas pipes, structures, electric, wireless, telegraph, and telephone plants.

The legislation also penalizes willful manufacture of defective war materials, including their ingredients.

A special clause provides that employes shall not be prohibited from agreeing to stop work when for the bona fide purpose of obtaining better wages or conditions of employment, but otherwise penalizes acts interfering with production of war supplies.

The bill was passed by the Senate a year ago in restricted form and recently was broadened and passed by the House at the request of the Department of Justice.

Saves Sugar and Wheat -says Bobby

POST TOASTIES

CRISP FLAKES OF CORN

TRIMO

PIPE WRENCHES AND TRIMO MONKEY

WRENCHES

WILL LAST YOU FOR YEARS

Made on Honor—Fully Guaranteed

Sold at about the price of others

Wood handles in 6 to 14 inch, inclusive, Steel handles in all sizes

NEW YORK OFFICE

TRIMONT MFG. CO. 248 CANAL ST.

MAYOR TELLS AIDS TO CUT EXPENSES

Declares Some City Employes Have Little Regard for the People's Money.

Mayor Hylan sent a letter yesterday to Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield requesting information regarding the amount of the State budget. The Mayor referred to members of his administration as having little regard "as to what is done with the city's money," and announcing that this class of official would be got rid of as "rapidly as possible." This is the Mayor's letter:

City of New York.
Office of the Mayor.
April 4, 1918.

David Hirshfield, Esq., Commissioner of Accounts, City of New York:

Dear Sir—I wish you would secure a report from the representative of your office in Albany on the proposed amount of the State budget at the earliest possible date. A report seems to be current that requests for the different State departments will be enormous and that there will be a State tax imposed on the City of New York in the neighborhood of eight or ten millions of dollars.

I do not know what can be done except to ask the legislators from the City of New York to endeavor to keep down the appropriations to the least possible amount, so that the burden on the city will be as light as possible. I do not know where this question of taxation will end unless we can get the public officials all over the State to realize that the people are being taxed to the limit and ask them to curtail the rapid increases in the expense of the State as well as local current expenses.

I think that the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and many of the officials and employes of the city realize the seriousness of the situation and are endeavoring to curtail in so far as is possible the current expenses. There are those in the employ of the city who have little regard as to what is done with the city's money. We shall, as rapidly as possible, endeavor to get rid of this class of official and employe.

When we consider the creation of the Bronx Parkway Commission, which has thus far cost the city about $4,000,000 and will cost at least $10,000,000 more if permitted to continue; a Public Service Commission which has cost the city more than $20,000,000 in ten years and which has spent $200,000,000 for subway construction during that time, which is an excess of $40,000,000 over estimate; a Court House Board which has cost the people $15,000,000 of the city's money for a useless Court House site and which still continues, though it has no work to do; a Water Board which has spent nearly $200,000,000 of the city's money and which hopes to continue in office in spite of the efforts of the administration to discontinue it, and the bold attempt to have another commission appointed which would cost the city millions of dollars besides the loss of the west side waterfront to the New York Central Railroad under the Ottinger bill—we must arouse the people all over the State to the deliberate attempt on the part of special privilege seekers to exploit not alone the people of the city but of the State by the appointment of special commissions and all sorts of special expenditures of the people's money.

I shall write to the members of the Legislature from this city and ask them to use their best efforts to keep the budget as low as possible, so that the burden will not only be lightened for the taxpayers of this city but for the taxpayers of the entire State. Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Mr. Hirshfield wrote to Albany at once for the information.

CRITICISES UNIVERSITIES.

Dean Russell Says Standard of Scholarship Is Too German.

Professor James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, criticised modern education last night in an address before the University Institute of Arts and Sciences. He said there has been too much schooling "for exhibition purposes" and that educators have been satisfied with handing out knowledge "put up, like breakfast foods, in small packages with attractive labels, but indigestible contents."

He complained that more attention was paid to scholarship and to scientific research than to building up healthy democracy through our schools, especially the universities. Dr. Russell praised the public school teachers for their "wholesome common sense" in keeping education in the lower institutions free from the German standards of scholarship and efficiency which, he said, "have controlled the policy of our universities."

In one part of his address Dean Russell considered the popular conception of the purpose of the public schools. He said:

"The first question is, What are the schools for? The stereotyped answer is, The schools are for all the people. Suppose, however, that when the balance of power in our Government goes over to those who, in Mr. Schwab's words, 'work with their hands,' your new masters say that the schools are not, and never have been, intended to meet the needs of their children, that they were established to train leaders for Church and State, that their chief function today is to equip a favored few for professional work, that they cater to an aristocracy of high-brows and money-getters, that they spend the people's money to make one of a hundred the master of the other ninety-nine, and that, in short, they are not democratic either in aim or method."

To such charges Dean Russell gave this answer:

"The ready retort to such a challenge is that American schools, from the lowest to the highest, are open to all; that no one is denied educational advantages by reason of race, creed, or previous servitude; that public education is free, and that the system provides for instruction in any subject and to any extent that the public is willing to support."

COLLEGE PAPERS AID WAR.

Arrange for Co-operation with Committee on Public Information.

A meeting of the War Council of College Newspapers was held yesterday at the Columbia Club, 4 West Forty-third Street, and plans were discussed as to the manner of co-operation with the Committee on Public Information. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Phi Delta Epsilon, the national college journalism fraternity, at the suggestion of the Committee on Public Information.

Editors of college newspapers as far west as Michigan were represented at the gathering, which closed in the evening with a dinner at which the chief speaker was Arthur Brisbane.

The Committee on Public Information recently asked college newspaper editors to send a representative committee to Washington to co-operate in the work. The committee appointed yesterday consisted of five members, one from a technical college, one from an agricultural college, and three from academic institutions. The committee will be advisory in character, and it will meet for the first time this morning with Carl Beyer of the Committee on Public Information, who was sent here by George Creel to work with the college editors.

Franklin G. Dunham, National President of the Phi Delta Epsilon, presided at the meeting.

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OFFICE & LOFT MOVING

Fine office furniture, libraries, files, etc., carefully protected during removal.

BRYANT-52—OUR ONLY PHONE NUMBER.

THE AEOLIAN-VOCALION

Attractive Terms for Friday and Saturday, April 5th and 6th.

AEOLIAN VOCALION *Style "G"* $110

With Graduola, Universal Tone Arm (plays all records), Automatic Stop.

Small down Payment and $6. *monthly*

YOU want the best, don't you, that your money will buy? Why not, then, come to Aeolian Hall—the largest musical instrument house in the world—for your phonograph?

The Vocalion possesses a tone-quality far beyond anything you have ever heard in such instruments before.

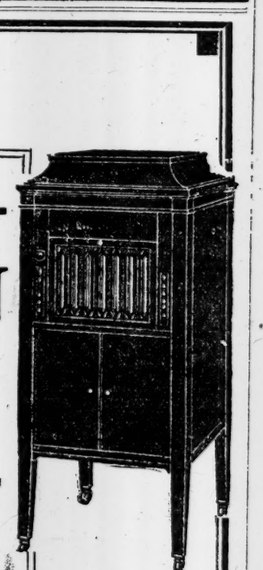
The Vocalion is beautiful to look at as well as to hear. No other phonograph adds so much to the *appearance* of your home.

The Vocalion plays all records—you are not confined to the artists recording for any one Company—but may play any record of standard make on the market.

But think of being able to play a phonograph! Think of putting your own expression into the music as the record is played! This is what the Graduola—part of every Vocalion at $110. and over—enables you to do. It is not necessary to use the Graduola, the Vocalion is quite complete without it—but it is an added privilege that will delight you and your friends.

VOCALION PRICES

Conventional styles—$45. to $375. (With Graduola, from $110.) Beautiful Period Styles—$215. to $650.



AEOLIAN VOCALION *Style "I"* $215

With Graduala, Universal Tone Arm (plays all records), Automatic Stop, 8 Record Albums.

Moderate down Payment and $10. *monthly*

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

In MANHATTAN, 29 West 42d St.
In BROOKLYN, 11 Flatbush Ave.
In the BRONX, 367 East 149th St.
In NEWARK ..... 895 Broad St.

PERIOD VOCALION *1496 Duncan Phyfe* $270

Moderate down Payment and $12. *monthly*

THIS instrument equipped with Graduola, Universal Tone Arm (plays all records), Automatic Stop, Convenient Filing Device.

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street — 548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

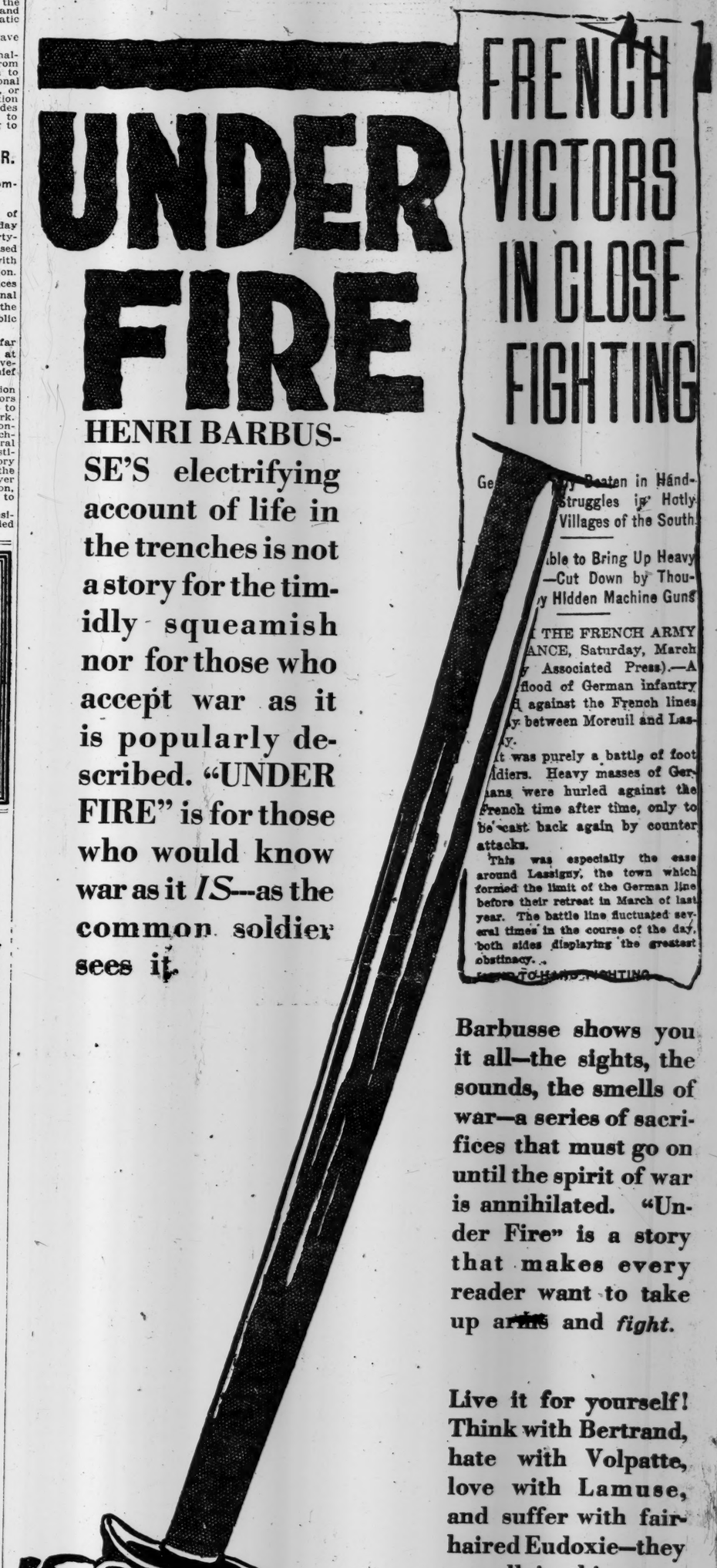
WEAR your low shoes early—and if you are youthful and strong, wear them during summer, fall and winter. Do this to conserve shoe leather. Older people must wear high shoes in cold weather to conserve their health. Conservation of material resources and health, too, is necessary to win the war.

Smart low cut pumps and shoes, black and colors, $6 to $10.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

UNDER FIRE

HENRI BARBUSSE'S electrifying account of life in the trenches is not a story for the timidly squeamish nor for those who accept war as it is popularly described. "UNDER FIRE" is for those who would know war as it *IS*—as the common soldier sees it.



FRENCH VICTORS IN CLOSE FIGHTING

Ge... ...y Beaten in Hand-... Struggles in Hotly ... Villages of the South

...ible to Bring Up Heavy ...—Cut Down by Thou... ...y Hidden Machine Guns

... THE FRENCH ARMY ...ANCE, Saturday, March ... Associated Press).—A ...flood of German infantry ...d against the French lines ...y between Moreuil and Las... ...y.

...t was purely a battle of foot ...ldiers. Heavy masses of Ger... ...ans were hurled against the French time after time, only to be cast back again by counter attacks.

This was especially the case around Lassigny, the town which formed the limit of the German line before their retreat in March of last year. The battle line fluctuated several times in the course of the day, both sides displaying the greatest obstinacy.

...TO HAMS...NIGHTING

Barbusse shows you it all—the sights, the sounds, the smells of war—a series of sacrifices that must go on until the spirit of war is annihilated. "Under Fire" is a story that makes every reader want to take up arms and *fight*.

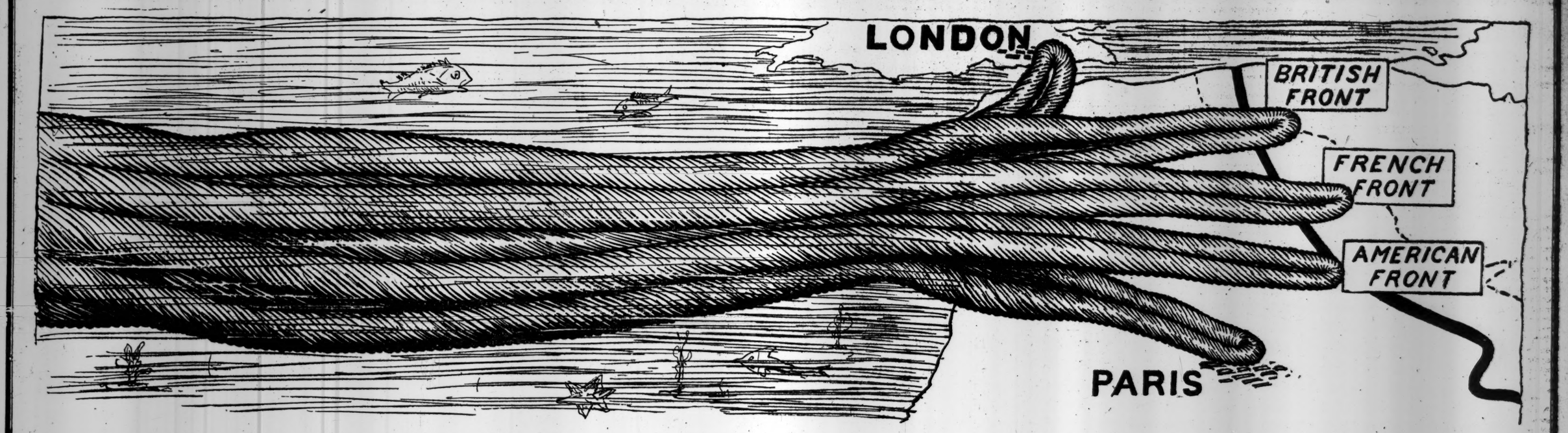
Live it for yourself! Think with Bertrand, hate with Volpatte, love with Lamuse, and suffer with fair-haired Eudoxie—they are all in this story, universally acclaimed the masterpiece of the war.

Follow the daily instalments of 'UNDER FIRE' beginning in

Next Sunday's

New York American

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



THE long arm of the Transatlantic Cables brings the news of the Great Battle to THE NEW YORK TIMES ahead of all competitors.

It is the greatest event in history, this Battle of Europe, this Battle of the World.

Since it began no other newspaper has received reports from special correspondents at the front on the day they were written, that is, in time for publication next morning.

No other newspaper in America has ever maintained so lavish a cable service. Its cable tolls on a single daily dispatch from the battlefront frequently run close to $1,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES was the first newspaper in America to announce the appointment of Foch as Generalissimo of the Allied Armies.

It printed Count Czernin's sensational speech a day ahead of all others.

From the beginning it has led all American newspapers in the prompt and comprehensive collection, and the clear presentation, of the news of the war.

Fourteen special correspondents at war centres report for it every new development in the struggle.

Not to Read The New York Times Is Not to be Up-to-Date on the War

AUTO BANDITS GET $1,988 AND ESCAPE

Use One Stolen Car for Holdup and Another to Continue Their Flight.

CROWD WATCHES ROBBERY

Three Arrests Made After Adams Express Company Wagon Is Looted at Jamaica, L. I.

Four men with a stolen automobile held up an Adams Express Company wagon which had just left the Jamaica (L. I.) station yesterday forenoon, and, threatening the two men in charge with their revolvers, obtained $1,988 in cash from a small safe in the wagon and made off with it. The robbery occurred in Rockaway Road, within a few feet of Fulton Street, the principal thoroughfare of Jamaica, and within view of passing trolley cars.

The men in charge of the express company's wagon were Milton Allen of 99 Irving Place, assistant agent of the company at Jamaica, and James P. Fleming of 14 Archer Place, Jamaica. Three of the robbers covered them in true Western style, and the fourth man remained in the automobile ready to start up the machine when his confederates had completed their work, but the car, after they had jumped in and gone a short distance, became stalled.

People were standing on the sidewalk all this time gazing in amazement at what was taking place. They saw the four men jump out of the automobile when it became stalled and board a trolley car going west. The employes of the express company then drove in their wagon to the police station, a quarter of a mile away, and reported the robbery. The police found the automobile where the bandits had left it. It bore the license No. 121,628, New Jersey, and it proved that an alarm had been sent out for it as a stolen machine. As clues to the perpetrators of the robbery they found a loaded revolver, a hat, a cap, and two New York automobile license plates.

The robbers had first taken a Jamaica Avenue trolley car, and from it on reaching Queens Boulevard, changed to a car of the Manhattan and Queens line going toward Manhattan, but on seeing an automobile standing by the curb they left this car and got into the automobile.

Late in the afternoon the police made four arrests. Joseph Krauss of 337 East Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan, who said he was a laborer; Joseph and Michael Spano of the same address, and Michael Delessandro of 446 East 139th Street, Manhattan, were the prisoners. The police are looking for a man known as "Whitey," said to have been the driver of the stolen car. He is believed to have the cash taken from the express company's safe.

About $3 was found under a mattress at the East Twenty-seventh Street address. The police found a young woman who gave the name of Dorothy Davis, and who said she ran away from her home, in Scranton, Penn., three weeks ago and had been living with Joseph Spano.

TO GET CONTROL OF MINES.

Bruere Goes Abroad to Eliminate German Interests.

Henry Bruère, former City Chamberlain, and now Vice President of the American Metal Company, 61 Broadway, has sailed from New York on his way to Switzerland. The purpose of his journey is said to be to negotiate with stockholders in Switzerland with a view of eliminating German interests in mining properties in Mexico allied with the American Metal Company.

The company has an authorized capital stock of $25,000,000. It was formerly recognized as a German-owned corporation. The property was taken over by the Custodian of Alien Property following the declaration of war by the United States. It is reported that the Mexican companies controlled by the American Metal Company are still in control of the Germans.

Governor Guest of Picture Men.

Governor James B. Goodrich of Indiana was the guest of several men prominent in the moving-picture industry yesterday at luncheon at the Astor. The Governor has come out in favor of the Sunday opening of moving-picture houses. C. C. Pettijohn was the toastmaster, and the speakers included D. W. Griffith and W. W. Irving. Among those present were William L. Sherrill, J. Robert Rubin, Lester Park, Raymond Pawley, and Merritt Crawford.

TO PARK MAYOR'S STREET.

Proposed to Make Bushwick Avenue a Brooklyn Beauty Spot.

A plan to turn Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, where Mayor Hylan lives, into a parkway has been received by the Board of Estimate. The bill was introduced into the Legislature as an enabling act by Senator Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn, and will require the approval of the Estimate Board before it becomes operative. If the bill meets with no opposition the street in which the Mayor lives, between Myrtle and Jamaica Avenues, will be put under "the exclusive care, custody, control, and maintenance of the Department of Parks."

The Park Department under the terms of the bill is empowered to "make and enforce rules and regulations regarding the public use of said avenue." The part of Bushwick Avenue to be benefited is more than half its entire length. If the bill is adopted at the present session of the Legislature and has the approval of the Board of Estimate it is predicted that the Mayor's street will be changed into a parkway within a year.

ABERDEEN LAUDS OUR MEN.

Says Soldiers Show a Determination to Cope with Duty.

Addressing a large crowd at the noonday meeting of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense at City Hall Park yesterday, Lord Aberdeen spoke strongly against peace at this time "except by the sword." He said:

"I am for peace as a general proposition. I opposed the last war before this in which Great Britain was engaged, and I believe it can be stated with absolute frankness that even all who ordinarily are committed to peace must favor continuance of the present conflict until victory is achieved for the allied nations, which are standing steadfastly for human rights, liberty, and justice."

The speaker said that the American troops who paraded down Fifth Avenue a short time ago and those which had gone to England and France were men to be proud of.

"They lacked swagger," he said, "and showed by their features and bearing a determination to cope with duty in its every phase, which portends well for the glory of their country and the success of its cause."

BACK YARD PLAYGROUNDS.

Measure Provides for Voluntary Elimination of Fences.

A bill designed to use back yards for children's playgrounds which had been advocated by Magistrate Frederick B. Rouse in his safety campaign has been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman J. Fairfax McLaughlin, officials of the Traffic Court were informed yesterday. The measure, should it become law, would authorize the Mayor to appoint a commission of five members to negotiate with owners of private property for their consent in taking down fences separating yards, and the use of the yards as playgrounds for children. Such a commission could not, however, incur any expense to be a charge against the city.

The plan, it was stated, has been tried in London, where hundreds of houses have common rear yards, which in many instances have been turned into parks where children are safe from the danger of being injured by vehicular street traffic.

SUES VIOLET CONKLIN.

Mrs. McKenzie Wants Mortgages Turned Over to Defendant.

Mrs. Victoria A. McKenzie, a widow, 84 years old, who lives at Bretton Hall, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Mrs. Violet A. McKenzie Conklin, formerly her daughter-in-law and widow of Robert Conklin, a commission man, to recover $219,000 in mortgages which she alleges Mrs. Conklin obtained from her by fraud. From this fund the defendant was to receive an annuity of $3,000 and $100,000 on the death of Mrs. McKenzie.

The plaintiff alleged that when she was grieving over the death of her son, Clarence, in an automobile accident in 1907, the defendant, her son's widow, induced her to make the trust gift in her favor.

The defendant married Robert Conklin several years after her first husband's death, and his death occurred on Jan. 10, 1916. Mrs. McKenzie is now prosecuting Richard P. Lane, a promoter, on a charge of defrauding her out of securities worth $200,000. Lane is under indictment.

ASKS AUTOS FOR UPTON.

Defense Society Co-operates with Automobile Association.

Maintaining that we must show soldiers at the camps that the people of the United States are back of them to the finish, William Guggenheim, Chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the American Defense Society, yesterday made public the fact that the committee has called upon the people of New York to donate their cars to the American Automobile Association for the use of the relatives of the men at Camp Upton, and has started a fund to be contributed to by persons who are unable to supply cars and want to help in this work. Mrs. Guggenheim, a member of the committee, heads the list with a contribution of $50. Mr. Guggenheim said:

"The committee is glad to extend to the American Automobile Association their hearty approval of its plan to supply free trips to Upton and to promise their loyal and strong co-operation. While the best of our young manhood is preparing to make the supreme sacrifice to protect the rest of us here at home, we are glad to urge upon the people of New York that they make the sacrifice of pleasure riding on Sundays, which is, after all, a luxury, and that they turn their cars over to the American Automobile Association. If they are unable to turn over their cars, we invite them to contribute to the fund started so that we may supply buses to the people wishing to go to Upton."

Contributions may be sent to William Guggenheim, 44 East Twenty-third Street.

EX-WIFE SUES C. H. SABIN.

Seeks to Enforce Agreement with President of Guaranty Trust Co.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been sued in the Supreme Court by his former wife, Mrs. Mabel Whitney Blagden, who was married to Dexter Blagden on Monday in Grace Church, to enforce the terms of a trust agreement executed by Mr. Sabin at the time she divorced him. The New York Trust Company, appointed Trustee in the agreement, is also named as a defendant. The suit is based on the alleged refusal of the parties to comply with the agreement.

No papers in the case have been filed, except an agreement between the attorneys for the parties that the action is to be decided by Walter C. Noyes, former Federal Judge. The attorneys declined to say yesterday whether the remarriage of Mrs. Sabin on Monday was the cause of the suit. Mr. Sabin was married in December to Mrs. Pauline Morton Smith, daughter of the late Paul Morton.

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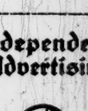

March 1918

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LEROY FAIRMAN, *Editor*

Send one dollar — check, cash or stamps—for the remaining ten months of 1918, including the March issue.

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Walk-Over SHOES

Walk-Over Shoes are fitted with a scientific chart for measuring the left and right foot. Used exclusively in Walk-Over Shoe Stores in New York. By its use you are assured an *absolutely perfect* fit.

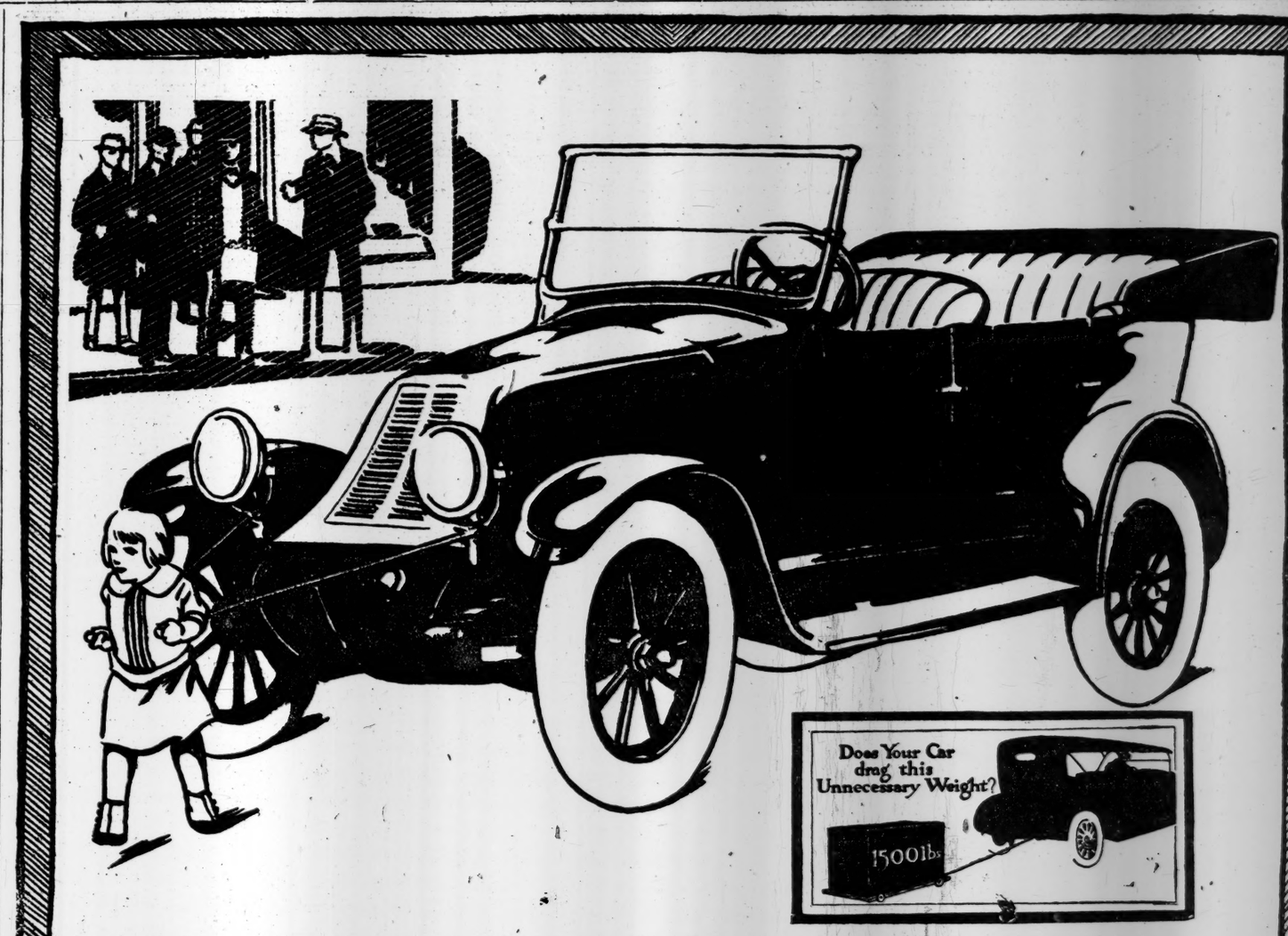
THIS Balfour oxford is an English last. Its low heel and broad tread give unusual comfort to the feet in hot weather. And its toe—well, look for yourself at its likable cut.

You will like not only its appearance, but its special Walk-Over *feeling* on your foot. It possesses Style and something more.

In black and the fashionable Cordovan tan-colored leathers. Prices from $6 up.

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

New York City: 179 Broadway, 144 Bowery, 1173-75 Broadway, 252 W. 125th St., 1439 Broadway, 622 W. 181st St.
Brooklyn: 1355 Broadway, 565-7 Fulton St., 5406 Fifth Ave.
Bronx—557 Melrose Ave.
Yonkers, N.Y.—9 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St.
Paterson, N.J.—181 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.



Why the *Easy Rolling* Franklin is Outselling all Other Fine Cars

It has been said that "A striking picture is better than a thousand words."

Here is a picture that is better than a whole dictionary in enabling you to get at a glance the fact that the Franklin Car is *easy to move*—and hence, *requires less fuel to move it.*

This is an actual picture of the little daughter of W. J. Doughty of Detroit, pulling a Franklin Touring Car several blocks on a level stretch with her skipping rope, to show why the Franklin goes farthest on a gallon of gasoline.

The whole secret is in Franklin Easy-Rolling—one, big, fundamental reason behind the fact that sales of Franklin Scientific Light Weight Cars increased last year 135%, against the 12% increase of all other fine cars.

Easy-Rolling means minimized friction—and where there is little friction, less power is required to move a car. The Franklin is scientifically free from excess friction, drag and weight; it converts into sheer *driving energy* every ounce of power that the heavy car wastes in dragging 1500 pounds *unnecessary* weight.

It is a fact that the Franklin, on the same amount of initial power will *coast* farther than any car in the country—a direct result of its Scientific Light Weight, its Flexible Construction, its Balance and Resiliency.

That is why Franklin Cars deliver
20 miles to the gallon of Gasoline, instead of 10.
10,000 miles to the set of tires instead of 5,000.

This easy-rolling, light weight construction explains the Franklin qualities of easy handling—of instant responsiveness. It answers to the throttle quickly, speeds up easily and takes brake-application just as quickly.

Easy Rolling Means Easy Control

Light weight naturally means easy steering. Moreover, the caster-action front wheels and reversible steering gear allow the Franklin to keep in the course without tugging and to right itself without effort in taking corners.

This quick-response, easy handling quality indicates why the Franklin can travel long distances, frequently necessary in these times, without strain on its passengers and with minimum wear on itself and its tires.

Cold Weather Starting Easy!
Electric Primer makes low grade gasoline act like old time high-test grade. Spark plugs stay clean. Raw gasoline in cylinders prevented.

Positive Ignition.
"Feeble" Battery trouble obviated. In starting, the Franklin owner cuts in the buzzer on his Master Vibrator and gets a fat, hot spark that fires the mixture.

Quick Response to Starter.
Starting device has vigorous action; battery has big reserve. No hesitation in the Franklin when you switch on the starter.

Tire Mileage!
Franklin Light Weight and Flexibility always produced remarkable tire-mileage. 33 x 4½ inch cord tires now on all types assures even greater tire-reliability.

Proof Within Your Reach

There is one thing that sticks out all over the motor car situation today. That is, a car must either be *economically* in tune with the times, or else *pretend* to be, by talking about it.

The difference is only discernible when you know the facts.

Franklin Facts are actual, tangible things, open to your inspection—short, straight and to the point. Drop in the Franklin Sales Room and get those facts. Examine carefully the

FRANKLIN CAR of TODAY

and the latest Features which indicate the "Ahead-of-the Times" Franklin policy. Features that appeal to the thinking motorist—for every one of them is a positive step toward the goal of motoring perfection.

Takes up Cylinder-Wear.
Latest construction automatically takes up cylinder wear, which in average engine, usually means leaks in compression. Franklin retains responsiveness of a well-worked in car, even after considerable running.

Intake Yoke Heater.
Quick warming up of mixture assured by using exhaust gases. Original with the Franklin; perfected in today's car.

Lessens Repair Bills!
Air Intake Strainer keeps road dust, grit, etc. out of engine internals. A new device that cuts down wear in cylinders, valves, pistons, etc. and lessens your repair bills.

No More Grease Troubles!
No more bothering with messy Grease Cups! New Oil Reservoir and Wick System on today's Franklin prevents this trouble.

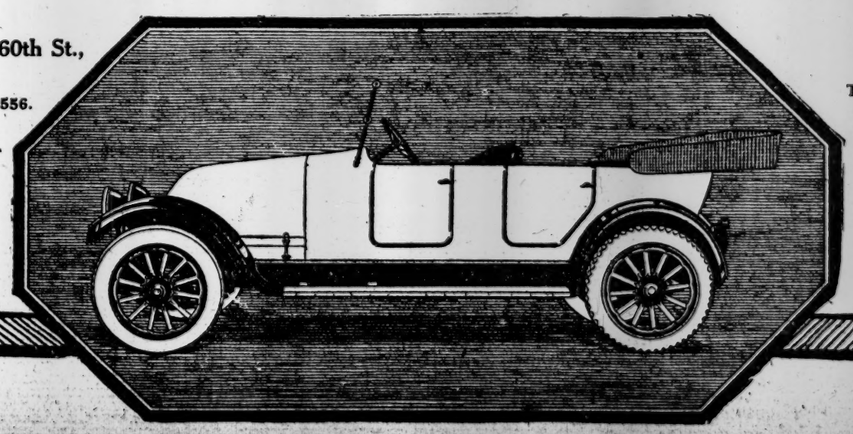
All These Latest Features Now on Exhibition in our Salesrooms. The Franklin Car is designed to meet the big preponderance of motoring requirements — eight types

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR COMPANY

GLENN A. TISDALE, *President*

1830 Broadway, at 60th St., N. Y. City
Telephone, Columbus—7556.

1176 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Telephone, 4087 Decatur.



Selden Trucks

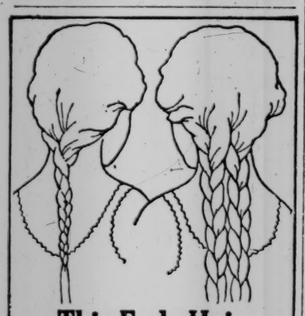
have the vitality to perform, with little or no attention, at a minimum upkeep cost, the most severe task to which a motor truck can be put.

MANHATTAN Motors Corporation
230 W. 56 St. Circle 4430

U. S. ARMY
Uniforms and Equipments

LEGGINGS
TRENCH SHOES
FIELD BOOTS
RUBBER BOOTS
SERVICE FLAGS
RAINCOATS
UNIFORMS
HATS AND CAPS
BEDDING ROLLS
SAM BROWNE BELTS
LIBERTY BELTS
DUFFLE BAGS
COLLAR ORNAMENTS
FOLDING BASINS

And all other articles of uniforms and equipments for foreign service.
ARMY & NAVY STORE CO., Inc.
Largest Outfitters Army and Navy.
245 West 42d St., New York.
North Side of Street.
Bet. B'way & 8th Av. Phone Bryant 6985.



Thin Endy Hair or Thick and Healthy?

A scalp cared for by Cuticura usually means thick, glossy hair. Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap are excellent. Precede shampoos by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair or skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

"AT TIRE HEADQUARTERS."
Save about 40% on your bills.
Best Makes 20% to 60% Disc.
TUBES 50 % to 75% Discount
ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS.
In immense assortment. Also at wholesale
THIS DEPARTMENT OPEN EVENINGS.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
"The Reliable Economy House."
1,763 Broadway, Near 57th St.
BRONX TIRE STORE, (Branch,)
2,428 Grand Concourse, near 187th St.

"Turner for Concrete"

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

Page of illustrations showing the varied occupations of American soldiers at the "frontier of freedom," in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today to be sure of a copy.—Advt.

WATCHMAN SLAIN NEAR WHITE HOUSE

James W. King, Employe of Creel Bureau, Shot by Negro Fireman After a Quarrel.

TRAGEDY STARTS SPY SCARE

German Agents Suspected Until William Clements Surrenders and Confesses Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—James William King, 58 years old, who had been employed as night watchman in the once famous old mansion now occupied by the Creel Committee on Public Information, fronting Lafayette Square from 10 Jackson Place, opposite the White House, was shot and killed in the hallway of the building at 5:45 o'clock this morning.

The shooting occurred near the front door within plain view almost of the White House, and for twelve hours presented a mystery to the police, even leading to the suggestion that King had been killed by German agents seeking some of the secret information.

These theories, however, all vanished late this afternoon when William Clements, 40 years old, a negro, who had been employed several days only as a fireman by the Creel committee, walked into Police Headquarters, accompanied by his brother, surrendered himself to the police, and confessed that he had shot King. Clements was questioned an hour and a half and told a story that hung together. Before his arrest the police had been scouring the city for Clements when it developed that he had not been seen around the building after the shooting, and that his wife had told the police he had spoken of a quarrel with King.

Clements told the police, in his confession tonight, that he had quarreled with King. He said the watchman had questioned his right as fireman to go to parts of the building occupied by the Creel Bureau. The negro said that King drew a revolver and leveled it upon him but that the weapon failed to fire. Then, the negro said, he himself drew a revolver and shot and killed King.

When King's body was found his revolver and a cobblestone lay near by. The cartridges indicated that the weapon had been snapped and had missed fire. It is suspected that the negro first tried to use the cobblestone in the quarrel with King and that this prompted the watchman to try to shoot. King was shot under the right arm, in a position which appeared to indicate that he was killed while his arm was extended.

King was a native of Georgetown, Ky. He was a carpenter and had served as foreman in Panama for a period of about fifteen months prior to 1914, when he and his wife returned here and visited a son in Wilmington, Del. They had resided in this city since that time. King was appointed to the post of watchman in the Jackson Place building three months ago.

BRINGS IN $6,000,000 CARGO.

Cotton Shipped from Egypt Is Valued at $1 a Pound.

BOSTON, April 4.—Nine thousand bales of long-staple Egyptian cotton, valued at $4,500,000, or nearly $1 a pound, is being unloaded here today for delivery to New England importers. It is the second large shipment to reach this port since July. The ship also brought 220 tons of gum, which put the total value of the cargo well above $6,000,000.

Dealers said the cotton cost considerably more than the last previous shipment because of the steadily advancing prices and higher rates for ship space and insurance.

MUST WEAR AMERICAN FLAG

Illinois Loyalists Also Require Pro-German to Lead Loan Parade.

ATHENS, Ill., April 4.—John W. Rynders, a grocer, accused of uttering pro-German sentiments, today wore about his neck an American flag, tied there last night by loyalists, who forced him to kiss the emblem and to swear allegiance to the American cause. He was told that to remove the flag from his neck would cause serious consequences.

Rynders was informed that he would be expected to lead a Liberty Day parade Saturday. He promised to do so.

CIRCUS TO GIVE A PARADE.

Resumption of Old Institution Will Be in Interest of Liberty Loan.

New York is to have a circus parade. That small-town delight which the average metropolis-born youngster knows only as a legend is to take place on next Wednesday morning, rain or shine, in order to stimulate interest in the Liberty Loan. Fifth Avenue promises a glimpse of many of the wonders ordinarily safely housed inside the Madison Square Garden arena.

There are to be a mounted police escort and an aggregation of massed military bands. The parade will start promptly from Madison Square Garden at 10 o'clock, proceeding through Twenty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, north to Fifty-seventh Street, to Madison Avenue, and back to the Garden in plenty of time to give the participants time to rest up before the afternoon performance.

Besides helping the Liberty Loan, the circus is doing its share in aiding the War Savings Stamp campaign, and is even letting some of its most attractive little freaks use the off hours when the children are watching the main show to sell stamps to those who stray in to look at the freaks and the animals.

CELEBRATE YEAR OF WAR.

French Institute Also to Open Exhibition of Colored Prints.

On April 6 the anniversary of our entrance into the war, the French Institute in the United States will give a diplomatic luncheon for André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner at the Ritz Carlton.

The Hon. Sir Henry Babington Smith, representing Lord Reading; Governor Whitman, Myron T. Herrick, and Charles B. Alexander, representing the Board of Regents of the State of New York, will be the speakers.

Following the luncheon the guests of honor will be escorted to the temporary rooms of the French Institute in the United States at 599 Fifth Avenue. There Mr. Tardieu will open the special loan collection of eighteenth century colored prints from the private collections of life members and officers of the Museum of French Art, the arts section of the Institute.

GOVERNMENT TO SEND ANTI-VICE AGENT HERE

Capt. Timothy Pfeifer to Protect Soldiers and Sailors from Pitfalls of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Chairman Fosdick of the Committee on Training Camp Activities, which brought about the establishment of prohibition zones around army camps and naval training stations and has been investigating the vice situation near naval stations, intends to turn its attention immediately to conditions in New York City and the ports of embarkation in its vicinity.

Mr. Fosdick said tonight that General Pershing had sent a cabled request that special attention be devoted to the protection of American soldiers at points of embarkation, and that it was the purpose of the committee in the very near future to place a representative in New York City to guard the men against liquor and other vices. The agent to be sent there, Mr. Fosdick said, would be Captain Timothy Pfeifer, who is an attorney. He will place himself in touch with the municipal authorities and seek their co-operation in protecting the soldiers and sailors.

Because thousands of soldiers will pass through the embarkation camps en route to France during the next few months the work to be intrusted to Captain Pfeifer is considered the most important that has yet been undertaken by the committee. Mr. Fosdick said that the proper enforcement of the laws for the protection of young soldiers would not only lessen the vast work that must be done by the Medical Corps of the army, but that it was important in the present situation that the reinforcements going to Europe be in as good physical condition as possible.

875,000 Pounds of Picric for France.

Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court signed an order yesterday authorizing the receivers of the Aetna Explosives Company to complete an agreement dated Feb. 22 for the delivery to France of 875,000 pounds of picric acid. In exchange for this acid the company will receive a large quantity of phenol acid, which it greatly needs. The order also authorizes the receivers to pay the Indiana Coke and Gas Company $35,000 in settlement of all claims to date.

FIRST EAGLEBOAT IN JUNE.

Can Turn Out Three Submarine Killers a Day, Says Ford.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—With the first of the Eagleboats, the new type of submarine chaser for the navy, scheduled for launching in June, Henry Ford, the builder, has assured Secretary Daniels it would be possible under great stress to turn the craft out three a day. Next Monday Mr. Daniels will inspect the Ford plant near Detroit, where construction is in progress. A pattern boat virtually has been completed there, and will be ready for a shore trial of the engines within ten days.

Under present plans, Mr. Ford contemplates launching a boat a day after the building process is in full swing. The materials for the vessels have been provided for, and officials hope that it will be only a short time before the regular cycle of one boat a day is attained.

WAR ORGANIZATION CLOSES.

American Convalescent Home Will Cease Operating.

The war charity known as the American Convelescent Home Association, which proposes to raise $500,000 for the benefit of American soldiers in France, will cease collecting for the fund because of criticism of its purpose that had reached the District Attorney's office.

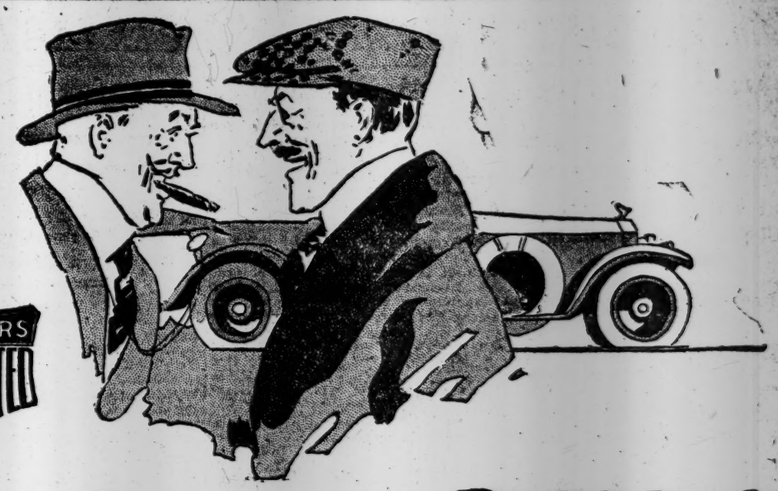
There were no formal complaints or charges against the organization, but Mrs. Dearborn J. Adams, Secretary and Treasurer, went voluntarily to Assistant District Attorney Owen W. Bohan yesterday and announced that she would turn over to him the rest of the funds she held, to be given to the Red Cross. Not more than $1,000 had been collected and expenses had used up most of it, Mrs. Adams said.

LABOR MEETING PUT OFF.

Situation in France Causes English Leaders to Go Slow.

LONDON, April 4.—In view of the uncertainty of the situation on the Western front, it is announced, the National Executive of the Labor Party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress have decided to postpone the joint meeting for inaugurating a national campaign in support of labor's war aims and policy of social reconstruction.

The meeting was to be held next Tuesday.



Who Discovered *RICORO*?

"My chauffeur discovered Ricoro," said the man in the Packard. "We were passing through Buffalo, going west on an auto trip.

"I ran out of cigars and when we happily came to a United Cigar Store, I gave him a dollar bill to get some smokes.

"He came out with a *handful* of big, fine-looking cigars, and held out some change.

"I looked at the change and told him the clerk must have made a mistake. He just grinned and held a lighted match for me.

"I took a puff—another—and a couple more, and sent him in for a box. They were Ricoro Coronas—8c each.

"That discovery was the most enjoyable event of my trip."

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro *the Self-Made Cigar*

Corona size, 8c
Box of 50 —$4.00
Imported from Porto Rico

Ricoro is the greatest cigar value on the market. Men who can well afford cigars at twice the price find in Ricoro an *imported* cigar of rich tropic fragrance and gentle *mildness* at less than the price of the usual domestic cigar.

A dozen sizes and shapes, 6c to 2-for-25 cents.

War Saving Stamps — On sale at all United Cigar Stores

Sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank you"*

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Monroe Clothes

Save!

Help provide the sinews of war

Buy Liberty Bonds

3rd Loan Starts Saturday, April 6th

Blue Label $25 Monroe Clothes
Clothes made of the finest fabrics—*all silk lined*. Real master productions—at a tremendous saving.

We venture to say that the men who buy Monroe Clothes will respond 100% to the 3rd Liberty Loan Drive. They are of the class who know how to save money.

And if our method of selling Monroe Clothes—direct from the maker to wearer in our economical, low rent, upstairs shops—has driven home the message of thrift to the hundreds of thousands who have bought Monroe Clothes—we have achieved something besides merely providing the best clothing values in America.

Come up to any of our Eighteen Upstairs Daylight Shops, see all the new Spring models in Suits and Topcoats, and be assured that whatever you select is of guaranteed worth and quality—made of *sturdy, dependable fabrics* and unequalled elsewhere at our price for Monroe Clothes—$17.

MANHATTAN
42nd Str. cor. B'WAY
50 E. 42nd " " MADISON
NASSAU " " FRANKFORT
5 CORTLAND " " B'WAY
14th " opp. ACAD MUSIC
23rd " cor. B'WAY
34th " " "
59th " at COL. CIRCLE
125th " cor. 7th AVE.
CHRYSTIE " at CANAL

BRONX
Bergen Ave., 149th St.
BROOKLYN
Court & Montague-
Fulton & Hoyt - -
587 Fulton at Flatbush
NEWARK-151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY-Newark av. at Bay
PATERSON-220 Main St.
YONKERS- Getty Square

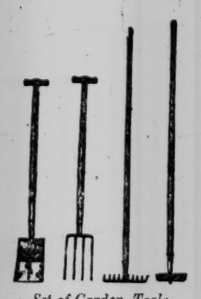
Monroe Clothes

$17 NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

SUITS-TOPCOATS America's Largest EVENING CLOTHES Retail Clothiers

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

◆ KITCHEN UTENSILS ◆ CUTLERY ◆ BRUSHES ◆ CARPET SWEEPERS ◆ WOODEN WARE ◆ ASH CANS ◆ KITCHEN CABINETS & TABLES ◆ POLISHES ◆ OVENWARE ◆ MOPS ◆ BROOMS ◆ PAILS ◆ STEP LADDERS ◆ BATH MATS ◆



Set of Garden Tools.

This year a garden means more to you and to your country and our Allies than any garden you ever planted. To prepare the ground properly you need proper tools.

To keep the weeds down and help the plants up, you need tools that are sturdy and lasting. All the right tools are here, rightly made, rightly priced.

Everything for the practical side of housekeeping is here.

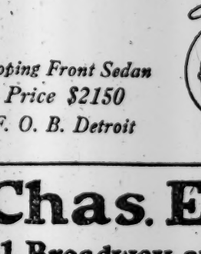
LEWIS & CONGER
45th STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
Free from Personal Taxation.
We offer the following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$100 & up.	5½%	6 & Bas't	Brick & Stone	Elevator Apartment	Guaranteed 1st Mtg. Certificates	
3,500	5%	2 & Attic	Frame & Stucco	Dwelling & Garage	Owner Occupies	$6,000
5,000	5%	3 & Bas't	Brick	Dwelling	$800	11,000
7,500	5%	5 & Bas't	Brick	Store & Apartment	2,094	15,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
When buying or selling Real Estate consult us regarding Title Examination and Insurance.
Write for booklet, "The Ideal Investment," and April Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main



Let me point out in the driving compartment the ample leg-room, trim instrument board, adjustable pedals, long cane type gear shift lever—the thoroughly convenient and comfortable arrangement throughout.

Chas. E. Riess

WOMEN drivers have always given the Hupmobile more than a measure of approval. We predict that the Series "R" will excel in their favor all former Hupmobile models.

Its beautiful appearance—long, low body with graceful, sweeping lines—will instantly attract them.

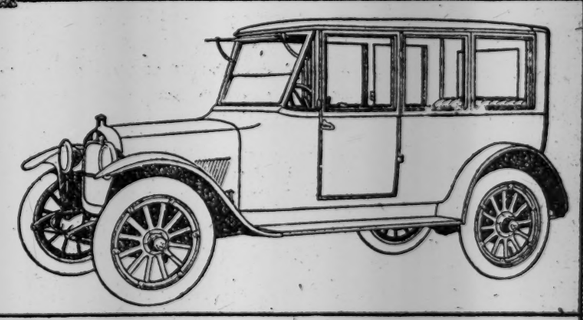
On the score of ease of operation the new Hupmobile takes front rank.

A tap of the foot operates the starter. Foot levers for clutch and brakes are especially soft operating and easily adjustable to suit all drivers. The hand brake lever can be pulled to the last notch with one finger.

Steering is easy: gear shifting is easy.

Women, whether they drive or not, cannot fail to appreciate the unusual comfort of the Series "R." Its deep, soft cushions, its roomy tonneau and driving compartment, its long, flexible springs, make riding the pleasure it should be.

Hupmobile



Sloping Front Sedan
Price $2150
F. O. B. Detroit

Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.
1741 Broadway, at 56th Street
Phone Circle 1616

CLEVELAND INDIANS, AIDED MATERIALLY BY SPEAKER'S BAT, TROUNCE THE GIANTS

INDIANS GIVE JOLT TO JAUNTY GIANTS

First Encounter with a Big League Club Results in 4 to 1 Setback.

SPEAKER PROVES A THORN

Tris Plays Star Role in Cleveland's Victory—Anderson Is Hit Hard and Often.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 4.—After their experience in whaling soft minor league and soldier teams the Giants ran up against some real big league baseball here today and were badly worsted. The Cleveland Indians displayed dashing baseball against New York and won the first game of the exhibition series by a score of 4 to 1.

The great Speaker was much in evidence in Cleveland's victory. He drove out two doubles, which knocked in three of the four runs scored by Fohl's tribesmen. The Giants, however, had the satisfaction of stopping Tris on the bases. Rariden caught him napping off first base in the opening inning, and in the fifth Kauff threw him out at the plate when he tried to score from second base on a single.

Anderson started for the Giants and got a thorough drubbing. In six innings the Indians pierced his delivery for ten clean hits, four of them doubles. Only the sharpest support prevented Anderson from taking a worse beating. Two men were nipped at the plate and Speaker was caught off third at important moments.

Sallee relieved Anderson in the seventh and no one reached base on him. Both Coveleski and Lambeth pitched well for Cleveland, though the former permitted all of New York's six hits.

Cleveland scored in the first inning when Graney doubled to centre, hitting the first pitch, reached third on Chapman's sacrifice, and scored when Speaker bounced a hot double off Holke's chest.

New York tied in the fourth when Doyle, Fletcher, and Rariden bunched singles. Cleveland won with three in the fifth. O'Neill singled, stole second, and took third on Coveleski's hit. Burns made a sensational catch on Graney and Chapman doubled to centre, scoring O'Neill. Speaker sent his second double to right, driving in Coveleski and Chapman.

The score:

GIANTS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Young,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Graney,lf	4	1	2	5	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	2	1	Chapman,ss	3	1	2	2	5
Burns,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Speaker,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	1	4	Roth,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	2	1	1	1	1	Wamb'ns,2b	4	0	2	3	4
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	2	Kavan'gh,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	11	1	Getz,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Rariden,c	3	0	1	8	2	O'Neill,c	3	1	1	7	2
Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	3	Coveleskie,p	2	1	1	0	1
McCarty,c	1	0	0	0	0	bWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Sallee,p	0	0	0	1	0	Lambeth,p	0	0	0	0	0
aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	31	1	6	24	14	Total	31	4	10	27	13

a Batted for Sallee in ninth.
b Batted for Coveleskie in sixth.
Error—Fletcher.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4
Giants	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Graney, Speaker, Chapman. Stolen base—O'Neill. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; Anderson, 1. Left on bases—Giants, 7; Cleveland, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Lambeth, (Doyle.) Hits—Off Coveleskie, 6 in 6 innings; Lambeth, none in 3; Anderson, 10 in 6; Sallee, none in 2. Struck out—By Anderson, 1. Time of game—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Brennan and Erwin.

$OX STILL SLAYING ROBINS.

Boston Team Takes Dodgers Into Camp This Time by 10 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 4.—In a free hitting game, in which both clubs hit the opposing pitchers hard, the Boston Red Sox today defeated Brooklyn by a score of 10 to 4. Boston made nineteen hits and Brooklyn fourteen. With the aid of short fences four solo runs were made in the game, Hooper, McInnis, Wyckoff, and Daubert knocking the ball out of the park. The contest was witnessed by 1,500 cadets of the senior military aviators' school conducted by the Government here.

The game became listless after the fourth inning when Boston hit Dan Griner for six safe blows, including a home run, a triple and a double, and scored four runs. Griner gave way to Larry Cheney in the next inning, but Brooklyn could not get the runs back. Bush and Wyckoff did the pitching for Boston.

Dave Shean, recently obtained from Cincinnati by Boston, had a remarkable day at bat. He made five hits in five times up.

The teams will play tomorrow at Houston, where friends of Jack Coombs have planned a celebration for the veteran of the Brooklyn pitching staff. Coombs now makes his home at Palestine, Texas.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Hooper,rf	4	2	3	2	0	0	Olson,ss	5	1	3	2	2	
Smith,rf	1	0	0	1	0	0	O'Mara,3b	5	0	0	1	1	3
Shean,2b	5	2	5	3	4		Daubert,1b	4	2	3	8	0	
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	2	0		Myers,cf	4	1	1	5	0	
Whiteman,lf	3	1	0	1	0		Johnston,lf	4	0	1	1	0	
McInnis,3b	5	1	1	2	1		Hickman,rf	3	0	1	3	0	
Hoblitzel,1b	5	0	1	12	0		Schmadt,2b	3	0	0	3	1	
Scott,ss	4	0	2	5	3		Krueger,c	3	0	2	1	2	
Thomas,ss	1	1	1	0	0		Griner,p	1	0	0	0	1	
Nayer,c	4	2	0	2	1		Cheney,p	2	0	0	0	2	
Schang,c	1	0	1	0	0		aWheat	1	0	1	0	0	
Bush,p	3	1	2	0	1								
Wyckoff,p	1	1	1	0	1								
Total	41	10	19	27	12		Total	35	4	12	*26	11	

a Batted for Cheney in ninth.
*Bush out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Whiteman, Hoblitzel, O'Mara.

Boston	1	0	1	4	1	1	0	1	1	—10
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	— 4

Two-base hits—Shean, Scott, Thomas, Bush, Myers, Hickman. Three-base hit—Hooper. Home runs—McInnis, Hooper, Wyckoff, Daubert. Stolen base—Strunk. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Sacrifice flies—Whiteman, Wyckoff, Hickman. Double plays—Mayer and Scott; Hoblitzel, (unassisted;) Scott, Shean, and Hoblitzel; Shean, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 6. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Griner, 3; Bush, 1; Cheney, 1, Wyckoff, 1. Hits—Off Griner, 11 in 4 innings; Cheney, 8 in 5; Bush, 7 in 6; Wyckoff, 4 in 3. Struck out—By Griner, 1; Bush, 2. Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Hart and Klem.

MINOR LEAGUE REORGANIZED

Eight Eastern Cities Decide to Revive International Circuit.

A new International Baseball League, still with a Class AA rating, was organized last night at a meeting held at the Biltmore Hotel, when representatives of eight Eastern cities unanimously decided to revive the game in the big minor circuit. Of the old International League circuit, Toronto, Buffalo, Rochester, Baltimore, and Newark were admitted to the new organization. Jersey City, a former franchise holder in the old International, also is in the new circuit, and the other two cities to be represented are Binghamton and Syracuse of the New York State League.

John H. Farrell, Secretary of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, and last season President of the New York State League, was in charge of the meeting and is said to be the choice for the presidency of the new league. After a long conference the league was finally organized when Joseph J. Lannin assured those present that he would operate at Buffalo.

Lannin owned the Buffalo franchise in the old International, but this franchise was forfeited. At a recent sale of the Buffalo ball park Lannin bought the property at auction. George S. Johnson of Binghamton and Frank T. Miller of Syracuse completed the roster of the clubs when both assured the men at the meeting that they were able to guarantee the carrying through of the project. Newark was not represented at the meeting, but a franchise went to that city under the name of James T. Price, since it was known that Price was favorable. Price is on his way from Chicago now. He went to Chicago to see some of his backers in the Newark project.

The Board of Directors of the new league is composed of J. J. Lannin, Buffalo, Chairman; J. J. McCaffery, Toronto; C. P. Chapin, Rochester; Dave Driscoll, Jersey City; Jack Dunn, Baltimore; James T. Price, Newark; Frank T. Miller, Syracuse, and George S. Johnson, Binghamton.

It was decided to begin operations on May 8 and close the season on Sept. 15. Just how many games will be played is to be decided at a meeting to be held this morning. Sunday games will be played in all cities excepting Toronto. A double umpire system will be in vogue and the player limit will be fixed at fourteen men and a manager. Each club guarantees $100 a day to the visiting club, rain or shine, which gives the league Class AA rating.

YANKS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Come from Behind and Topple Braves Again, 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., April 4.—This afternoon the Yankees and Braves furnished a thrilling eleven-inning battle of big League baseball to a goodly crowd of South Carolina fans, the former winning, 3 to 2, and making the series stand four straight in their favor. The occasion was the opening day of the Liberty Loan campaign here, and there were 3,500 at the game, although the population of the town is only 2,000.

It looked as though Boston would win early in the contest. The Braves put over two runs in the fourth and Ragan held the Yanks helpless to the seventh. Then, however, with the bases full, Ragan was taken out for a pinch hitter, and the tying runs were scored off Hughes in the eighth and the winning one in the last frame.

In the fourth the Braves got their tallies. Powell beat out an infield bounder to Baker, and then Wickland hit in front of the plate and Hannah threw past Pipp, Powell scoring and Wickland going to second. He advanced to third on Wilson's out and scored on Rawling's fly to Bodie.

In the eighth Hannah singled to start the inning and Ruel ran for him. High batted for Russell and walked, Gilhooley sacrificed, and then Miller walked, filling the bases. Pratt popped out, but Pipp's single scored Ruel and High. Miller was caught trying to make third.

The eleventh was a hot frame for both sides. Wickland hit far over Bodie's head into the spectators in left field for a ground-rule double. Pratt's bunt sent him to third in a close play and Wilson was safe at first. Smith popped to Peck. Rawlings was purposely passed, filling the bags. Then Mogridge got Conway on strikes, and Henry, who had made three hits, forced Rawlings.

In the Yankee's half Baker singled to centre. Bodie, after trying to bunt, hit to Hughes, who threw to Rawlings at second. Conway interfered with the throw and Baker was safe. Peck's bunt rolled safe and the bases were full. Ruel hit to Wilson, who threw Baker out at the plate. Then Vick, hitting for Mogridge, singled and it was all over.

Bill James and Dick Covington collided while the Braves were at infield practice and both were knocked unconscious, James suffering the loss of two teeth and was bruised about the face, and Covington's knee is badly hurt. This necessitated the playing of Wilson at first base. The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	1	4	0		Massey,lf	5	0	0	4	0	
Miller,cf	4	0	0	2	0		Powell,cf	3	1	1	0	1	
Pratt,2b	5	0	0	0	4		Kelly,cf	1	0	0	1	0	
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	11	1		Wickland,rf	4	1	1	1	1	
Baker,3b	5	0	8	2	2		Wilson,1b	4	0	0	12	1	
Bodie,lf	5	1	1	6	1		Smith,3b	4	0	2	1	0	
Peck,ss	5	0	1	4	2		Rawlings,ss	3	0	1	4	6	
Hannah,c	3	1	1	2	1		Conway,2b	5	0	0	3	4	
Ruel,c	2	0	0	1	0		Henry,c	5	0	3	4	2	
Russell,p	1	0	0	1	4		Ragan,p	2	0	0	1	8	
Mogridge,p	1	0	1	0	3		Hughes,p	1	0	0	0	2	
aHigh	0	1	0	0	0		bBailey	1	0	0	0	0	
bVick	1	0	1	0	0								
Total	40	3	10	33	18		Total	38	2	8	31	19	

a Batted for Russell in eighth.
b Batted for Mogridge in eleventh.
c Batted for Ragan in seventh.
Errors—Hannah, Rawlins, Hughes.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Smith, Wickland. Double plays—Peck, Pratt, and Pipp; Smith, Conway, and Wilson. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 2; Hughes, 2; Russell, 3; Mogridge, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 9. Hit by pitched ball—By, Ragan, Russell. Hits—Off Ragan, 2 in 6 innings; Hughes, 8 in 5; Russell, 5 in 8; Mogridge, 3 in 3. Struck out—By Ragan, 2; Hughes, 1; Russell, 1; Mogridge, 2. Time of game—2 hours, 35 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McBride and Cocran.

Taberski Wins Exhibitions.

Frank Taberski, the world's professional pocket billiard champion, played two handicap matches at Doyle's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he defeated W. Winchell and C. Woods, the score being 125 to 116. In the evening Taberski defeated a team of women, Miss Florence Flower, the New York State champion and Miss Maud Flower. The title holder played them on the basis of 15 or no count and won by 75 to 39. Taberski will again play against the women tonight.

ATTAIN SEMI-FINAL BRACKETS AT NET

Cragin-Cunningham and Smith-Shafer Teams Advance in Tennis Doubles.

Play in the national indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday was of a decidedly limited character. Only two matches were contested, and both of those came in the doubles. Arthur S. Cragin and W. Dixon Cunningham came through to the semi-final round of the event by defeating C. A. Anderson and C. Chambers at 6—3, 6—1, and King Smith and G. Carleton Shafer advanced when they triumphed over S. R. MacAllister and H. L. Bowman at 6—2, 6—1.

Both of these victorious teams are in the upper half of the draw and will meet in the semi-final round today. In the lower half the teams are W. T. Tilden, 2d, and Cecil Donaldson and the national indoor champions, Frederick R. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum.

The semi-final round matches in singles are also set for this afternoon. In the upper half of the draw Tilden will play Alexander and in the lower half Voshell will pit his skill against that of King Smith.

The team of Cunningham and Cragin played excellent tennis in earning its victory, which advanced the pair to the semi-final round. This combination is well balanced, and, with fine co-ordination of play, is expected to prove a hard one to beat. Cragin showed that he is a master of the indoor game, his driving against Anderson and Chambers being a formidable factor in the contest. He was particularly adept with his back-hand cross-courting shots, which sizzled from his racquet for frequent placements.

Cragin had an unerring eye for picking the openings, and once they had been established he slashed his shots through sharply. Cunningham did his best work from the deep court, but in every department of play Anderson was unable to support Cragin's efforts and made some brilliant strokes.

Smith and Shafer also showed a nicely rounded bit of doubles play. Both are masters of the game on boards, and they carried the contest through to their credit against MacAllister and Bowman without experiencing any discomforting opposition.

READY FOR TENNIS PLAY.

West Side Club Will Open Its Courts Tomorrow.

The West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills, L. I., opens for the season tomorrow, and if the weather then is as favorable for tennis as it has been the last two week-ends, many tennis players will take advantage of this chance to get on the courts. Charles S. Landers, the President, in announcing the opening said that about twenty-five courts would be in commission. These are in better condition than ever before, as considerable work has been done on them.

Various improvements are under way, one of the most important being the erection of a five-foot wire fence between groups of three or four courts. This will prevent balls from rolling a great distance from the courts where they are in play.

TWO WIN TITLES ON MAT.

Hochberg and Disch Gain Amateur Wrestling Championships.

T. Hochberg of the Boys' Club and Charles L. Disch, Norwegian-American A. C., were crowned Metropolitan Association A. A. U. wrestling champions in their respective classes last night in the ring of the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn. Hochberg gained the 108-pound title by receiving the referee's decision over Abe Stewman, a clubmate, in their final fifteen-minute tussle. Disch, showing exceptional ability, scored a fall over Anthony Glass, Hungarian-American A. C., in 7:39 in the final bout for the heavyweight title and gained the championship. Disch tumbled his more rotund rival with a head scissors and arm lock hold after an interesting bout.

The unusually heavy entry, with the subsequent increase in the number of bouts, caused the New Moon organization officials to abandon their original program. It had been planned to end the tournament last night, but the great number of bouts made it necessary to continue the tournament tomorrow night when semi-final and final matches in all but the 108-pound and heavyweight divisions will be held. Eighteen bouts will be held.

The summaries:

Heavyweight Class, Semi-finals.—C. L. Disch, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated P. Kauppinew, Kaleva A. C., referee's decision, 10:00; A. Glass, Hungarian-American A. C., threw Dr. J. N. West, unattached, with a reverse arm lock and body hold, in 4:38.

Final Bout—Disch threw Glass with a head scissors and arm lock, in 7:39.

158-Pound Class.—W. Sjahalm, Swedish-American A. C., threw J. Collins, Greek-American A. C., with a head lock, in 8:02; S. Reynadal, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated H. Hauser, Atlas A. C., referee's decision, 10:00; J. Touminen, Finnish-American A. C., threw J. Abrahamson, Central Y. M. C. A., with a body hold, in 4:06; T. Frank, Greek-American A. C., defeated J. Leahy, Eastern District Y. M. C. A., referee's decision, in 10:00.

Second Trials—Sjahalm threw Collins with a head lock, in 3:02; Reynadal defeated M. Yanowkis, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J., referee's decision, in 10:00; Touminen defeated W. Amerikos, Greek-American A. C., referee's decision, in 10:00; J. Molnar, Hungarian-American A. C., defeated Frank, referee's decision, in 10:00.

125-Pound Class—J. George, Greek-American A. C., defeated B. Girden, unattached; referee's decision, in 10:00. C. Spiedel, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., threw L. Gitz, Greek-American A. C., with a body hold, in 8:28; A. J. Pascarella, Hungarian-American A. C.; defeated S. Gluck, Hungarian-American A. C.; referee's decision, in 10:00.

108-Pound Class, Semi-final Bouts—T. Hochberg, Boys' Club, threw M. E. Krassner, High School of Commerce, with a half-Nelson, in 0:57; A. Stewman, Boys' Club, Threw A. Werner, Boys' Club, with an arm hold, in 5:28.

Final Bout—Hochberg defeated Stewman, referee's decision, in 10:00.

145-Pound Class—J. Skogland, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated T. Barish, unattached; referee's decision, in 10:00. W. Tikka, Finnish-American A. C., defeated G. Grimstad, Norwegian-American A. C.; referee's decision, in 10:00. Carl Carlson, unattached, defeated A. L. Schuszler, Hungarian-American A. C.; referee's decision, in 10:00. C. Johnson, unattached, defeated L. Gaigle, Greek-American A. C.; referee's decision, in 10:00.

JUDGE WINGFIELD IN VAN.

Sets Fast Pace in Fourth Race at Bowie Track.

BOWIE, Md., April 4.—W. L. Oliver's four-year-old gelding, Judge Wingfield, set a dizzy pace in the fourth race, at one mile, here today, and not only outfooted its field, but outgamed All Smiles and Eagle, the two contenders, which tried desperately to overhaul the Oliver entrant. Judge Wingfield raced well all the way, and easily proved the best in the event, notwithstanding the race was marred by a bad start which practically left Lazy Lou at the post and sent the others away in a straggly line.

In the last race of the day Tootsie finished second, but was disqualified for crossing in front of Boxer. The interference may have cost Boxer the race, as Boxer was coming strong at the stretch turn and running over the rest of the field. James Arthur's Margery was the winner of the race.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-old colts and geldings; purse $600; four furlongs. Sid C. Keener, 115 pounds, (Butwell,) $6.30, $3.20, $2.20, won; John Powers, 115, (J. McTaggart,) $9.20, $3, second; Jack Leary, 115, (Parrington,) $3.50, third. Time—49 4-5. Taffy, Poultney, and Bellvaal also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and one-half furlongs. Indian Chant, 113 pounds, (Stirling,) $6.40, $3.10, $2.70, won, Ina Kay, 103, (Rodriguez,) $2.70, $2.80, second; Carbide, 108, (Ensor,) $2.70, third. Time—1:21 4-5. Scarpia, second; Mico Girl, Anxiety, Veldt, and Frenchy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; six and one-half furlongs. Preston Lynn, 108 pounds, (Rodriguez,) $11, $4.10, $3.90, won; Ornery, 95, (Mergler,) $3.20, $3.10, second; Peep Again, 106, (Pickens,) $7.70, third. Time—1:22. Charles Cannell, Dengro, Dominion Park, Lady London, True as Steel, and Little Sweeper also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling, one mile. Judge Wingfield, 104 pounds, (Enzer,) $9.70, $5.30, $3.30, won; All Smiles, 114, (Rice,) $3.80, $2.90, second; Eagle, 100, (Rodriguez,) $3.40, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Goblin, Fair Mac, and Lazy Lou also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; purse $600; one mile. Senator Broderick, 103 pounds, (Rodriguez,) $7.90, $4.30, $2.80, won; Lord Herbert, 106, (McAtee,) $4, $3, second; Treadlightly, 92, 105, (Callahan,) $2.90, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Odalisque, Miss Filley, Beautiful Kathryn, and Thamar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and up; claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. The Busybody, 107 pounds, (Stirling,) $7.90, $3.20, $2.60, won; Hudas Brother, 110, (Rodriguez,) $3, $2.20, second; Freda Johnson, 105, (McAtee,) $2.60, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Mark G., Flora Finch, Inquieta, and Jerry, Jr., also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; purse $600; claiming; mile and seventy yards. Margery, 102 pounds, (Rodriguez,) $5, $4, $2.70, won; Boxer, 110, (Casey,) $5.50, $3.60, second; Disturber, 105, (Stalker,) $2.90, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Muckross, Beautiful Morn, Blackford, and Tootsie also ran. Tootsie finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

SHERIDAN FUND LAUNCHED.

Meeting Held to Arrange for Memorial and $1,100 Is Realized.

More than 500 followers of athletics and friends and admirers of the late Martin J. Sheridan, Olympic and National A. A. U. champion athlete, attended a meeting at the Irish-American A. C. last night for the purpose of organizing a committee to attend to the details of the proposed memorial fund which is being raised to honor the memory of the dead athlete. Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan was selected as Chairman of the committee, and his associates will be Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, Thomas Rourke, John J. McHugh, and Patrick J. Conway, President of the Irish-American A. C.

Police Commissioner Enright and Inspectors Moore and Tunney were among those who sent their regrets at not being able to attend the meeting, as was also Fire Chief Kenlon. All, however, expressed their hearty approval of the plan.

While the principal purpose of the meeting was formally to appoint a committee, $1,100 was unexpectedly realized before the meeting closed. Some of those who contributed to this amount were the Mayo Men's Association, $200; Clan Men's Association, $100; Patrick V. Kyne, $100; Tierney O'Rourke, $100; Dock Commissioner Hulbert, $50, and A. J. Barrett, $50. Patrick Kyne also announced that he had donated a cup for The Evening Mail Modified Marathon scheduled for May 4 as a memorial to Sheridan, to be awarded to the first soldier or sailor finishing the race. Several thousand dollars more was also pledged to the fund.

Greenleaf Leads Concannon.

Ralph Greenleaf slightly increased his lead over Joseph Concannon in their pocket billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he won by 100 to 79, and in the evening scored at 100 to 82. Greenleaf now has a total score of 800 as compared with 752 for Concannon.

GUNNERS OF N. Y. A. C. LED BY BOSTON A. A

Hub Team Scores 697 to 691 in Intercity Match Held at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 4.—Boston Athletic Association shooters led a team of New York Athletic Club nimrods today in the first day's shooting of the clay bird tournament which is on here for three days at the traps of the Laurel House Gun Club. The "Hub" shooters broke 697 targets out of 750, while the New York team accounted for 691. D. F. McMahon of New York was way off his usual form. Had he performed as well as his teammates the first day's shoot would have been New York's. The New York A. C. team members and their scores are: Dr. G. H. Martin, 141; D. F. McMahon, 128; W. H. Yule, 140; W. S. Silkworth, 140, and R. L. Spotts, 142. On the Boston A. A. team: G. L. Osborn, 139; L. F. Curtis, 146; J. L. Snow, 131; L. H. Davis, 142, and Jay Clark, Jr., 139. Spotts broke his first seventy-five without a miss, but dropped eight in the second half.

In the first day's session Clarence B. Platt of Bridgeton, N. J., doubles champion of the United States, broke 146 out of 150 targets and tied for first place with L. F. Curtis of the Boston A. A. C. H. Newcomb, Fred Plum, Allen Heiland, and Billy Ford scored well in the morning, but in the afternoon they all fell back. Twenty shooters broke 140 or better of the 147 who faced the traps.

Eugene Dupont of Wilmington, Del., presented a trophy which will be shot for on Saturday in the 16-yard event and in the handicap match.

The trophies in Class B were won by M. McVoy, W. B. Short, and L. W. Thompson, all of New York. Class C trophies were taken by F. A. Baker, New York; W. C. Pritchard, Lancaster; H. K. Curtis, Chappaqua, and F. E. Wooten, Philadelphia, tied for third. Class D trophies went to A. C. Bowers, New York; G. H. Hunt, Roxbury, Mass., and W. S. Mathews, Lakewood.

POGGENBURG CUP TO SPEAR.

Victories Over Klinger and Lewis Decide Billiard Tourney.

Standing of the Players.	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H. Av.
Spear	4	0	21	4 15-25
Servatius	2	1	18	6 7-18
Lewis	1	2	19	3 22-31
Klinger	0	4	54	7 20-30

By winning both of the games in which he competed yesterday, George Spear triumphed in the Poggenburg Memorial handicap billiard tournament, at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy, which came to an end last night. In the afternoon Spear won over Jacob Klinger and in the evening vanquished Claude R. Lewis. The victory over Klinger was recorded by a score of 115 to 235, the latter being called upon to reach 250 as against 115 by his rival. Spear defeated Lewis by 115 to 37. His best average of the final round robin was made in this game, when he attained the mark of 4 15-25.

The veteran player, Louis A. Servatius, captured second place, closing out his string of matches with a brilliant victory over Klinger. The score in this match was 115 to 118, Servatius of the Class C ranks almost outplaying his Class A rival without having to make heavy demands on his handicap allowance. The third place in the tournament went of Claude R. Lewis, and Klinger finished fourth. The scores:

Afternoon Game.

George W. Spear, (115.)—14 0 3 20 0 2 8 0 7 3 4 6 1 5 4 6 0 0 6 1 0 0 2 0 0 9 1 2 2 3 7 1. Total—115. Average—3 19-32. High runs—20, 14, and 9.

Jacob Klinger, (250.)—6 0 0 7 0 2 9 0 5 11 0 5 4 10 14 3 5 4 0 0 7 1 2 9 7 1 3 0 3 5 12 1 9 27. Total—255. Average—7 11-32. High runs—54, 29, and 27.

Evening Games.

G. Spear, (115)—0 0 7 0 8 1 3 3 10 2 14 2 0 3 9 0 0 10 7 0 3 9 4 2 19. Total, 115; average, 4 15-25; high runs, 19, 14, and 10.

C. R. Lewis, (115)—0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 4 0 2 9 3 1 1. Total, 37; average, 1 13-24; high run, 9.

L. A. Servatius, (115.)—1 0 6 2 11 1 9 2 10 6 28 3 0 13 18 0 1 4. Total—115. Average—6 7-18. High runs—28, 18, and 13.

Jacob Klinger, (250.)—0 1 9 0 22 39 1 5 1 0 0 1 12 12 1 4 5 5. Total—118. Average—6 10-18. High runs—39, 22, and 12.

Moore Avenges Defeat by Ellis.

George Moore turned the tables on Charles Ellis last night in an Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League match game at Thum's Billiard Academy. The score was: Moore, 50; Ellis, 31.

GOLF SEMI-FINALS REACHED.

Scofield Advances in North and South Amateur Title Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 4.—The North and South amateur championship tournament was brought down to the semi-finals at Pinehurst today by the playing of the second match round in all nine divisions. Comparatively little interest was manifested in today's contests so far as the championship sixteen was concerned, as it was taken more or less for granted that E. L. Scofield, the medalist, would come through to the semi-finals in the upper bracket, and that Arthur Yates of Rochester and R. A. Stranahan would win the lower bracket.

All four of the favorites won their matches easily enough, each leading his opponent at the turn, and none of the contests going beyond the sixteenth green. Interest now centres in tomorrow's semi-final contest between Scofield and Robeson, the winner of which has been generally nominated in advance as Norman Maxwell's probable successor. Arthur Yates is a favorite over R. A. Stranahan in the lower bracket, but neither is regarded at the present moment as likely to carry off the thirty-six-hole final on Saturday against either Scofield or Robeson.

FORDHAM NINE IS VICTOR.

Noses Out Mount St. Joseph College by Score of 10 to 9.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—A shaky defense behind Kenisch, who pitched for Mount St. Joseph College, enabled Fordham University to win at Irvington this afternoon 10 to 9. The St. Joseph team outbatted the Fordhamites, but the latter in turn outplayed the former in the support they gave their batteries.

The St. Josephs pounded two pitchers out of the box, but McQuade finally put a stop to the slugging, while his teammates steadily overcame the lead of the local team, which piled up four markers in the first two innings. Lefevre led the attack for Fordham with three safeties in four times up, while Atherton led in the attack for the losing team.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Fordham	0 0 0 4 0 3 0 2 1—10	11	1
Mt. St. Joseph	3 1 0 0 2 3 0 0 0—9	13	2

Batteries—Martin, Hallerin, McQuade, and Lefevre; Kenisch and Houck.

ROSS SETS FOUR RECORDS.

San Francisco Swimmer Performs Feat at A. A. U. Meet.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Norman Ross of the Olympic Club, San Francisco established four indoor world's swimming records at the National A. A. U. meet tonight.

Ross won the 330-yard race in 3 minutes 16 3-5 seconds, breaking the old record of 3 minutes 26 1-5 seconds, held by Percy McGillivray of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Ross finished first in the 200-yard event in 2 minutes 6 4-5 seconds, beating the former record by 1 second. In the 220-yard swim he made the distance in 2 minutes 20 2-5 seconds, which is three-fifths of a second better than the previous mark. A few moments later he came in ahead in the 250-yard event in 2 minutes 41 1-5 seconds. The best previous time is 2 minutes 48 4-5 seconds.

SENATE FOR SUNDAY GAMES

Passes Bill Permitting Baseball by Vote of 26 to 20.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Lawson bill permitting Sunday ball was passed by the Senate today by a vote of 26 to 20. Under the provisions of the measure local governing bodies will have practical control of the sport on the Sabbath, with the requirement, however, that no games shall start before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The bill provides that baseball games may be played on Sunday whether or not admission is charged so long as local ordinances do not prohibit.

Democrats voted solidly for the measure together with New York City and a few up-State Republicans. Senators Burlingame and Lockwood of Kings were the only two men south of the Harlem River who voted in the negative on the measure. The bill now goes to the Assembly, where it is expected to pass, although there will be a hard fight.

Eddie Mayo Joins Medical Corps.

Eddie Mayo of the Brooklyn A. A., one of the foremost local harriers and present junior national A. A. U. cross-country champion, yesterday enlisted in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., and was ordered to report at Fort Slocum within a few days. Mayo's enlistment makes the thirty-fifth athlete that has gone in for service from the Brooklyn A. A.

Our clothing bears the stamp of excellence.

Fabrics and trimmings that are the "crême de la crême"!

Tailoring that parallels the most expensive custom made.

Prices that are winning hosts of new friends among men who, by coming here, see their tailors' bills cut in half.

Boys' and Youths' clothing that measures up to the same high standard.

Army officers' uniforms.
Complete military equipment.

Underwear — union suits, our pet specialty.
Sizes up to 54 chest.

Sporting Goods.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

IN THE Golden Glades (TONIGHT) In Preparation A new Spring Ice Show and Musical Revue By Jack Mason

Dancing Balconades 8:30 P. M.
TEA DANCING MAIN FLOOR 3 to 6 Daily.

Catch 'em Quick
or you will miss the final performances of the Glorious
Winter Real Ice Show
with Champion Bobby McLean and the world's Most Renowned Skaters
—THE FAD OF THE SOCIETY HOSTESS—
THAT
ZIP-ZIPPY DINNER SHOW AT 7:30
AND THAT
SNAPPY MIDNIGHT PARADE AT 11:30
AND INTERSPERSED
THE RIPPING MUS

WAR VIVIDLY SEEN IN GRIFFITH FILM

"Hearts of the World" Also Tells a Story That Quickly Stirs the Emotions.

IT BEGINS BEFORE CONFLICT

Germans Advance with Fury Upon a French Village Harboring a Romance of Boy and Girl.

Invited spectators who filled the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last night were stirred as few audiences at war plays and photoplays have been by the private showing of D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," which will have its first public presentation at the theatre tonight. Mr. Griffith's film seeks to make the war a big reality, to bring as much of it as possible within the four walls of a comfortable Broadway theatre; and, if the demonstrations by which those who saw the picture manifested their succession of emotions can be accepted as faithful indications, the motion picture succeeds in its ambitious aim.

But the picture is not just a series of photographs of fighting. Mr. Griffith does not plunge his spectators straight into action that would be only confusing and spectacular. His story begins some years before the war, the scene in a quiet French village where the homely people have no thought of war and death and disaster. There is a young girl living with her old grandparents. And there is a young man living with his parents and three little brothers. Monsieur Cuckoo, The Little Disturber, The Village Carpenter, A Deaf and Blind Musician, and many others are village characters with their happiness and little diffficulties that do not matter.

The Girl and the Boy love each other. The Little Disturber, delightful little devil of a flirt, loves the Boy, but he loves the other Girl and angrily spurns her. The Disturber at last turns to Monsieur Cuckoo, who has been pursuing her from the first. The Littlest Brother of the Boy, as fascinating a little fellow as has been seen on any stage, idolizes his big brother and gives the spectators much amusement with his merry exhibitions of affection. The scenes of this French village suggest all that had been known by travel and books of provincial France before the war. Many times those in the theatre broke into applause just at some particularly beautiful landscape of rural vista.

Into such an atmosphere and environment the war bursts. First a German spy inspecting possible fortifications appears with sinister suggestion. Then, just before the set wedding day of the Boy and the Girl, the town crier startles the village with the mobilization order. The whole peaceful arrangement of life is violently shattered. The men rush off to war and the women stay behind to worry and wonder.

With the beginning of the war, the film introduces the first of the scenes of actual fighting made by Mr. Griffith at the front with the co-operation of the British and French Governments. These scenes are skilfully worked in with others specially made for the play, so that, were it not for the appearance of characters peculiar to the plot of the play, one would scarcely know where the actual ends and the made-to-order begins. Sometimes one does not know whether what he is seeing is a real war or screen make-believe. The pictures of hand to hand fighting in the trenches, the bursting of shells from big guns, the demolition of buildings, the scouting trips and raids into enemy trenches are impressively realistic.

Continuing the story, the Germans advance against the village; many of the inhabitants flee in confusion, while shells do their destruction around them; others remain behind and seek shelter in cellars and crypts and vaults. Certain characters in the play are killed; others survive to face the fearful future. After furious fighting the Germans take possession of the town and Prussian brutality reveals itself in a number of vivid scenes.

The horrors of German occupation are shown, chiefly as they affect the persons in the play, the Girl and the Disturber, who become companions in misery. There is a great deal of detail, both of actual fighting and of play plot, and finally the Boy, whom the girl had left for dead on a battlefield, enters the village disguised in the uniform of a Prussian officer and finds his sweetheart, who escapes with him from the clutches of a Prussian officer to a garret room, where a struggle that has all of the thrill of melodrama takes place. But this little clash of individuals is not long continued. Soon the French troops retake the town and more of the action of real war is seen.

The conclusion shows the characters of the play, lovers reunited, on a furlough, and as they are dining, American troops pass outside. The Stars and Stripes enter, and at the very end ultimate victory for the Allies is symbolically forecast.

All of the actors in the play were frequently applauded. Lillian Gish, as the Girl, moved the people in her biggest moments, and Dorothy Gish, as the Little Disturber, with her bewitching ways, was applauded many times after stepping beyond the range of the camera just as if she had been on the stage in person, retreating into the wings after an effective scene. Ben Alexander as the Littlest Brother was a child wonderful, and Robert Harron as the Boy, Robert Anderson as Monsieur Cuckoo, George Fawcett as the Village Carpenter, and Eugene Pouyet as a Poilu were especially good.

Descriptive music, in which the leading characters had motifs that accompanied their appearances, added greatly to the performance.

After "The End" had been flashed upon the screen the spectators stood and shouted for Mr. Griffith until he appeared on the stage. He said that he had no speech to make, but only wanted to thank those present. When he attempted to ask the spectators to pray for and support the men fighting in the war, which, he said, the flickering shadows on the screen represented in a small way, his voice broke and he never finished his sentence.

Historic meetings of the British Parliament and French Chamber of Deputies, as well as the leading figures in France and England were shown and received ovations. A representation of the Kaiser was eagerly hissed.

The scenario of the play was written by M. Maston de Tolignac and translated by Captain Victor Marier. The film is presented under the management of William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock, and Morris Gest.

Many officers of the allied armies and navies, public officials, and friends of the producers were present by invitation.

Dance Pantomimes at Matinee.

Ruth Cramer and Janet Jackon resumed their matinée dance pantomimes at the Princess Theatre yesterday, an entertainment of much playful fancy and graceful charm. The two young women yesterday introduced the new "Tableaux Enfantins" of Rebikow, a "Dancing School" of old tunes, and "The Fairy Boat," after MacDowell.

TICKET BROKERS HIT BY WAR TAX RULING

Law Taxes Speculator on His Profits and Provides for Additional Tax on Cut-Rate Tickets.

A new interpretation of the law governing war taxes on amusements, the principal provision of which will be to include ticket brokers and speculators in the class of those who must pay a tax, was made known yesterday by Ligon Johnson, counsel for the United Managers' Protective Association. These new rulings of the Internal Revenue Department, in addition to taxing the speculator on his profits, provide for an additional tax on cut-rate tickets and make minor changes in the laws as affecting cabarets, dance halls, and other places of amusement. It is also announced that a theatre proprietor will not be permitted hereafter to pay the tax for the patron.

The new ruling, it was learned last night, has been anticipated for some weeks by the ticket brokers. As the tax measure was originally drafted the brokers were liable to heavy taxes on their profits, but before its passage this provision was stricken from the bill. Under the new ruling the broker probably will be taxed 10 per cent. on the sum for which he sells a ticket in excess of the box-office price. All brokers and speculators are required to register immediately with the Internal Revenue Collector, or be subject to arrest. They are then required to enter all purchases and sales on their books, and to make a regular return to the Collector.

Ticket men pointed out last night that the ruling was certain to result in confusion, due to the various complications, unknown to the layman, which surround the ticket trade, such as exchanges, returns, and resales to other brokers. The great number of irresponsible sidewalk speculators was also cited as one of the things which will make the task of the Collector difficult.

In the case of cut-rate tickets it is provided that such tickets, when sold to an agent who intends to hold them for resale, will be taxed on the face value instead of on the actual price, as has been the custom. Thus, a two-dollar ticket, sold to a broker for 75 cents, will be taxed 20 cents instead of the former 8. The theory on which this change is made is that the reduction from $2 to 75 cents is equivalent to a pass for that amount, and that under the law passes are taxable.

All theatres are required to exhibit in their lobbies signs showing the admission charge and the war tax, listed separately, and theatres which have been in the habit of combining the two will be required to differentiate.

COMMUNITY CHORUS SINGS.

Gives the Messiah to a Great Audience at City College.

The Community Chorus gave a free public performance of parts of "The Messiah" last evening to the utmost capacity of the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York, the first of a series of four such events in various boroughs, of which the next will be held at the Brooklyn Academy next Wednesday. Harry Barnhart, before beginning the oratorio, led a half hour of patriotic "community singing," in which the audience joined. The soloists in Handel's airs were Gertrude Auld Thomas, Margaret Barrell, and George Hamlin, while the orchestra was that of young children from the Music School Settlement, prepared by Arthur Farwell, and the assisting organist was Samuel Baldwin.

The performance was unusual in the forces enlisted, and equally so in the earnest manner in which it was received. Half the audience sang in the "Hallelujah Chorus," a demonstration both on the stage and in the auditorium of impressive popular interest at this time in a world classic sung "by the people, for the people," as it has rarely been in years before.

Leader Barnhart, who came from Camp Upton in khaki uniform, asked the 3,000 present, "as a prayer for our men in battle," to sing two closing hymns, "Abide With Me," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The series of free concerts, including the others later in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and lower Manhattan, was sponsored by the Citizens' "Messiah" Committee, of which the Chairman is Dr. George F. Kunz.

'AIDA' AND 'TOSCA' IN A DAY.

Boxholders, After Assessment, to Get Their Opera at Less Rate.

Signor Caruso sang a special matinée of "Aïda" to a great audience at the Metropolitan yesterday, with Muzio, Matzenauer, Amato, Segurola, and Ruysdael in familiar rôles, and Papi at the baton. Miss Farrar appeared last evening in a repetition of "Tosca," with Scotti, Lazaro, and others, led by Morazoni. It was a gala day for voices, and there was much enthusiasm.

The Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday made its first announcement as to opera next season, the eleventh year under Mr. Gatti-Casazza, for which renewals of subscription must be made within the present month. After May 15, new subscribers will be received at present prices for the twenty-three weeks of opera to begin next November.

The Golden Horseshoe boxholders will get their opera at a new rate next year, it is said, by a recent decision of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, the "parent" organization that owns the house, to pay off a $1,000,000 mortgage on May 1. An assessment of $30,000 has been made on each of the thirty-five boxes to this end. As a result, each box hereafter will pay but $3,000 instead of $4,500 for a season's opera.

Mrs. Fiske in 'Service' at the Cohan.

Mrs. Fiske, it was anounced yesterday, will make her second appearance of the season in New York on Monday night, April 15, when she will be seen at the Cohan Theatre in "Service," a drama by Henri Lavedan. The piece will be preceded by the Dunsany short play, "A Night at an Inn." In Mrs. Fiske's company will be Lee Baker, Georges Flateau, Roger Lytton, Harry Lambert, Robert Vivian, Gerald Pring, Owen Meech, and others. "Toot-Toot!" now at the Cohan, will go on the road.

Ames to Stage Sequel to 'Blue Bird.'

A sequel to "The Blue Bird," written by Maurice Maeterlinck, is announced for production next season by Winthrop Ames, who obtained the rights to the piece during his recent trip abroad. The play is known in French as "Les Fiancailles," and deals with the love affairs of Tyltyl, the hero of "The Blue Bird," at the age of 17. The original production of "The Blue Bird" in America was made by Mr. Ames at the New Theatre.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Chauncey Olcott will begin an engagement at the Fulton Theatre a week from Monday night in "Once Upon a Time," an Irish comedy by Rachel Crothers, which he has been playing on the road. His engagement will be for three weeks only.

The first performance of "Nancy Lee," announced for next Monday night at the Hudson Theatre, has been postponed until Tuesday. The piece is a drama by Eugene Walter and H. Cronin Wilson.

"Fancy Free," originally scheduled for production at the Astor next Monday, will have its promiere on Thursday instead. Clifton Crawford is at the head of the cast.

Flora Zabelle, seen here recently in "Toot-Toot!" has gone to Chicago to join "Hitchy-Koo."

ASSERTS SERBIANS FACE EXTINCTION

Their Plight in Occupied Districts Worse Than Belgians,' Says Labor Envoy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Conditions in Serbia are worse than those in either Belgium or Rumania, and immediate help, moral and material, is urgently needed, according to a statement prepared by D. Popovitch, Secretary of the Serbian Labor Party and representative of that party at the meeting of the International Socialist Committee, made public here today by Professor Voyslav M. Voyanovitch, a representative of the Serbian Government.

"The condition of the Serbian population," says the statement, "is wholly desperate and speedy help from the civilized world is urgently needed. Moral help is needed in order that it may stop the further barbarities of the Bulgarian and Austro-Hungarian authorities; material help is needed in food, clothing, and money, in order that it may prevent the death of interned civilians, also those who are war prisoners in prisoners' camps, as well as those who are still alive in Serbia and who represent the only surviving creatures there, women, children, and old men.

"The conditions in Serbia are worse than in Belgium, worse than in occupied Polish provinces, and more terrible than in occupied Rumania. In Belgium the new masters did not venture to do what they might do, because they were under the close scrutiny of the civilized world, under the control of European public opinion. In Poland and Rumania the occupying powers have a policy aiming at getting the sympathy of the population for the sake of the future policy of the occupying powers.

"Those who are left at home live in most terrible misery. There is no working or producing power. The possibility of earning money does not exist: there is no money to buy anything, no articles to be bought. The occupying powers, in a manner which is being more and more refined every year that passes, are taking literally from the mouths of the population the whole yearly harvest and sucking up the last drops of the national richness. Occupied Serbia needs help from her friends more urgently than any other occupied country.

"Meanwhile the remaining population of Serbia receives no help from abroad. In the course of the first year of occupation the Serbian Government did not send a single farthing to Serbia. Only with the beginning of 1917 about 40,000,000 francs were sent by the Government, and this sum is highly insufficient with respect to the prevailing misery.

"This preventive measure, if it was really decided upon, must be abolished. Food, clothing and money must be sent immediately to those in Serbia as well as those interned or war prisoners in Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. If the Serbian authorities fail to do this, the fate of the Serbian population will be sealed and Serbia, which has made already over a million sacrifices, will represent a great graveyard.

CAPTAIN HELD AS A SPY.

German Gained a Commission While Detectives Trailed Him.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4.—Trailed as a spy suspect for two years by agents of the Department of Justice, George von Rottweiler, Vice President and Manager of a local motor cycle manufacturing plant, was put in jail at Rochester, N. Y., soon after he had been commissioned a Captain in the United States Army, it was learned authoritatively here today. His companion and employe, Frank H. Newbert, a skilled mechanic, was arrested and locked up at the same time.

Both men are held on a technical charge of investigation of their citizenship. Both are said to be subjects of Germany and have failed to register under provisions of the Alien Enemy act. Rottweiler first came under the surveillance of the Department of Justice two years ago, when a Chicago woman unguardedly remarked to her employer that "Rotty was a paid agent of the German Government." In a spirit of playfulness the woman added that "he had mapped the St. Lawrence River for Germany, and that he had concealed explosives in the bank of the river for use by the Germans upon their projected arrival in this country."

The woman's employer reported the incident to the Department of Justice, which immediately placed him under surveillance. He was arrested at his plant here a week ago by a United States Marshal from New York and was taken East. The arrest came only a short time before he was to have started for Washington to become a Captain in the Ordnance Department. His exceptional ability as a mechanical mathematician is said to have won the commission for him.

HER DEBUT IN SHAKESPEARE

Laurette Taylor Acts in Scenes from Plays in Vanderlip Playhouse.

Laurette Taylor's first appearance in Shakespeare was made yesterday afternoon in Frank A. Vanderlip's Beechwood Playhouse, on his estate at Scarborough, the performance being given in aid of the Red Cross branches in Scarborough, Ossining, Tarrytown, and Briarcliff. Those who attended the performance included Mr. Vanderlip, Mrs. Walter B. Mahoney, Mrs. Peter Duryea, and Mrs. J. C. Proctor of Scarborough, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walker Harden, Mrs. Alfred McElwren, and Mrs. C. L. Bruce of Tarrytown, Mrs. Kenneth Ives of Dobbs Ferry, and Mrs. Merritt W. Bond and Mrs. Andrew Secor of Ossining.

Miss Taylor appeared with her company in scenes from "Romeo and Juliet," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Merchant of Venice." Her first metropolitan appearances in the rôles will take place this afternoon at the Criterion Theatre.

INCREASE FOR OIL WORKERS

Tidewater Company Adds 10 Per Cent. to Pay of 2,200.

The Tide Water Oil Company of Bayonne, the largest concern of the kind in that city excepting the Standard Oil Company, it was announced yesterday had granted a 10 per cent. increase in salary to about 2,200 employes, including those of the East Jersey Railroad and Terminal Company, which the company controls. The increase will take effect from April 2 and was voluntarily given. It closely follows a similar action by the Standard Oil Company to about 9,000 workmen employed at the plants in Bayonne, Jersey City, and Bayway.

In Bayonne yesterday it was reported that the historic La Tourette House on First Street is to be taken over by the Government and used to house workmen employed at the shipbuilding plants in Staten and Shooters islands and one to be located in Bayonne for the construction of many barges. The hotel is over a century old, and in its prime was patronized by the Vanderbilts and other New Yorkers who traveled between New York and Bayonne on a steamboat.

BIG KANSAS CITY BLAZE.

Property Worth $2,500,000 Destroyed in the Wholesale District.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—Twenty-six buildings, occupied for the most part by wholesale firms and manufacturing concerns, and occupying an area approximating three city blocks in the district known as the "West Bottoms," were destroyed tonight by fire of undetermined origin, which did damage estimated at between two and three million dollars.

Companies whose buildings were either destroyed or badly damaged follow:

American Steel and Wire Company, Ridenour-Baker Grocery Company, Hamm Brewing Company branch, Lowell Paint Company, Brite Mawnin' Grocery Company, Robbins Chemical Company, Abernathy Furniture Company, Illinois Glass Company, Harvey Brace Clothing Company, Murdock Mustard Company, Union Avenue Bank of Commerce, Fischer Grocery Company, Webb Bros. Manufacturing Company, Hessler Iron Company, Great Western Manufacturing Company, Myer Furniture and Supply Company, Brokers' Office and Warehouse Company, and Robertson Transfer Company.

KING LAUDS OUR RED CROSS

Expresses Gratification for Assistance Rendered in Italy.

ROME, April 4.—H. P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, and Ivy Lee of the American Red Cross have arrived in Rome. They will take part in the celebration here on Sunday of the anniversary of America's entrance into the war.

King Victor Emmanuel, in receiving Mr. Davison today, expressed deep appreciation and admiration for "the manner in which the American Red Cross has shown to Italy the support and sympathy of the American people."

Disqualified Army Man a Suicide.

WESTERLY, R. I., April 4.—Angelo Cozzolino, recently discharged from the National Army for physical disabilities, committed suicide here today. He was sent from Westerly to Camp Devens with the first quota and later was transferred to Camp Gordon, Georgia, but was ordered home. Cozzolino's wife and children are in Italy.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Sat. & Wed. Prices 50c to $2, except Sat. Night, $2.50. KLAW & ERLANGER'S RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY The Rainbow Girl

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30. COCOANUT GROVE, Atop New Amsterdam Thea.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed., 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE in The Off Chance

HUDSON West 44 St. NEXT TUES. SEATS NOW. ESTATE OF HENRY B. HARRIS presents NANCY LEE A PLAY BY EUGENE WALTER and H. CROWNIN WILSON

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30 TOOT-TOOT New Military Musical Comedy

GAIETY BROADWAY & 46 ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (POP.) 2:20. SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH-maker in town.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 43 St., E. of B'way. "The Distinctive, Beautiful Playhouse." Bryant 7410. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. The Fountain of Youth "Sprays Brilliants of Wit and Rainbow Charm."—Times. HENRY MILLER and Notable Cast.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mts. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. TODAY, 2:15 "HAPPINESS" MISS TAYLOR in Special Shakespearean Matinee.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (POP.) 2:30. GOING UP The Talk of the Town The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY WITH A PAST

VANDERBILT W. 48 St. Phone 134 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. OH LOOK! with HARRY FOX Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (POP.) 2:20.

BELMONT THEATRE—Tonight 8:30. 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 48 CARTER THE GREAT MAGICIAN Evs. at 8:30. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TOMORROW 2:30. Pop. Price Mats. Wed. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TOMORW 2:30. Pop. Price Mats. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Cols. Circle. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Military-Naval Melodrama of Today. 7 DAYS LEAVE See the Yankee Gunners sink the enemy U-Boat, saving our transports and the lives of 20,000 American Troops. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 No Trench Scenes—No Horrors. NOT A MOTION PICTURE.

HARRIS THEATRE, 42d, W. of B'way. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. The Patriotic Play HER COUNTRY POST: "Most Effective War Play Seen." Good Seats 50c, 75c, $1

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Tom'w and Wed.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Phone Circle 1366. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:30. TOMOR'W EVENING AT 8:30. FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE CHARLES HOPKINS Will Present "APRIL" AN ODD NEW COMEDY By Hubert Osborne. WITH A TYPICAL PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE CAST THAT INCLUDES: Pauline Lord, Julie Herne, Mrs. Jacques Martin, Margalo Gillmore, Francesca Rotoli, Mitchell Harris, Aiphons Ethier, Charles Hopkins, France Bendtsen, Jay Strong, Gordon Morris, Burr Caruth, Charles Meredith, Robert Morton. Tomorrow Morning at 11:15 TONY SARG'S Wonderful Marionettes

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. BESSIE McCOY DAVIS, DERWENT HALL CAINE and A. E. ANSON, Nellie & Sarah Kouns, Herman Timberg & Co. & others & James and Bonnie Thornton.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. PAT ROONEY, MARION BENT & CO., Gladys Hansen, Mack & Walker, ots.

IRVING PLACE, IRVING PLACE AND 13TH STREET. Henry F. Urban's great comedy. "Der Froschkoenig"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. Geo. Stone-Hitta Pillard in Social Maids

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs., 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" Sunday Night Concert JOLSON AND A BIG BILL.

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:15. BIGGEST PATRIOTIC DRAMATIC HIT SINCE AMERICA ENTERED THE WAR. THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME "Will stay home at this theatre for a long time."—Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:20. A. H. WOODS Presents AN AMERICAN ACE By Lincoln J. Carter. A BIG PATRIOTIC MELODRAMA AT PATRIOTIC PRICES—50c TO $1.50

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE W. of B'way Ph. Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30 "Politely audacious; witty, startling."—Herald. A PAIR OF PETTICOATS Comedy by Cyril Harcourt, with Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews

39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. WM. HODGE In His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. THE SQUAB FARM Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton

"A Comedy of Universal Appeal."—Herald. The Stuart Walker Co. in Tarkington's SEVENTEEN

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. The LITTLE TEACHER Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master." By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30 EYES OF YOUTH With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE In "The COPPERHEAD" "A Distinguished Success."—Times.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1918.

FEDERAL TREATMENT OF BORROWED CAPITAL.

There is a curious discrimination in the Federal tax laws against borrowers of capital for use in business. A man who uses his own capital is entitled to a deduction equal to a 9 per cent. return upon it. A man who borrows capital is entitled to deduct only the rate of interest he pays, say 6 per cent. There are many businesses in which 3 per cent. is a handicap which cannot be carried. The Federal tax laws are thought discriminatory against the rich, but in this case they are discriminatory against the smaller men in business. The reason is that the borrowed money is not regarded as capital. So far as it is capital it is the capital of the lender, not of the borrower, in the theory of the law, although in an economic sense such borrowed funds are the capital of the business in which they are used for productive purposes. If the borrower loses it in trade he still owes it, and he is without either economic or borrowed or invested capital. The law allows the deduction of interest paid as an expense of business, but in the case of corporations the limitation on the deduction prevents credit for the full amount paid. That is an injustice, and a policy open to criticism. Clearly it discourages trade on borrowed capital, while greater liberality would stimulate business.

There are more conspicuous cases when comparison is made of a corporation with small capital stock and large bonded indebtedness with a corporation having a large capital stock and small bonded indebtedness. Thus the New York Central Railway is not permitted to deduct all the interest it pays, but the Pennsylvania Company is. There results double taxation, for the corporation is taxed on its income, and the interest paid to the lender is taxed again to him. Dividends are exempt from normal tax to the individual on the theory that the corporation pays the tax. On the same reasoning when the corporation pays the tax on the interest it should be untaxed to the lender. Dividends and interest alike find their way ultimately to the individual, so that if the individuals are taxable the penalty on the corporations borrowing their capital is unjust and impolitic. The writers on this feature of the law have termed it "indefensible" in this respect.

AMERICANIZATION.

Dead is the illusion long sincerely held by many, perhaps by most Americans, that some mysterious alligation or alchemy blended into unity a heterogeneous population; that Americanism was miraculously bestowed on those who lived in America. The war has shown us great foreign islands in the country, centres and branches of hates and loves brought across the water, deliberate, long fomented, and persistent submission and allegiance to the interests of a foreign country.

For nearly three years it seemed as if the United States was to many of its citizens a province of the German Empire, and small provinces, cities, villages of Prussia or Germany still subsist in the United States. We can count too many of them in the Wisconsin election. In many States these German dependencies, these Little Germanies, are found, in language, education, thought, utterly German.

Former Senator LAFAYETTE YOUNG of Iowa told the Americanization Conference at Washington of schools, thousands of schools in the Northwest, where every day's session ends with the singing of "Deutschland Ueber Alles," where "Die Wacht am Rhein" is better known than "The Star-Spangled Banner;" schools where German text-books impress lies upon the children at that uncritical age when the utterance of the book is gospel truth and the fresh, unincumbered memory and mind are likely to retain for life ideas then thrown into them. The German Emperor, the swaggering, mediaeval, divine-right figure we know too well, is set forth in these corrupting, dishonest German school books as a great and noble ruler and man. Germany, the feudal military State, the oligarchy of the drill stick, is represented as another America.

Another speaker at the conference, Mr. RICHARD LEE METCALFE of Nebraska, sometime Civil Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, described a similar Germanization in schools of his State. Incidentally, as an illustration of Deutschthum in Nebraska, he said that a Nebraska German paper commemorated the Fourth of July by enriching its subscribers with "souvenir spoons" radiant with the counterfeit presentments of WILHELM II. and HINDENBURG, that savior of the empire whom Herr BALLIN is said blasphemously to have called "that Wooden Ass with the nails in him!"

These instances from Iowa and Nebraska may make more concrete and definite in our minds thoughts now becoming general, destined to bring changes indispensable in our system of education if America is to be a nation of Americans. "There are several things," said Secretary LANE at the conference, "which we have come upon recently which seem to those of us who have not been wise to be discoveries. The first is that we have a great body of our own people, five and a half millions, who cannot read or write the language of this country. That language is English. A million and a half are native-born." These native illiterates and the foreign-born ignorant of English must be instructed in it. It must be made the language of the country. It is not so at present, with all regard for Mr. LANE. The eighteen Governors and other delegates at the conference adopted a set of resolutions recommending Congress to pass certain legislation in the interest of Americanization. This is the vital one:

In all schools where elementary subjects are taught they should be taught in the English language.

Substitute for "should" "must." There is the beginning of Americanization.

HAIG SUMMONS SIR HENRY RAWLINSON.

With the superseding of General Sir HUBERT GOUGH as commander of the British Fifth Army in France a brilliant reputation goes into eclipse. It may be only partial, but the demotion of General GOUGH is notice to the British forces that the high command must be equal to any emergency or pay the penalty of failure, as a regimental officer would have to do. Sir HUBERT GOUGH's line did not hold fast in the opening stage of the great battle. There was no panic, no faltering, among the men; the Fifth Army was not led and held with the skill that its commander had displayed on other occasions. There came a time when something more than a retirement in good order seemed to be imminent, as if from an attack that had not been foreseen and prepared for.

At the critical moment Temporary Major General SANDEMAN CAREY, previously unknown to fame, collected a scratch force in the rear—not supposed to be first-class fighting men, for there were signalers and even nondescripts in it—pushed to the front, and saved the day. BYNG with the Third Army held fast, like the bulldog he is—he has often done it before—but GOUGH did not live up to his reputation. It seemed to be a solid reputation for so young a commander of a great British army; he is only 47 years of age. In his report of the battle of the Somme Field Marshal HAIG, speaking of Sir HENRY RAWLINSON of the Fourth Army and Sir HUBERT GOUGH of the Fifth, said:

It is impossible to speak too highly of the great qualities displayed by these commanders throughout the battle. Their thorough knowledge of the profession, and their cool and sound judgment, tact, and determination proved fully equal to every call on them. They entirely justified their selection for such responsible commands.

Sir HUBERT GOUGH had been rapidly promoted. Not long before the war he was Colonel of the 16th Lancers. He crossed over to France with the "Old Contemptibles" as a brigade commander. In the first battle of Ypres he led the 2d Cavalry Division, and at Klein Zillebeke was almost overwhelmed by superior numbers, holding on until the 7th Brigade of General BYNG's 3d Division came to his relief. But every British command was in trouble at Ypres when, as Sir HENRY RAWLINSON has said, "it was left to a little force of 30,000 to keep the German Army at bay while the other British corps were being brought up from the Aisne." RAWLINSON's 7th Division lost 356 officers out of 400 and 9,664 men out of 12,000.

General GOUGH in the retreat to the Marne (earlier in the war) had distinguished himself by charging and routing with heavy loss a strong column of Uhlans of the Prussian Guard between St. Quentin and La Fère, and was thanked by Sir JOHN FRENCH in his dispatches. In the battle of the Aisne the Waterford Irishman won more laurels. When the battle of the Somme was planned Sir HUBERT GOUGH had made such a reputation that his deserts called for still further promotion. Marshal HAIG made him commander of the Fifth Army, a great honor for a soldier well under 50.

The recall of Sir HENRY RAWLINSON from the Versailles War Council to lead the Fifth Army will please the rank and file. His selection in a great emergency will be commended in England. Although only 54, General RAWLINSON has been in all of England's wars since he received his first commission. He was held in high esteem by KITCHENER, under whom he served in the Sudan and the Boer war. Like other British officers who have had high command in the great conflict, HAIG, ALLENBY, BYNG, and GOUGH, Sir HENRY RAWLINSON is a cavalryman. From the time he landed in France with an expeditionary force, too late to save Antwerp, he has never failed to display the finest qualities of leadership. There is not a braver and cooler officer in the British Army, and he always has his wits about him. His steadfast courage and habitual cheerfulness make him a great favorite with his men. He will hold any line if it is humanly possible. He is the kind of General for whom Tommy Atkins always has a nickname. RAWLINSON is rated second to Sir DOUGLAS HAIG as a competent tactician and leader. It seems likely that there will be other changes in the high command. England must have the services of her best in the greatest crisis of the war, and the commanding General fortunately has the moral courage to change his lieutenants.

HOW PLEASANT 'TIS TO SEE!

Why can't brethren dwell together in unity? Now, when Prohibition expects every Dry to do his duty, why must Mr. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, belabor and bewhack the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and the Dry Federation whereof he is President? Admitting joyously that Mr. ANDERSON is and of right ought to be Grand Lama of the Drys, admitting that the sincere milk of prohibition is canned in no other establishment than the Anti-Saloon League, must bricks rain from it on Mr. BRYAN's comely and cliffLike Parian brow as he goes by on his lawful occasions?

Even if it be true that, as Mr. ANDERSON charges, "it has been only a little over four years since Mr. BRYAN stumped the State of Maryland" for a candidate for United States Senator "who was backed by the unspeakable liquor ring of Baltimore," why dig up those evil days, when

The Demon's heel was on thy shore,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Mr. ANDERSON may be an elder, he cannot be a better, soldier of prohibition than Mr. BRYAN. Who, earlier than Mr. BRYAN, tried to dedicate the Democratic Party to prohibition? Was Mr. ANDERSON born with "Federal Prohibition" written on his forehead? Outside of the little Prohibition Party, how many of the now so unctuous shouters for the prohibition amendment had given it a thought a few months ago? Besides, four years ago Mr. BRYAN was in politics. He could have a political zone anaesthetic to his ethical zone. Mr. BRYAN cast himself out of politics in June, 1915. Mr. ANDERSON has the queer delusion that this amiable preterit has designs on the future. The aim of the Dry Federation, to most of us as much of a mystery as the Anti-Saloon League itself, is "to get some kind of a national prohibition organization behind Mr. BRYAN in ample time before 1920." So our genial friend of the league.

This is most unjust. Whatever Mr. BRYAN's optimism, he has learned that the subject of three decapitations won't do for a head again. So far as 1920 is concerned, be sure that his fondest hope is to see a rumless commemoration of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Anti-Saloon League, if it be not a poem, a myth, an incorporation of its active, if somewhat choleric, Superintendent, ought to labor by the side of the Dry Federation for that and similar virtuous ends. Why smack a brother because he happens to be a politician emeritus? Saddening to the good is this aridus fragor, this clashing of the Drys.

AN INTERALLIED BREAKFAST.

To a writer in La Vie Parisienne we owe the preservation for posterity of an incident simple in itself, but refreshing in the midst of war in its evidence of appreciation of the delicate consideration that goes with alliance. The King of the Belgians, it appears, was returning from a brief period of rest on the Riviera, and finding that the exigencies of war had reduced the rolling stock of the P.-L.-M. Railroad to such a point that it would be difficult to provide him with a special train, contented himself with a private car, to which meals for himself and suite were sent in from the dining car, when there happened to be one with the train, or from station restaurants by the way.

To the manager of one of these restaurants the railroad management sent this telegram: "Coffee and rolls for four distinguished personages in the first car of the train arriving at 7:36." But this was just at the time of unprecedented snowfalls in the Midi; the train from the Riviera was late, and it so happened that the train arriving at this junction point at 7:36 was one from Winter resorts in the Alps. The waiters, who duly carried out instructions, found in the first car of this train only one distinguished personage—Sir ERIC GEDDES, First Lord of the British Admiralty, returning unattended from a short holiday amid the snows.

What to do? The manager of the restaurant was taken aback, but only for a moment. Though the personage was single instead of quadruple, orders must be carried out; failure might cause a miscarriage of some delicate courtesy devised by the Government for its honored guest. So the four coffees, the four arrays of rolls and butter were brought in and laid before Sir ERIC; and he, not to be outdone in courtesy, forthwith ate and drank them all.

No doubt, as the French writer observes, he was surprised and touched by such lavish entertainment at the hands of a nation whose food supply is somewhat constricted. But putting aside the possibility that even four pots of coffee might have been a not excessive refreshment for a gentleman passing in the gray hour of dawn into the cold February rains of northern France, one must admire the spirit in which Sir ERIC took it. He was the guest of a nation which contrives to be gracious even in its mistakes, and it was not for him to mar by any lack of appreciation a breakfast which might appear to be strangely conceived; an attitude the more commendable since in the days before the war persons of Anglo-Saxon race, whether from the eastern or the western side of the Atlantic, were all too apt to look with surprise, if not disdain, upon Continental customs which did not accord with their own. The war is teaching the heterogeneous nations of the alliance to accommodate each other in matters besides war aims.

And the example of Sir ERIC GEDDES is something more than a praiseworthy exemplification of the Entente Cordiale; it may serve as a parable for Americans, whose situation with regard to food is still immeasurably more fortunate than that of their allies in Europe. Courtesy demanded that he eat and drink, even to the extent of four coffees; courtesy and interest alike require us to modify our eating and drinking a little. The spiritual accord of the alliance will surely be promoted if we can do it with a gesture as graceful as that of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

CZERNIN ON RUMANIA.

"The future of Rumania," says the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister in his latest setting forth of the Dual Monarchy's desire for a friendly peace, "lies in the east, in Bessarabia." From a study of the specific conditions which he mentions it appears that there is not going to be much of a future for Rumania in Rumania. The Count tells us that "the peace concluded with Rumania, it is calculated, will be the starting point of friendly relations. The slight frontier rectifications which we receive are not annexations. Wholly uninhabited regions, they serve wholly for military protection."

Purists might cavil over the question whether a strip of territory containing several towns of some thousands of people and a considerable number of villages could be accurately described as "wholly uninhabited." For military protection, however, the new frontier will serve admirably. It appears that Hungary is to take over a strip of the borderland fifteen to eighteen kilometers deep, running, so far as may be judged from the places mentioned by Count CZERNIN, from the extreme southwest where Hungary, Rumania, and Serbia meet on the Danube along the whole frontier up to the Bukowina. That is to say, the whole Hungarian frontier advances ten miles or so into Rumania, besides which one or two strategically inconvenient corners further north, abutting on the Bukowina, are to be cut off.

This means that the summit of the Carpathians and the passes through the range, heretofore divided territorially, are to be all Hungarian; if the Rumanians ever attack Hungary again they must start from the beginnings of the foothills. Austria had a frontier of very much this sort against Italy when the war began, and found it so convenient that a similar one is to be established in the Carpathians.

More extended annexation, it seems, is to be made in the southwestern corner. Apparently the considerable Rumanian town of Turn-Severin, eleven miles east of the present boundary, is to be left just inside the Rumanian line, but so close to the border that Austro-Hungarian soldiers could be in the streets in fifteen minutes. This again gives the Hungarians all the mountains and takes the frontier out to the rolling plains; it insures the protection of the railroad from Temesvar, which strikes the Danube just inside of Rumanian territory and runs along the river for some twelve or fifteen miles; it makes certain that the famous Iron Gates and the mountains to the north can never be held by the Rumanians against the Hungarians, but will be a bulwark, we may suppose a strongly fortified bulwark, for Southern Hungary.

But this is not all. This arrangement does more than protect the frontier; it "protects merchant shipping in the lower Danube." For the benefit of this merchant shipping, no doubt, Austria has also leased a valuable wharf near Turn-Severin and a strip along the river (for $200 a year); which means that under one guise or another Hungary will retain for military and economic purposes the whole territory around Turn-Severin.

Moreover, "we have obtained the leasing rights to the islands of Ostrovo, Mare, Corbu, and Simeanu"—considerable islands formed by splitting of the Danube. These islands lie between Serbia and Rumania; and in their "leasing," combined with the later observation that "Bulgaria must receive from Serbia certain districts inhabited by Bulgarians," we may see a preparation for the annexation to Bulgaria of the regions between the Timok and the Morava. In other words, the celebrated "corridor" between the Central Powers and Bulgaria is to be made permanent by the cutting off of the inconvenient corners of Serbia and Rumania. The Sofia-Nish-Belgrade Railroad, we may suppose, is to be replaced by new lines driven through this annexed territory.

But Count CZERNIN has taken care of other matters than military security and the corridor of Mittal-Europa. His strip along the frontier carries the border close to the oil wells, if it does not actually include some of them. "We shall take precautions," says the Count, "to have our interests in the questions of grain, food supply, and petroleum fully protected." Imports from the Ukraine are coming in slowly, he admits, but "from Rumania we shall obtain a considerable surplus of last year's harvest. About 400,000 tons of grain, peas, beans, and fodder must be transported via the Danube. Rumania must also immediately provide us with 800,000 sheep and pigs. It is clear from this that everything will be done to obtain from the exploitation of the regions which peace has opened for us in the East whatever is obtainable."

By way of compensation it appears that the benevolent Austro-Hungarian Government is going to solve some of Rumania's internal problems for her. The Catholic Church and schools are to be protected; the Jews are to have equal civil rights, (which the Rumanian Government itself was at last getting ready to give them.) But "the irredentist propaganda, which has caused so much evil in Hungary, will be restrained. Rumania can gain much more in Bessarabia than she lost by the war."

This detailed statement of the peace conditions with Rumania, the almost pusillanimous moderation of which the Count defends vociferously against the annexationists, throws light on what Serbia may expect when, or if, Austria ever forces her to terms. "We have no desire to destroy Serbia," says CZERNIN. "We would welcome closer economic relations with her." The close economic relations of the wolf and Little Red Riding Hood.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"America" Is Not Illusioned.

Unjustified apprehension is expressed by the Journal des Débats when, in discussing the relation of the United States to the present leaders of the Russian revolutionists, it says that there still exist here "some strange illusions." As a general statement that would be true enough, for there is no illusion strange enough to be without followers in a country as large and well populated as this one is. It would also be true, however, of every other country, and the probabilities are that at least as many people in France as in the United States are either sufficiently stupid to believe, or sufficiently vicious to hope, that the Bolsheviki are representative of the sort of revolt against despotism in any one of its various forms and degrees with which the citizens of democracies are always and naturally in sympathy.

The editor of the Journal des Débats, and other Frenchmen suffering from a like disquietude to his, could learn from the intellectual and moral standing of those among their own countrymen who admire the Bolsheviki and agree with Bolshevist economics and politics just how much importance should be ascribed to the folk of like kidney who live in the United States. They are numerous and voluble enough to be irritating, but not enough to be really dangerous either to ourselves or to the allied cause.

The great majority of Americans, beginning with President WILSON and including all of any influence or authority, are perfectly well aware that the Russian revolution in its present phase is quite as much a menace to democracy, as we and other free peoples understand democracy, as it is to Governments like those of Germany and Austria. The Bolsheviki do not want what we have, and it is not the imperfections in our system of government that they desire to cure. Their aspiration is to overthrow the whole system and to substitute for it another that would be not less, but more, repugnant to us than the one the Kaiser would impose on us if he could—the one he will impose on us if he can. We do have some Bolsheviki of our own, but they are not Americans—they are only in America. Their "strange illusions," like their dark plottings and their darker treasons, are etiolated exotics that will not trouble us long or much.

An Expert Offers His Advice.

Serious and immediate consideration is deserved by the warning given by the Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital to the Red Cross and other like agencies that their present methods of training nurses and the qualifications demanded by them must be changed or else it will soon be impossible to meet the rapidly increasing demand of the army for such services as nurses give.

The now usual course of instruction, he declared, was too long, and it included teaching of a sort which it was not necessary or even certainly desirable for nurses to have. His reference to the "professional halo" as something that did not make for efficiency and that would not be missed will irritate the nurses themselves, but like views have often been expressed by doctors who have found their work hindered, not helped, by nurses whose education along medical lines had been carried too far.

The remedy suggested for the shortage apprehended, and in some degree already felt, by Dr. GRENFELL was for the Red Cross to lower the requirements for eligibility to acceptance for training and to make its own hospitals, both base and camp, a means for hastening the advancement of more nurses' aids to the status of graduate nurse. He might have added that the number of nurses might long since have been increased had not the hospitals demanded of aspirants for training a large amount of work of a kind that had little or nothing to do with the acquisition of the knowledge and skill needed for proper care of the sick. This plan saved the hospitals a lot of money they otherwise would have had to pay out for labor of a much lower grade than should be expected of nurses, but it prevented many from entering this admirable vocation, and wore out many others before their time.

The Superintendent's letter to the Acting President of the Academy of Medicine was boldly critical in several directions usually held immune from criticism. It is, therefore, sure to excite resentful protest. The more discussion there is of "red tape," however, the more likely is it to be cut, and there never was a time when the cutting of it was more to be desired.

And War Is Indeed Terrible!

A new and stern realization of the fact that the country is at war must have come yesterday to many who were still thinking of the conflict as one 3,000 miles away. For they read in the morning papers that the Government had made itself the only customer of the tobacco company whose product is to wellnigh innumerable Americans, if not essential to life, at least essential to comfortable living, and a good many of them are now asking in a sort of panic how they are going to get along after the stocks at present in the hands of the jobbers and retail dealers have been exhausted.

The situation is really serious—except for the sense of humor it might be called desperate. The starvation-menaced survivors of an ancient Egyptian cult have already lived through one terrible crisis. It was when a wretched chemist up in Massachusetts spoke darkly to them of alfalfa and strawboard. Him they hated for weakening their faith, but he did not destroy it. Now the case is different, and fidelity will not help. But why mourn? There is a remedy! Enlist, and all will be well!

ART NOTES.

Another Section of the Halsey Prints Now on View.

The twelfth section of the Frederic R. Halsey collection of prints is now on view at the Anderson Galleries. It comprises the Dutch and English portrait engravers and old masters of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, including Cornelis van Dalen's portraits after Titian, with a fine impression of the Boccaccio, the rarest of the set; the splendid equestrian portraits by Jan van Troyon; Valck's "Hortense Mancini, Duchess de Mazarin," after Peter Lely; Visscher's "Portrait of Pieter Schreijer," and the "Birch-Heads," by Jacob Houbraken, a series of portraits of English characters published in London about the middle of the eighteenth century, with "Lives" by Dr. Birch. Many of the plates in this part of the Halsey collection are rare, and there are a number of very fine impressions.

The MacDowell Club Exhibition.

The current exhibition of the MacDowell Club is at least cheerful in color and spirit. Louise Upton Brumback's vivid landscapes, the sunny orchards and yards of Alexander M. Hudnut, Natalie Johnson's sensitive studies of children and young girls, Jane Peterson's enlivening dock scenes and her two or three brilliant figure subjects, are in themselves sufficient to give the walls an appearance of agreeable vivacity. Thalia Millett's broadly painted landscapes are graver in manner and color. One of the most serious pictures in the exhibition, a portrait by Margaret White, is not listed in the little catalogue. The other exhibitors are William E. Atwood, Harriette Bowdoin, Ellen Hopkins, and Frederick Theodore Weber.

Send the Wheat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Government needs the wheat why doesn't it take it, not depend upon a few volunteer patriots? There happens to be a war going on, not a Sunday School picnic. If the Government would commandeer all the surplus food with which the majority of people stuff themselves, also the lakewater, we could send all our doctors over. We wouldn't need them here.

AMERICAN.

New York, April 4, 1918.

BATTALIONS OVER SEA.

Down to the Sea in ships they go, our
boys in tan and blue,
Lips grimly set, yet eyes aglow—defenders
stanch and true;
American and Frenchman and Briton,
every one
To guard the way and save the day
from Attila the Hun!
Across the World they thunder, battalions over sea,
Against the Lords of Plunder, that nations may be free!

In home and camp and city, in office,
shop and store,
The watchword: "No self-pity, but
Service more and more!"
More labor, gold, and life-blood, more
youth and prayer and pain,
That we may help to stay the flood nor
sacrifice in vain!
Across the World they thunder, battalions over sea,
Against the Lords of Plunder, that nations may be free!

We stand today beside them, that stalwart splendid Three—
Thank God we've not denied them—
France, England, Italy!
The day of Peace is darkened, the night
of War is here:
Thank God we have not hearkened to
weaklings crazed by fear!
Across the World they thunder, battalions over sea,
Against the Lords of Plunder, that nations may go free!

It may be long, the time before we wear
the rose of Peace,
Before this Devil's fray is o'er, before
the cannon cease,
But Death is clean, sun-bright, serene—
the ultimate disgrace
Is Life, dishonored! Gallant Death reveals a shining face!
Across the World they thunder, battalions over sea,
Against the Lords of Plunder, that nations may go free!

Our Ally's front line falters . . . the
Prussian hordes advance. . . .
Yet no dread headline alters the steadfast soul of France.
And no defeat intimidates the stubborn
British mind,
Nor can foul hate assassinate the
Yankee breed and kind!
Across the World they thunder, battalions over sea,
Against the Lords of Plunder, that nations may be free!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

TO STUDY GERMAN MINDS.

A Commission to Work with Prisoners Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be the popular belief that the German people are either suffering from a severe psychosis or they are racially defective. If either opinion be true, why not make an intensive study of some of the more intelligent captured prisoners, just as we do the insane in State hospitals or the criminals at Sing Sing? An expert psychologic commission for this purpose might be appointed and put to work. The interned prisoners might be so far removed from a propaganda motive as to make them rather ideal material for psychopathic study. The greater part of their mental productions (books, pamphlets, &c.) either antedates this war or was written in the early part of the present conflict.

It may be that their present ideas have undergone some change, that is, they may have lessened or increased in morbid tendencies. If so, we ought to know that, for ultimately we shall be obliged to live more or less intimately with that portion of the German people which is not destroyed utterly. It may be determined that their present mental state is not an incurable one. If we study the more hopeful individuals carefully we may be able to apply the proper training and re-education to make these survivors socially acceptable after the war is over. If, on the contrary, we find their mental state is a hopeless, atavistic type, we should know that, too, so we may properly segregate them from contaminating the rest of mankind as we do the hopelessly incurable juvenile delinquent, insane, or criminal. The findings of such an expert psychologic board might not be made public at this time, but be reserved for use when the war is over and when a rehabilitation of the German people shall be undertaken. Careful scientific studies of the German type of mind based upon actual case histories, so far as I am aware, have not been made. I believe such would be worth while, at least to guide us in instituting reform measures when peace is again maintained.

L. PIERCE CLARK.

New York, April 4, 1918.

For American Soldiers in Rome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I received this morning a letter from Mrs. J. L. Chalmers, the Secretary of the Bureau of Welcome and Information for all American officers and men in Government service visiting Rome, from which I am sending you a few quotations for the purpose of giving publicity to this work. Mrs. Chalmers writes:

"Since our boys (aviators) began to come to Rome there has been great need for some way of meeting them and making them feel at home. * * * We have the embassy back of us: Mrs. Page, Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Train, Mrs. Hodges, and Mrs. Scriven are members, and after a month of existence we can say that it is a success. The boys are invited to the homes of the members for luncheon or dinner or tea, and in this way have the opportunity to see something of home life and meet the right kind of women. I want the mothers at home to know about this, so will you tell your friends that the American women in Rome are doing all they can for the boys? If there are any mothers who would like to write to me I shall be very glad to hear from them. Our visitors' book shows that the men come from ten States and twenty cities at home. If any one is interested to help us we shall be glad of contributions."

The address of the Bureau of Welcome and Information is Hotel Royal, Via XX Settembre, Rome, Italy. Mrs. J. L. Chalmers, Secretary.

M. F. BATTERSHALL.

New York, April 2, 1918.

Key Names for Soldier Casualties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I am correctly informed, each soldier who goes across registers the name of some relative or friend to whom notices should be sent in case of necessity. As the authorities do not think it wise to give addresses, why could not the name of the registered relative or friend be given after the name of the person who has been wounded or killed, viz: William Smith, Mary Gordon Smith; John Brown, Charles Jones. The above would mean that William Smith and John Brown are among the casualties, and their identity would be determined by the names following theirs, which would be the registered key names. It would hardly be possible for a key name to be duplicated in many instances, while in very few instances is it likely that the person having the key name would not be known to friends of the soldier reported. Giving these key names would not in any wise disclose any military information, and would, I think, serve equally as well as an address in getting word to friends and relatives of the man reported, while relieving the minds of the relatives of other man of the same name.

W. E. GOLDSBOROUGH.

New York, April 2, 1918.

The Magyar Oppressors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On many occasions, with great satisfaction, I have read articles published in your estimable paper in behalf of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary. The latest article, published in your issue of March 31, under the headline "Magyar Land," exposes to the American public the spirit of the Magyar oppressors. I thank you for this defense of the oppressed, and especially I thank you in the name of the Rumanians from Hungary and of Hungary who have to suffer the most barbarous persecutions because they want to live as they were born, Rumanians. That you are right in writing this expose of the trickery of the Magyars, the best argument is that the Magyar press of this country is very angry against you. It will abuse you as it has abused the President, the Congress, the American people and American institutions. With the deepest respects, and hoping that the day will soon arrive when the Allies may cheer that glorious triumph of justice—the liberation of the oppressed.

DR. E. LUCACIU,
Chairman, Executive Board of the Rumanian National Committee of America.

Trenton, April 2, 1918.

An Irish Compromise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I appeal to genuine Irish Home Rulers to take the present splendid opportunity for furthering their cause. I do not appeal to those fanatics or pro-Germans who cry for what they know to be a geographical impossibility, but to those who would welcome such a measure of Home Rule as the United States allows to each of her States. Let such men appeal to the Irish convention to agree at once on the form of a bill to be presented to the British House of Commons, giving Home Rule to Ireland when the war is ended, a condition attaching to the bill being that the Irish Members of Parliament support immediate conscription in Ireland. On this basis, for the sake of the empire and civilization, I firmly believe that Ulster and the Home Rulers would agree to bury the hatchet.

A LOYAL BRITON.

New York, April 3, 1918.

Bread Without Wheat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to letter from "M. R. W." in today's TIMES requesting directions for making bread without wheat flour, I submit the following, which has proved a satisfactory rule for either bread or biscuits: One quart liquid—milk and water, or either separately; 2 even tablespoons salt, small quantity sugar, molasses, or other sweetening; enough rye flour to make dough stiff enough for kneading; a little cornmeal may be added if desired—this makes the bread drier; one yeast-cake dissolved in warm water. Mix well in bread mixer or with a spoon, let rise over night in a warm place, and in the morning knead, let it rise again in pans; bake one hour. This will make two loaves.

L. S. W.

New York April 2, 1918.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S SENATOR

Blease a Formidable and Unwelcome Candidate for Tillman's Seat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Tillman of South Carolina" your editorial article of the 26th concludes:

If South Carolina packs Tillman home to fill his place with some brisk anonymity—anonymous to the nation, however well his name may be known—she may get a gratifying increase of activity in her Senator, but she will be giving up something that seems imponderable and yet weighs heavily in the scales at Washington.

As to that conclusion and the premise on which it is based, there can be no dissent. But suppose South Carolina packs Tillman home to fill his place not with some brisk young anonymity, but with Cole L. Blease—who is far from being an anonymity either at home or abroad. That is the real, and the only, consideration in the South Carolina political situation at present.

There are many reasons why Blease should not be Senator. Many of them are local, affecting South Carolina chiefly. One of them is national, even international. He could be depended upon to embarrass President Wilson at every step. He has always been anti-Wilson and was anti-war, and is not a big enough man to rise above past prejudices and dislikes and opinions. As to that, there is no argument. The question in South Carolina—which no one should ponder more seriously than Senator Tillman himself—is: Can Tillman be nominated in the primary over Blease?

Senator Tillman is incapable now of making a fight on the stump. He long ago announced that on account of his health he would not be a candidate for another term. Should Mr. Tillman withdraw from the race the danger that some "brisk young anonymity" would succeed him is most remote. Even a brisk young anonymity would be preferable to six years of Blease in the Senate. But with Tillman out of the race, it is well understood that Congressman Lever would come in. The Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture is both youthful and brisk, but he is not an anonymity. He has rendered conspicuous service in the House, and while not as famous abroad he is as influential in Washington today as Senator Tillman is. He is, moreover, an aggressive and fearless stump speaker and can defeat Blease. Only a personal regard for Mr. Tillman keeps him from opposing both Blease and the Senator. That is much to his credit as a friend; but it may not be the most patriotic view for the sake of South Carolina.

There are other men in South Carolina of Senatorial size; men who could put up a winning fight on a "win the war" platform, and with Tillman out of the way one or more of these men would get into the contest if Lever did not. Dr. George B. Cromer of Newberry, lawyer, educator, publicist, has no superior in the United States Senate today for clear, incisive thinking and speaking, or for character. R. Goodwyn Rhett of Charleston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is a profound student of statecraft and a most eloquent speaker. Mendel L. Smith of Camden, who recently resigned as Circuit Judge to become a Major Judge Advocate in the army, is a man of the highest character, finest intellect, and as a parliamentarian has few superiors in the United States. He would not long remain an anonymity if elected to the Senate, which body, we agree, contains enough anonymities now. But as yet it has no Blease. If Mr. Tillman insists on seeking another term, the Senate will very likely not only lose one of the oldest members by defeat, but will become acquainted with a personage beside whom Martine, Vardaman, and La Follette are Chesterfields and Gladstones.

CAROLINIAN.

New York, March 28, 1918.

THE CALL TO LATIN AMERICA.

Viscount Bryce's Message a Warning to be Heeded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The note of warning from the venerable veteran of English thought, Viscount Bryce, should awaken Latin America to a realization of the perils which threaten our republican system of government if the present conflict ends in a victory for the Prussians.

It is the limit of oddity that proud, quick-tempered nations like Spain and Argentina had been so excessively patient in enduring the series of outrageous sinkings by German U-boats of a valuable part of their merchant marine. For Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and other Scandinavian countries to submit meekly to the atrocious conduct of Germany is not to be wondered at, because they are, we may say, on the outskirts of her territory and thoroughly aware that to keep in evidence her military successes it is easier to conquer small nations like them than to take a fortification like Verdun. But Spain is far enough from German territory to consider herself in a safer position than France and Italy, having by land besides the protection of the allied forces the natural bulwark of the Pyrenees and by water the powerful combined navies of the Allies. Even were she to take no active share in the war her nominal participation would have a very dispiriting effect upon the German people, who consider the Spaniards as a sort of admiring vassals.

Regarding Latin America, our duty is to take at once and unanimously sides with the United States, which had proved to be, not by words but by deeds, the only country on which we must rely in order to preserve our independence. The time to prove our solidarity with this country is under the present trying circumstances. If we let it go by we will either be considered as calculating opportunists or as peoples so entirely ignor

MISS KING TO WED LIEUT. C. DE RHAM, JR.

Sister of Lieut. Col. Van R. C. King Betrothed to Officer at Camp Upton.

BROTHER ALSO TO MARRY

Col. King Engaged to Mrs. Jewell Minturn—Troth of Lady Cutting and Geoffrey Scott.

Several interesting betrothals have just been made known.

Announcement has been made by Lieut. Col. Van Rensselaer C. King, U. S. A., at present serving in France, of the engagement of his sister, Miss Jeanne King of 270 Park Avenue, to Lieutenant Charles De Rham, Jr., of the 305th Infantry, now stationed at Camp Upton.

Miss King, who is a daughter of the late David J. King, Jr., has been actively engaged in war relief work here. She is a sister of Mrs. Griswold Flagg of Philadelphia, and of Miss Ruth King of this city. Lieut. Col. King's engagemen to Mrs. Jewett Minturn, daughter of Mrs. Julian Robbins, who is serving as a nurse in one of the hospitals abroad, is also announced. Lieutenant De Rham is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Rham of 24 Fifth Avenue. He received his commission at Plattsburg, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '10. His clubs are the Knickerbocker and Harvard.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Woodin of 127 East Sixty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Woodin, to Charles Miner, a Lieutenant of the 109th United States Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Hancock, and a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William P. Miner of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

From abroad comes the announcement of the engagement and approaching marriage of Lady Sybil Cutting, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Desart of London and widow of William Bayard Cutting, Jr., of this city, to Geoffrey Scott. Since the death of Mr. Cutting, in 1910, in Egypt, Lady Cutting has resided near Florence, Italy, where the wedding is to take place shortly. Mr. Scott is attached to the British Embassy in Rome. As Lady Sybil Cuffe, she was married to Mr. Cutting, son of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting of New York, in 1901, by whom she had a daughter, Miss Iris Cutting, now 16 years of age.

Mrs. Charles G. Du Vivier of 155 East Seventy-second Street has told of the betrothal of her second daughter, Miss Natalie Du Vivier, to John O'Connor of this city, son of the late Thomas H. O'Connor, prominent in the world of finance in this city and San Francisco. Their wedding is to take place in May.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Gallagher of Riverdale, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Gallagher, to Captain R. P. White, U. S. A., now stationed at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va. Captain White is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Campbell White of Wooster, Ohio. Miss Gallagher's father is connected with the Bank for Savings, this city.

WED TO LIEUT. FORBES.

Miss Isabel N. Newton the Bride of Aviator in Grace Church.

The marriage of Lieutenant Howell Forbes of the aviation section of the Signal Corps, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Forbes of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Isabel Ninon Newton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Newton of this city, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church by Bishop Brewer and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery. The chantry was filled with relatives and intimate friends, and a reception for 400 guests was held at 14 East Sixtieth Street.

The bride, in white satin, wore her mother's bridal veil of lace and tulle, and was attended by Miss Bessie Russell of New York, in pink taffeta topped by a pink picture hat and veil of blue. Lieutenant Forbes's best man was his brother, Gordon Forbes. Ranson Noble and Irving Kingsford were the ushers.

Lieutenant Forbes was graduated from Princeton and was one of the Secretaries of the American Embassy in London when war was declared. He resigned and joined the Morgan-Harjes Ambulance Corps and served in it two years in France. When the United States declared war he returned to this country and took a course in aviation at Ithaca, and has been stationed as an instructor at Mineola, L. I.

Mrs. Forbes made her début two years ago and is a member of the Junior League. Her mother, Mr. Newton's first wife, was Miss Sarah Mansfield. No announcement of the engagement had been made and the marriage was hurried because of war conditions.

Miss Albertsen Weds Lieut. Lyon.

Miss Vera Mae Albertsen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Albertsen of 440 West End Avenue, and Lieutenant John Vincent Lyon, U. S. N. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lyon of Goshen, N. Y., were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride.

Miss Erma Albertsen attended her sister and F. Murray Lyon acted as best man for his brother.

The bride's father is a Vice President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. Lieutenant Lyon was formerly connected with the Munson Steamship Company.

LEONIDAS DAVIS FREED.

Indictments Against Brother of Slain Burglar Dismissed.

On the motion of District Attorney Harry E. Lewis, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice David H. Manning, in the Supreme Court dismissed indictments of assault and burglary pending against Leonidas Davis, who was acquitted last week on the charge of murder. Davis was charged with having been a party to the scheme of his brother, Hughes Davis, to rob the cigar and stationery store of Harry Regensberg at 636 Park Place last Fall.

In the carrying out of the conspiracy, Regensberg and his brother Samuel were shot and killed and Mrs. Harry Regensberg badly wounded. Hughes Davis was killed by detectives while attempting to escape. Paul Chapman, his co-conspirator, is in Sing Sing prison under sentence of death. The District Attorney declared that all the evidence he had against Leonidas Davis had been offered at his trial for murder and that it was not advisable to try him on the other indictments with the same evidence.

AID SHIPPING BY TRUCKS.

Merchants' Association Establishes Return Load System.

The Merchants' Association, at the request of the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense, the Connecticut State Council of Defense, and the Highways Traffic Association of the State of New York, yesterday appropriated $5,000 for the purpose of creating a Return Loads Bureau in New York City to facilitate the movement of merchandise by trucks.

The function of the Return Loads Bureau is to bring together shippers and truck owners by supplying information, thus acting as a clearing house. The Return Loads Bureau system has been installed in England, where it has proved successful. It has also been started in Connecticut by the State Council of Defense.

Under the plan approved, shippers and truck owners are left to make their own agreements with regard to the rate to be paid for hauling, the liability of truck owners or drivers for the safety of goods, insurance, and the like. The Return Loads Bureau assumes no liability or responsibility. Its chief function will be to gather and disseminate information.

A "NIGHT OFF" AT ALBANY.

Patriotic Air Prevails at Dinner of Correspondents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Patriotism took precedence over politics tonight at the annual dinner of the Legislative Correspondents' Association. While the political writers at the State capital roasted officialdom in the usual fashion, there was a serious note underlying it all and party differences were forgotten as the partisans praised the patriot.

This was strikingly shown when Governor Whitman proposed the toast to the President of the United States and immediately afterward ex-Governor Glynn paid a like tribute to the man who succeeded him in the executive office of the State. The Governor was the guest of honor, while among the other principal guests were ex-Governor Glynn, ex-Speaker Smith, and ex-Representative Fassett.

More than 400 persons were in the dining room when Frank A. Tierney of the Albany Times Union, the President of the association, made his speech of welcome. Immediately a surprise was sprung, as, at a bugle call, a morning gun was fired and a detachment of men from the 10th Regiment, New York Guard, hoisted the American flag to the top of the pole in the banquet hall while the national anthem was played and the soldiers presented arms.

Governor Whitman then arose and asked the diners to drink to the President, praising his conduct in the war and pledging fealty to the cause of the Allies, after which ex-Governor Glynn toasted the man who defeated him in 1914.

A parody on "Tammany" was sung, after which a huge cat made its appearance on the stage, and, looking the audience over critically, proceeded to the place where Senator Robinson sat and began rubbing against his knees in recognition of the action of the Senator in introducing a bill to require the belling of all cats in the State. To square himself Senator Robinson had to tie a huge bow and bell around the cat's neck.

Because of the legislative agitation for a return of the party State Convention the correspondents went ahead themselves and produced a new style Republican State Convention, at which the anti-Whitmanites renominated Governor Whitman to succeed himself, while the Whitmanites urged the nomination of Speaker Sweet. When the vote was taken it was discovered that the delegates were unanimous for the selection of William Randolph Hearst.

GIVES VERDI'S "REQUIEM."

New Choral Society Sings with Zest at First Concert of Its Own.

The New Choral Society prefaced with "The Star-Spangled Banner," artistically sung, its performance of Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem" last evening at Carnegie Hall, where this organization made its first appearance in a concert of its own. Louis Koemmenich led the 200 singers, including the usual two-thirds majority of women's voices, some trained choristers who had followed Mr. Koemmenich's baton before, and a fair share of new material showing exceptional discipline in a single year. The reproduction of the impressive scenes of the "Requiem" were delivered with beautiful tone and prasing and with even more of the spiritual and prayerful quality suggested by the text.

Alfred Lindquest was the admirable tenor who sang the quartet in place of Arthur Hackett, who was ill, while Marcella Craft and Arthur Middleton brought to the music something of Verdi's strong dramatic feeling from their own operatic days, and there was a new recruit in Julia Heck. These also sang in the ensemble numbers with instant response to the conductor. The "Tuba Mirum" of the great "Dies Irae" built up a fine climax from the start with trumpets played offstage. The performance had a fresh zest throughout that was appreciated by a large audience.

RECRUITS GET BIG SENDOFF.

Justice Collins and a Band Take One Contingent to the Ferry.

The ranks of the recruits at Camp Upton were strengthened yesterday by the addition of 894 men from Manhattan who had been certified by twenty-six local boards to make up the quota called for. Many of the contingents made the start for Yaphank as early as 7 o'clock, and from that hour until 9 the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and the Pennsylvania Terminal were thronged with drafted men and their relatives and friends. More than 600 men went from the other boroughs.

Local Board 143, with headquarters at 304 East Eighty-seventh Street, carried off the honors of the day in point of numbers in the ranks. When William Senneti, Chairman of the board, called the roll, shortly before 9 o'clock, sixty-three young men answered to their names. Hundreds of men, women, and children crowded on the sidewalk in front of the board rooms, and flags in profusion waved from the windows of adjoining houses.

The contingent from Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street, in one of the buildings of Columbia University, numbered thirty-nine men, and was in charge of Professor G. Allen Hazen and Professor Richard Gotthel, who accompanied them to the ferry. An abundance of cheering and embraces marked the departure as the men boarded automobiles which had been loaned for the occasion by residents near the university.

Local Board 122, at 240 East Thirty-first Street, marched to the ferry, under the command of Justice Cornelius J. Collins of the Court of Special Sessions and accompanied by a brass band, which had been provided by the residents of the district, in which the majority of the young men had been born. Justice Collins delivered a stirring speech before the order to march.

The men who went away under the auspices of Local Board 13h, at 336 Lenox Avenue, of which J. W. Savage is Chairman, prided themselves upon the presence as a comrade of Gus Kevarus, a Greek wrestler, who has gone to the mat with the best men in his class. He came from Los Angeles in order that he might be drafted, lose the Atlantic seaboard, and thereby enjoy a better chance of being sent "over there." Kevarus said before taking his place in line that he hoped to face the Turks in Saloniki before the war is over, so that he might avenge the wrongs they had inflicted upon his beloved Greece.

SCHOOLBOYS MUST DRILL.

Those Who Disobey Training Law Will Be Disciplined.

Hereafter schoolboys between the ages of 16 and 18 years who remain away from military training will be expelled from their school or will not receive their diplomas. The rule carrying these penalties for disobedience of the State military training law went into effect yesterday. When the law first went into effect many of the boys refused to take part in military training, and as there was no penalty the State Military Training Commission could not compel them to attend drill. It was to remedy this that the Board of Education made the rule.

The enforcement of this regulation is in the hands of Dr. C. Ward Crampton and Abner P. Way, who have been appointed to co-operate with the State Military Training Commission. Dr. Crampton said yesterday that there had been a meeting of the twenty-two coordinators appointed from the various schools, and the entire question of enforcement had been gone over. It is proposed not only to compel compliance on the part of boys who are already in the age limit, but each schoolboy as he reaches 16 years must report to his Principal as ready for military training. Failure to report at a drill the second time will mean expulsion unless a satisfactory excuse is furnished.

Mrs. Belmont Ill; Not to Speak.

Mrs. August Belmont, who was to have spoken this afternoon at the Stage Woman's War Relief Headquarters, 366 Fifth Avenue, will not be able to do so on account of a severe cold. After an extended visit to France and England, she has been speaking before relief organizations urging people to special effort in preparing surgical dressings for the Red Cross.

RICHARD MANSFIELD DIES IN TEXAS CAMP

Son of the Actor a Victim of Meningitis at Fort Sam Houston Aviation Field.

ENLISTED AS A PRIVATE

Lad, Who Was Only 20 Years Old, Had Appeared in Theatrical Performances Here.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 4.—Richard Mansfield 2d, son of the late Richard Mansfield, died here yesterday from meningitis at the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston. Young Mansfield's death followed an illness of several weeks. He was a member of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, stationed at Kelly Field. His body will be sent to his home in New London, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 4.—Mrs. Beatrice Mansfield, mother of Richard Gibbs Mansfield, who died at Fort Sam Houston today, heard of her son's illness a few days ago and hurried to his bedside. On her arrival at the camp she telegraphed for Mrs. Rosemary O. Anderson of this city, who left here early Tuesday to join her.

Young Mansfield was in his twentieth year. He received his early education in France, and when the war began the boy expressed a wish to enter the French army. So strong was his desire that with the consent of his mother he enlisted in the French ambulance service.

Soon after the United States entered the war young Mansfield tendered his services to this country, and a few weeks ago he enlisted in the regular army at the recruiting station in New Haven. He was assigned to duty in the aviation section, and a few days later went to Texas.

Richard Gibbs Mansfield, who was a private in the aviation section of the United States army, was in his twentieth year. He enlisted in the army on Feb. 1 last. Before patriotism prompted him to become a soldier he had essayed to be an actor. He ran away from a private school and came to New York and joined a company here. His mother, who was Beatrice Cameron, found him and took him home. He was christened Gibbs Mansfield, but several years ago he assumed the name his father made famous, and since that time he has been known as Richard Mansfield.

The young man appeared on the stage for the first time in June, 1915, playing the rôle of Little John in a production here of Alfred Noyes's "Sherwood" by the children of Christodora House. His performance was much praised.

He was then 17 years old and had come to New York as a schoolboy on a visit. It was said of him at that time that all his ambitions were for the stage, and he hoped to succeed his father as a great actor. In this bent he was never encouraged by his father. It was said that Mr. Mansfield would never allow his son to be brought into a theatre by the stage door.

It was in December, 1916, that young Mansfield decided the time had come for him to leave school and take up his career on the stage. Taking advantage of the Christmas holidays he left school at Short Beach, Conn., and came to New York, obtaining a place with the Provincetown Players. He played there for two nights, and his mother then induced him to return home.

BROKERS IN HOSPITAL DRIVE

Ambulances Bring In $4,000—Total to Date $127,000.

The American Women's Hospitals hope to complete the $200,000 for which they are working in the two days which are left of their drive. Twenty stock brokers yesterday contributed $3,500 to the fund following an address made by Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Chairman of the American Women's Hospitals, in the reading room of the Stock Exchange.

Two ambulances stationed in Fifth Avenue have brought in $4,000. One of these ambulances is a gift from Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, and it is to be used in Macedonia for Serbo-American volunteers. Crowds gathered to hear Mrs. Edward Cross and Mrs. Frank Cobb, who sang from the ambulance tailboards.

Returns of $16,000 for the previous twenty-four hours were announced at the daily luncheon at the Biltmore yesterday, bringing the total to $127,000. Dr. Gertrude A. Walker, Chairman of the committee, announced that pledges would undoubtedly bring the amount to more than the $200,000. The largest single gift announced yesterday was $1,200 from John McE. Bowman of the Biltmore. One of the special guests at the luncheon, Mrs. Olivia A. Herbert, was so touched by Dr. Morton's description of the great need for medical service that she drew a check for $1,000.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, who is aiding the drive through the wives of Cabinet officers, telegraphed yesterday a renewed pledge of support, and other telegrams were received from Mrs. Breckenridge Long and Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe. Miss Helen Cannon, daughter of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, is assisting Mrs. Lansing.

Today the women will have a "poppy" drive in the financial district.

FREE BOY SCOUT MAPMAKER

Military Authorities Decide Saas Had No Pro-German Purpose.

Isador Saas, the boy of 16 who wished to qualify as a Boy Scout of the first class, and, in pursuance of this object, drew ten maps of the aqueduct district, for which he was arrested and held as a suspect, was freed yesterday after a grilling by Military Intelligence officers at 302 Broadway. Saas, when not scouting, is a student at City College. One of the requirements to qualify for the first grade is to make a fourteen-mile "hike" alone, describe the terrain and all buildings, and map the territory covered.

Saas started on the walk last Thursday. He chose the aqueduct because of the many things possible to put into a description. Near 180th Street, when busy making a map, he was seen by a sentry and taken to Valhalla. There Major Hart decided that the boy was innocent, and permitted him to go about freely but not to leave camp.

Yesterday Lieutenant Frederick Gluck brought him down to the Bureau of Military Intelligence, where he was questioned, and his maps, said to be good enough for any military topographer, were confiscated.

Mass for Paris Church Victims.

Organized by the New York League of Catholic Women, a requiem mass will be offered at St. Patrick's Cathedral next Monday morning at 9 o'clock for the victims of the German bombardment in a Paris church on Good Friday. There will be present many of the allied Ambassadors or their representatives, heads of the Federal, State, and municipal departments, officers of the allied armies, members of the Alliance Française and of the French Institute, representatives of the French National Commission, of the High French Commission, the foreign Consul Generals, and their associates.

Flour in Two-Pound Sacks Now.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Regulations requiring licensed dealers to sell wheat flour in not less than twelve-pound sacks were rescinded today by the Food Administration, and a new two-pound minimum was prescribed. The purpose is to make it easier for the housewife to buy equal quantities of wheat flour and substitutes.

ORDERS GIFTS RETURNED.

Government Bars Donations from Those Not Liable to Tax.

Collectors Eisner and Edwards of the two Manhattan Internal Revenue offices yesterday received instructions from Commissioner Roper in Washington to the effect that all gifts of money tendered to the local officials by patriotic citizens who are not liable for taxes must be returned to the donors immediately. The Commissioner's letter said:

> All sums of money tendered to Collectors of Internal Revenue by taxpayers, or by persons not subject to tax, as contributions or gifts to the Government should be promptly returned to the donor, with a letter expressing appreciation of the patriotic spirit displayed. The letter should state that the Bureau of Internal Revenue is charged exclusively with the collection of taxes under the internal revenue laws, and should suggest that the purpose of the donor can best be accomplished by investing the amount tendered in United States Liberty Loan bonds, War Savings certificates, or thrift stamps, or by donation to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington.

Collector Edwards announced that he had opened his office a place for receiving subscriptions for the Third Liberty Loan. One subscription for $5,000 was received yesterday.

Collector Eisner of the Upper Manhattan District yesterday gave notice that the time for persons or firms who are required to pay war tax on admissions and dues, and also for ticket brokers, to register with the Collector had been extended to April 15.

TO OPEN CULVER LINE SOON.

Service Board Hopes It Will Be Running in Three Months.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that the new Culver rapid transit line in Brooklyn would be put into operation within three months and that bids would be opened on April 15 for an extension of the line from Avenue X to Coney Island. It was at first proposed to carry operations only as far as the express station at Kings Highway. Under the urgings of Commissioner Kracke the extension has been planned.

The Chief Engineer of the commission was instructed yesterday to change the crossovers connecting the express and local tracks from Kings Highway south to Avenue X, so that additional stations might be placed at Avenues U and X. Residents in the vicinity of these two points have frequently asked for the extension because of the accommodation it would afford a large area that is growing rapidly in population.

$1,000 FOR A VON BREMEN.

"Hour for Rest" Brings Top Price at Sale of 93 Paintings—Total $9,970.

Meyer von Bremen's "The Hour for Rest" brought the highest price at the first evening's sale of modern paintings belonging to different estates sold under the auspices of the American Art Association in the ballroom of the Plaza last evening, going to Otto Bernet, agent, for $1,000. The picture is 14¾ inches high by 11½ wide, and shows a cottage interior, a young girl with a mischievous expression on her face and dancing eyes, she is seated in a chair, her head leaning against the wall, looking to the front of the picture, one arm over the arm of the chair, and the right hand resting on a book in her lap. There is a coffee pot, creamer, and cup and saucer on the table at her side, and a vase of flowers in the window. This picture belonged to the estate of the late Henry Hoyt.

Another picture by the same artist, belonging to teh estate of Mary L. McMillan, widow of United States Senator James McMillan of Detroit, "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," brought the second highest price of the evening. This was also a cottage interior, a picture somewhat larger than the other, and showed two children leaning over the cradle of a sleeping baby. It went to R. Deutsch for $380.

Other pictures bringing prices of $150 and over, with names of pictures, artists, buyers, and prices, are as follows:

5—On the River—Sanchez-Perrier. H. W. Charles	$200
9—Bashi-Bazouk—Gerome; Fredk. J. Blanck	160
14—A Gentleman in His Park—Charles Leo-Hermann; Prinz Bros.	150
21—Portrait of a Lady—Vasco—Ignaz Gaugengigl; Bernet agent	190
36—Market Stall—T. Rosierse; L. Frost	190
46—Landscape—William M. Brown; Le Roy Haggin	170
56—Feeding the Pets—Charles Edouard Frere; Le Roy Haggin	210
61—Fishermen—Georges Haquette; R. Deutsch	180
77—Sheep and Cattle—Friedrich Otto Gebler; C. J. McDonough	220
78—Le Fripier—Meissonier; C. J. McDonough	150
85—Early Morning, Springtime, Mimmus, Conn—Ernest Lawson; Frank K. M. Rehn	210
85—Landscape—Emile Charles Lambinet; Le Roy Haggin	240
91—The Goldfish—E. Nicoky; E. Kohnstamm	200
92—The Young Farmer—Auguste Hagborg; Augustus W. Clarke	171
93—In the Seraglio—Benjamin-Constant; C. J. McDonough	300

The returns for the ninety-three pictures were $9,970. The sale will be concluded at the Plaza this evening.

OLD BRONZE FIREDOGS, $235

Sale of Antique Furniture at American Galleries Brings $6,479.

Old Italian Renaissance bronze firedogs, surmounted by the figures of Neptune and Amphitrite, three feet six inches tall, which were among the interesting pieces at the sale of the furniture, antique and after antique models, from a New York City mansion, which opened at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, brought $235, going to a buyer giving the name of Mrs. Cooper. To the same buyer went a carved mahogany stand with a sliding candle tray for $180; a pair of Queen Anne mahogany folding card tables for $200, and a Hepplewhite settee with arched top and shaped front for $190.

Two satinwood corner closets with bow front and inlaid oval portrait medallions went to Mrs. C. C. Hoyt for $470, and to the same buyer a set of wall candelabra for $240. An arched-back sofa with high rolled arms, upholstered in green silk cut velour, in a floral pattern, went to J. T. Johns for $160, and a silver bronze chandelier with angel torsos at the top to C. F. Caldwell for $170.

The returns for the day were $6,479. The sale will be concluded today.

Jusserand to View French Paintings

French Ambassador Jules Jusserand and Mme. Jusserand will come from Washington tomorrow to visit the New York Salon of Modern French Paintings which is being shown in the former residence of Colonel and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 677 Fifth Avenue. This was announced last evening by Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar and Mrs. Robert Bacon, who are the Executive Chairmen in charge of the exhibition. Governor and Mrs. Whitman are also to be in New York tomorrow and are expected to be present. Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will make their visit at 3:30 in the afternoon. Hundreds of invitations have been extended to prominent New York people to meet the Ambassador. There will be music by Maurice Dumesnil and Jacques Thibaud, and tea will be served. The pictures are now under the direction of Jules Ratskowski, representing the Société des Artistes Français and the Société des Beaux Arts of Paris, and for the benefit of the Sandoz Mission, which is collecting funds in America for the invalided soldiers of France.

Women Painters' Exhibition April 9.

An association medal for painting and sculpture will be a feature of the twenty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors to be held from April 9 to 13 inclusive at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street. There will be a private view from 3 to 6 P. M. Monday, April 8. The National Arts Club prize presented by John G. Agar for the best work of art will be awarded as usual. This will be the first time of the presentation by the association of its own medals.

EQUAL FRANCHISE DINNER.

Women Participate with Men in Democratic League's Celebration.

Women had an equal share with the men at the third annual dinner of the Young Men's Democratic League of New York at the Hotel McAlpin last night. It was the first time the league had invited women to take part in its dinners, and they held the stage most of the time. One of the chief speakers was Miss Elizabeth C. McCrystal, President of the Young Women's Democratic League. She was received with enthusiasm.

"I always was a Democrat, but never thought I would be a full-fledged political speaker," she said. "I believe that the men were perfectly capable of governing. I believe that they were fair to women. But a new burden has been laid upon our shoulders by the Legislature, and the men of the State have given us the vote. It is our duty, as I see it, to promote the doctrines of Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, to try to make the women realize that it is necessary for all of us to exercise the right of franchise.

"For years Socialism and super-Socialism have been infesting this nation as a cancerous growth. The Socialists will see to it that every woman who supports their cause registers her vote. Our league should see to it that every one of us who believes in the principles of liberty for which our country and our party stand goes to the polls on Election Day."

FINDS 3 DEAD FROM GAS.

Bodies of Wife and Children Discovered by Husband.

John Larkin, a mechanic, returned from work yesterday to his apartment, 1,354 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to find his wife and two children dead and their boarder overcome in the gas-filled rooms. All the windows had been closed, and every gas jet in the apartment turned on. When Larkin opened the door he was nearly overcome by the outrush of gas. He crawled in and opened the windows. His wife, Margaret, was dead on the floor, and the bodies of his son John, 10 years old, and his four-months-old daughter, Edna, were on the bed in the same room. In a small room off the living room he found Joseph Bronenia, the boarder, unconscious.

When the police and Dr. McMannus from St. Mary's Hospital came they found evidence to show that the woman had begun preparations for ending her own life and those of the children just after Larkin left home for work. The boy was not dressed for school, and the baby had been laid in bed beside him.

After two hours work with a pulmotor Bronenia was sufficiently revived to be hurried to the hospital. The police say that Mrs. Larkin suffered from a nervous malady that deranged her mind.

BOMB KILLS DE SADELEER.

Belgian Minister of State, Now Here, Hears of Son's Death.

Louis de Sadeleer, Minister of State for Belgium and a member of a special Belgian Mission to America, now at the Hotel Touraine in this city, has received word from the Belgian Government that his son, Etienne de Sadeleer of the Belgian army, was killed by a bomb dropped from a German airplane during a violent bombardment of Amiens on the night of March 26, at which place he was serving.

Louis de Sadeleer, who was only 28 years old, was First Marechal de Logis of the Belgian Interpreters, and had been stationed in Amiens for several months, where he acted as Commissaire Militaire in conjunction with the British forces.

Marechal de Sadeleer received his education in Belgium and was graduated from the ill-fated University of Louvain with the degree of Doctor of Laws. At the beginning of the war he was an attaché on the staff of the Belgian National Guard, but at the request of the Belgian Relief Commission was later transferred to the commission to serve as a secretary interpreter for the American delegates, and was instrumental in organizing the National Relief Committees in the Belgian provinces.

Marechal de Sadeleer had been to America several times, and at one time was a member of his father's mission. About a year ago, desiring to get into active service, he left America and entered the Belgian Army as a volunteer.

R.B. CUTTING DIES IN FRANCE

New Yorker Was a Y. M. C. A. Officer Worker in War Service.

PARIS, April 4.—Robert Bayard Cutting of New York, a Young Men's Christian Association worker, died at an American base hospital on Monday after an operation. The burial took place Tuesday, the funeral service being conducted by the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines. Mr. Cutting was an associate organizing secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and was charged with opening new areas in an advanced section of the front.

Robert Bayard Cutting was a son of Robert Fulton Cutting of this city, and a member of an old American family which has been prominent here for several generations. He was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1897. Mr. Cutting was a member of the Tuxedo, University, City, and Harvard Clubs.

LIEUT. FRASER-CAMPBELL.

British Officer Killed in France Was a New York Banker.

Word of the death in action in France on March 23 of Lieutenant William Baillie Fraser-Campbell of the British Army was received in this city yesterday. Lieutenant Fraser-Campbell had been a member of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, before he left for service in the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders in January, 1916. He had been at the front continuously for eight months, and took part with the British forces in the fighting around Ypres.

His father, the late Evan J. Fraser-Campbell of this city and Dunmore, Scotland, was a British subject, and it was his wish that his sons should retain the same allegiance.

Lieutenant Fraser-Campbell was graduated from Harvard in 1911, and while in college he was Captain of the university tennis team. He had been with the firm of Brown Brothers for a year before going to France. In April, 1916, he married Elizabeth Hare Powell, daughter of Robert J. Hare Powell of Ardsley-on-Hudson.

Joseph E. Nejedly Dies in Florida.

Joseph E. Nejedly, for many years an executive member of the Republican organization of the Fourteenth Assembly District, died at Tampa, Fla., on March 31 while on a vacation. Mr. Nejedly was born in Bohemia, and came to this country as a young man. He was active in politics in the Yorkville section, and in 1906 was elected to the Republican leadership of the district.

Carroll C. Rawlings.

Carroll C. Rawlings, Vice President of the Union Trust Company of this city and the Bound Brook Trust Company of Bound Brook, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James A. Laird, 150 North Twenty-first Street, East Orange, N. J. Mr. Rawlings entered the service of the Union Trust Company in January, 1880, as private secretary to Edward King, then President. Mr. Rawlings was born in Du Pont, Ind., sixty-five years ago.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

ARION — MORGENSTERN. — Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Morgenstern of 244 East 5th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Philip F. Arion of this city.

MOSQUERA—MUNEZ.—Lola Munez to Ricardo Mosquera.

Married.

CROTTY—MILLIKEN.—On April 2, 1918, at the Little Church Around the Corner, Gwendolyn Forbes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Crotty of Toronto, Canada, to Earl Milliken, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Moffit F. Milliken of Scarboro, Me.

EDWARDS — BOOTH. — At Grace Church Chantery, Thursday, April 4, by the Rev. Charles E. L. Gomph and the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, Mrs. Annie McNell Booth to George Clark Edwards, both of Bridgeport, Conn.

Brooklyn.

HILL—BERRIAN.—April 3, Lillian Berrian to Dudley M. Hill.

Died.

AULT.—Mrs. Donald P., in Newark, N. J., April 3, of pneumonia, after a brief illness.

AYER.—Ellen Banning, widow of the late Frederick Ayer, at Thomasville, Ga., April 3.

BROOKFIELD.—On April 4, Kate Morgan Brookfield, in her 72d year, wife of the late William Brookfield. Funeral services at her late residence, 516 Madison Av., on Saturday, April 6, at 12:30 P. M.

BUCK.—At White Plains, N. Y., April 3, 1918, James Fountain, son of the late Rev. Valentine Buck. Funeral services private at his late residence, 3 Oakwood Av., on Saturday, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUTLER.—April 3, 1918, Richard A. Butler of 533 Union Av. Funeral from residence of his son, Richard A. Butler, Jr., 2,859 Grand Concourse, Saturday, 2 P. M., April 6. Interment Calvary.

CHARNLEY.—At Springfield, Mass., April 4, 1918, Amy Morton, aged 73 years, widow of William Charnley. Funeral services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Napier, 734 State Street, Springfield, Mass., Friday evening, 5 o'clock. Committal service and interment at the grave in the Cemetery of the Long Island College Hospital, April 1. Funeral services at 11 o'clock on the morning of Friday, April 5, in the Chapel of Greenwood Cemetery.

HAND.—In Southport, Conn., Thursday, April 4, 1918, Elwood Stokes Hand, aged 58 years. Funeral private, at his late residence, Breakwater, Southport, Conn., on Sunday, April 7, 1918, at 3:30 P. M.

HERRIMAN.—At Rye, N. Y., April 3, 1918, Alice Madeline, wife of Samuel C. Herriman and daughter of the late Dr. James H. and Mary L. Ward of Brooklyn. Funeral services at her late residence, Rye, April 6, at Christ Church, Rye, at 11:30 A. M. New Haven train leaves New York at 10:06. Kindly omit flowers.

HYNES.—On April 4, 1918, Harold E. Hynes, aged 18 years, youngest son of Thomas B. and Adelaide Hynes. Funeral services from his late residence, 82d East 216th St., Bronx, on Sunday, April 7, at 2 P. M.

IDDINGS.—In Baltimore, April 3, 1918, of pneumonia, Lola La Motte Iddings, daughter of the late William P. and Almira Gillet Iddings. Funeral from her late residence, Brinkloe, Md., on Friday.

IVES.—On April 4, 1918, John H. Ives, beloved brother of Clara Ives Alfred, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services on Saturday, April 6, 1918, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, 114 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

JENKINS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, April 3, 1918, James Sinclair Jenkins, in the 47th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock.

LALLY.—Frederic Evans, beloved husband of Alice Brewster Lally, April 3, 1918, aged 56 years. Funeral services from his late residence, Boston Post Road and Park Av., Harrison, N. Y., Saturday, April 6, 10:30 A. M. Kansas City papers please copy.

LOVELL.—Mansfield, suddenly, on April 2, in Berkeley, Cal., Mansfield Lovell, son of the late General Mansfield Lovell and Emily Plympton.

LUMMIS.—The Children of Mary are invited to attend a requiem for their late sister associate, Miss Mary Florence Lummis, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, 533 Madison Av., on Saturday, April 6, at 8:30 o'clock.

Countess DE LANGIER VILLARS, President.
MARGARET McNEIRNY, Secretary.

LUSK.—Percival K., beloved husband of Louise Rose of Santa Anna, Cal., on Wednesday, April 3, in the 38th year of his age.

McCABE.—On April 3, Cynthia C., beloved daughter of the late Patrick and Mary McCabe. Funeral from her late residence, 333 West 14th St., Saturday, April 6, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Bernard's Church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. Interment Calvary.

McCOY.—On April 3, 1918, Peter J. McCoy, Sr., beloved husband of Anna R., (nee Hogan.) Funeral Saturday 9:15 A. M. from his late residence, 414 West 149th, thence to St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Interment private. Automobile cortege.

McCOY.—On April 4, 1918, at his residence, Monsey, N. Y., John Henry McCoy, in the 67th year of his age, formerly of Leonard & McCoy. Funeral on Saturday, April 6, from St. Joseph's Church, Spring Valley, N. Y., at 11:30 A. M. Train leaves Erie R. R., Chamber St., or Hudson Terminal, at 9:45 A. M.

McDONELL.—On April 3, at the Rockefeller Institute, Major Charles E. McDonell of Portland, Ore. Portland (Ore.) papers please copy.

McGUIGAN.—On April 3, Helen Betty, beloved wife of Hugh T. McGuigan, and daughter of Bernard P. McMahon and the late Betty Wilkens, at her residence, 337 East 169th St., near Willis Av., Bronx. Funeral Saturday morning, at 9:30.

MANSFIELD.—On April 3, 1918, in the service of his country, at the Aviation School, San Antonio, Texas, Richard, aged 19, only son of Beatrice Mansfield and the late Richard Mansfield.

Died.

MERRITT.—Charles Hart, in his 75th year, on Thursday, April 4, 1918, at his home, Danbury, Conn. Funeral Saturday, at 3:30 P. M.

MINER.—April 4, 1918, George R. Miner, husband of Mary Upton Miner and father of Miriam Miner Wolff, in his 56th year. Funeral services and interment at Manchester, Vt.

MORAN.—Daniel Comyn, son of the late Charles and Arabella Adams Moran, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held on Saturday morning, April 6, at 10 o'clock, at Trinity Chapel, 25th St. and 5th Av. Please

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Are Quiet, but Strong—New Liberty Issue Terms Please.

Yesterday's stock market was broader, but little more active, with transactions only slightly exceeding 200,000 shares. For the first four days of the week the total sales have constituted less than one good day's business. The public is not discouraged over the outlook, as shown by the fact that prices are gradually but steadily working to higher levels, but there is an almost entire absence of speculative operations which usually furnish a large share of the day's turnover. The combination of Government control over railroad operation and over prices of leading industrial lines has removed much of the speculative possibilities of stocks, and the new interpretation of the tax on shares transferred has served to narrow still further professional operations.

Although the activity was limited even in the leading issues yesterday, a number of the industrials scored substantial gains. Several issues moved up from 2 to 8 points on sales of from 100 to 500 shares, and General Motors, with a total of 2,000 shares, looked relatively active in such a quiet market. Some of the railroads sold off fractionally, but the old industrial favorites such as Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies, Central Leather, and Mexican Petroleum came back with substantial recoveries. The war news is still inconclusive, although each day serves to strengthen confidence in the ability of the Allies to meet the enemy's offensive at any point chosen for a demonstration. There has been a noticable lack of interest in the ill-timed effort of Count Czernin to reawaken peace discussions in France and the United States. Bankers feel that his good faith would have been less open to question had he made the substance of his recent address before the launching of the great offensive rather than after it had been halted with such disastrous results to the attackers.

For the most part comment in the financial district on Secretary McAdoo's decision to make the new Government loan a straight ten-year issue was favorable, although here again the perpetrated a surprise. Mr. McAdoo has evidently been actuated by the belief that a decade is a reasonable allowance of time for readjustment in money conditions after the conclusion of peace. The failure of the outstanding Liberty bonds, which are convertible at par into the new issue, to approach closer to a parity of yield is difficult to understand. The second 4s were again very active yesterday and slightly weaker, no less than $480,000 selling at 96.34, with smaller lots down to 96.30. There is naturally a difference of opinion as to the ethics of a purchase of these bonds for the purpose of conversion with funds set aside for subscription to the new issue, but there is general agreement on the proposition that the 4s logically should be selling many three points higher in view of the approaching issue of the higher yield, shorter term bonds at par.

Call money continues easy, most loans yesterday being effected at the previous day's ruling rate of 2½ per cent., with a stronger tone prevailing at the close.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Strength of War Loan Indicates Confidence of the Traders.

LONDON, April 4.—The strength and activity of the war loan, which led the rise in gilt-edged securities today, indicated the confidence prevailing among the public and in the stock market generally. The other sections were quiet, but cheerful.

The chief interest was centred in Cornish tin mines, in which there was a large turnover at rising prices. Argentine rails were firm, but Russian issues were easy.

Money was in fair demand, and there was a good supply available. Discount rates were dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 4.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 57 francs, 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 20 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 35 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4½ | Renewals 3½
Low ..... 3½ | Last 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days ..... 6 | Sixty days 6
Ninety days ..... 6 | Ninety days 6
Four months ..... 6 | Four months 6
Five months ..... 5 | Five months 6
Six months ..... 6 | Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 6
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75¾	4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	..
Cables	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.72½	5.71⅞
China—		
Hongkong	75.00	75.25
Peking	113.00	113.25
Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	47.25	47.75
82.44 India—		
Bombay	35.75	36.25
Calcutta	35.75	36.25
5.1826 Italy	8.84½	8.83
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	*14.10	14.40
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	34.00	34.50
Copenhagen	31.00	31.50
Christiania	31.875	32.375
19.30 Spain	26.25	26.50
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.57	25.77
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.21	44.31
5.1826 Switzerland	4.27	4.24

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅞

*Actual transactions in currency.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $530,486,700; balance, $55,812,255; United States Treasury debit balance, $624,123; Federal Reserve credit balance, $33,811,952.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $17.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45¼d, off ⅛d; in New York, 91⅞c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 74c.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Brown Shoe pf.	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Cluett, Peabody	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Cudahy Packing pf.	1¾	SA	May 1	Apr. 20
Fin'ce Co. of Pa.	2pf. $1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Do				
Harbison W. R. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 20
Mechanics & Metals	4	Q	Apr. 15	
N. Butte Mining	25c.	Q	Apr. 29	Apr. 12
Oklahoma Nat. Gas	2	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 9
Pacific C. com. &	2pf. 1	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Union Oil of Cal.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 1
Do		Ex	Apr. 20	Apr. 1
Wabash pf. A.	1	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 10
Wells Fargo & Co.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 1
Willys Overland	1	Q	May 1	Apr. 15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	222,770	905,722	531,949
Year to date	33,760,897	51,732,739	45,551,658

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13	13½	400	Advance Rumely	12½	13	12½	13	+1
28½	29⅝	300	Advance Rumely pf	28½	29½	28½	29¼	+1½
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	56	56	56	56	+2
1⅝	1¾	400	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾	+⅛
1½	1⅝	100	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
75⅛	75¼	2,600	Am. Beet Sugar	74⅛	75¼	74⅛	75⅛	+1⅛
41½	41⅝	2,600	Am. Can	41¼	42⅛	41½	41½	+⅛
79⅝	80	8,500	Am. Car & Foundry	79⅝	80⅝	79⅝	80⅛	+⅜
33½	33¾	800	Am. Cotton Oil	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	+⅛
75	80	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	79	79	79	79	..
80	85	100	Am. Express	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
57	59	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	57	57	57	57	+⅜
54	54½	1,000	Am. International	53⅜	54½	53⅜	54	+⅜
62½	62⅝	1,300	Am. Linseed	31½	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+⅛
85⅜	86¼	100	Am. Locomotive	62¼	63	62¼	63	+1¼
47⅜	48¾	200	Am. Malting	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
77⅝	78	800	Am. Malting 1st pf	48	48	48	48	..
62½	63	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78¼	78¼	77⅞	78⅛	+⅛
101½	102½	100	Am. Steel F'dries	62¾	63	62¾	63	+⅛
98	98½	9,400	Am. Sugar Ref	102	102	102	102	+⅛
96⅞	100	5,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	97	98¾	97	98¾	+1⅛
91½	95	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	100⅝	101	99⅞	100	+1⅛
51	51⅛	500	Am. Tob. pf. new	95	95	95	95	+1
22	26	100	Am. Woolen	51	51½	51	51	+½
63⅜	63¾	1,600	Am. Writing P. pf	22	22	22	22	−1⅛
83	83¼	300	Anaconda Copper	65⅜	67⅜	65⅜	67⅜	+2
81¼	81½	50	Atch., Top. & S. F	83½	83½	82¾	83½	+⅛
..	94	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+⅛
100	109½	4,200	At., Birm. & At	9	9	9	9	+⅛
75¾	76	6,800	At. Gulf & West I	109	110½	109	109½	+1½
52	52¼	1,100	Baldwin Loco	75½	76½	75½	75⅞	+¾
100¼	101¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio	52	52	51½	51⅝	..
77⅜	78	4,400	Barrett Co. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	..
101½	102	400	Beth. Steel, class B	78⅜	78⅜	78	78	+⅛
24⅜	25	800	Beth. Steel, 8 p.c.pf	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	+¾
40½	41	1,300	Booth Fisheries	24	25	24	25	+1
9½	10	300	Brklyn. Rapid Tran	41⅛	41¾	41⅛	41¼	+⅛
20⅜	21	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
40	40¼	200	Butte & Superior	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
136	136¾	500	California Packing	40	40½	40	40½	+⅛
33½	39	300	Canadian Pacific	136⅜	136½	136⅜	136½	+⅛
48¾	48¾	200	Central Foundry	38	39	38	39	+1¼
67	67¼	4,100	Central Foundry pf	48	48¼	48	48¼	+⅛
107	110	100	Central Leather Co	65¼	67⅛	65¼	67⅛	+2⅛
82	84	100	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	108	108	108	108	..
55⅜	56	500	Chandler Motor	82	82	82	82	..
40½	41¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	56¼	56	56	..
71	71¼	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	40¾	41	40¾	41	+⅛
91	92	300	Chi. & St. P. pf	71	71⅞	71	71	..
65¼	66½	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	91½	91½	91½	91½	−⅜
53½	53⅞	200	Chi. R. I. & P. p.c.pf	66	66	66	66	−⅜
14¾	14¾	400	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c.pf	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	+⅛
41	41⅛	2,800	Chile Copper	55⅞	56⅜	55⅝	55⅝	+⅛
30	35	500	Chino Copper	14½	15	14½	15	+⅛
40	51	100	C., C. & St. L	41	41	41	41	..
22	33¾	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	31	31	31	31	+1
87½	88½	300	Columbia Gas & El	40	40	40	40	−5
36⅜	36⅝	7,600	Consolidated Gas	32½	32½	32½	32½	+½
95⅜	96	100	Corn Products Ref	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	+½
62⅜	63	3,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	36¼	37	36¼	36⅝	+⅜
28¾	29	1,400	Crucible Steel	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+⅜
70¼	80	800	Cuba Cane Sugar	20	20½	20	20	..
165	170	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79	80	79	80	..
37⅝	40¼	6,300	Del. Lack. & West	170	170	170	170	..
14⅜	14⅞	100	Distillers' Secur	..	..	..	..	..
27½	27⅝	100	Erie	39½	40⅜	39⅜	40	+⅜
33⅜	34	200	Erie 1st pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
139	140½	200	Gaston, W. & W	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
120¼	120½	200	General Electric	33¾	34	33¾	34	..
90	91	2,800	General Motors	138⅜	139	138⅜	139	+1
27¼	27½	500	Great Northern pf	118	121	118	120⅜	+2⅜
40¼	41½	200	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	90	90	90	90	..
100	100	14,100	Greene-C. C. & C. f	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	−⅛
40¼	40¾	100	Haskell & Barker	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+⅜
47	47¼	1,300	Inspiration Copper	40	40	40	40	+⅛
44	44⅝	3,600	Interboro Consol	47¼	47¼	47¼	47⅜	+⅛
43½	45	1,800	Interboro Con. pf	8	8	8	8	..
25½	25⅝	500	Int. Agricultural pf	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	+¾
2,300	92⅜	200	Int. Mer. Marine	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+¾
14,100	20	100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+¾
100	30	100	Int. Nickel	91⅝	93	91⅝	92⅝	+¾
100	15½	100	Int. Paper	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
30⅞	31⅝	200	Kansas City South	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
77¼	78½	500	Kennecott Copper	15½	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
12¾	13	100	Kachawanna Steel	31	31½	31	31	..
18	19	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	77½	77½	77½	77½	+⅛
114½	116	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+¼
61⅜	62½	200	Louis. & Nash	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+¼
53	54½	200	Mackay Cos. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+¾
93⅞	94½	11,400	Max. Motors 1st pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+¾
28¼	28¾	800	Mexican Petroleum	54	54	53½	53½	−½
45¾	46¾	1,500	Miami Copper	93½	94⅝	93½	93¾	+½
3	3⅛	100	Midvale Steel	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+⅛
8¼	9⅛	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+⅛
21½	22	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	48	48	48	48	+⅛
52¼	52¾	100	Mo. Pacific stof	8½	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
69	70	100	Missouri Pacific pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
48	49	300	Montana Power	52½	52½	52½	52½	−½
60¾	61½	1,400	Nat. Enam. & St	69	69	69	69	+3
18⅞	19	300	Nat. Lead	48¾	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	+1⅜
69¼	69¾	200	Nevada Con. Cop	61¼	61⅜	61¼	61½	+1
28⅜	28½	500	N. Y. Central	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	..
..	..	500	N. Y. N. H. & H	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+⅛
104	105	200	Norfolk & Western	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½	+⅛
84¾	85¼	200	Northern Pacific	105	105	105	105	+1¼
37¼	37½	2,300	Ohio Cities Gas	84⅝	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	+⅛
94	95	4,000	Ontario Mining	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37¾	+⅜
52	59	100	Owens Bottle Mach	95	95	95	95	+¾
43⅞	44½	1,700	Penn. R.	57	57	57	57	+¾
52	52¼	100	Pittsburgh Coal	44	44	44	44	..
27	27¾	200	Pitts. & West Va	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+⅛
60	60¾	300	Pressed Steel Car	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
114	116	300	Pullman Co	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+¾
114	116	20	Do., odd lot	115	115¾	115	115¾	+1½
52	53	600	Railway Steel Sp	114	114	114	114	..
23⅞	24	500	Ray Con. Copper	53⅜	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	+¾
81⅝	82	8,400	Reading	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	..
78½	78¾	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	82¼	82¼	81½	81⅝	+⅜
97⅜	98⅛	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	78⅞	78⅞	78⅜	78⅜	+⅛
72½	73½	300	Royal Dutch r	98	98	97¾	97¾	..
17½	17¾	100	Scab. Air Line pf	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	+⅛
142½	143	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
27	27⅜	3,700	Sinclair Oil Refin	143	143	143	143	..
85¼	90¼	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	27	27¼	26⅞	27	+⅛
22⅜	22½	2,600	Southern Railway	87½	87½	87½	87½	+6½
58½	59	100	Southern Ry. pf	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+⅛
40½	41	12,200	Studebaker Co	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+⅛
17	17¼	600	Tenn. C. & C	40¾	41⅜	40¾	41	+⅛
142½	144½	1,700	Texas Co	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
53	53¼	6,800	Third Avenue	144	144½	143¼	144	+½
49	51	100	Tobacco Products	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+⅛
116½	119¾	1,300	Twin City R. T	52	53¾	51⅞	53⅜	+1⅜
87⅜	88	1,200	Union Pacific	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	−1¼
124	125	100	United Cigar Stores	120	120	119¾	119¾	+¼
122¼	122½	3,100	United Fruit	88¼	88¼	88	88¼	+¼
55	55½	300	U. S. Indus. Alco	124	124	124	124	+1
103¼	104½	300	U. S. Rubber	122¾	122¾	122½	122⅝	+⅞
42	43½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	54⅛	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	+⅛
90¾	90½	24,100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	104½	104½	104½	104½	+⅛
100¾	110¼	400	U. S. Steel pf	43¼	43¼	43	43	+⅛
75	76	1,600	Utah Copper	90¾	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	+⅛
53¼	53⅞	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¾	+1
67	69	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	79¼	79⅜	78½	78½	−⅛
7½	7¾	900	Wabash	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+¼
41⅛	41½	100	Wabash pf. A	67¾	68	67	67	..
22	23	100	Wabash pf. B	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	..
35	40	100	Wells Fargo Exp	41	41	41	41	..
40¾	40½	700	West. E. & M. x d	41	41	41	41	..
8½	9	100	Wheeling & L. E	76	76	76	76	−¼
42	42¾	400	White Motors	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+⅛
53¼	56	300	Wilson & Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
17⅜	17⅝	1,100	Willys-Overland	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	+⅛
42⅜	43½	300	Worthington Pump	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+⅛
89¼	91	400	Worth. Pump pf. A	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
63½	64¼	900	Worth. Pump pf. B	41	42¾	41	42¼	+⅛
				89	89	89	89	+¾
				62½	63¾	62½	63¾	+¾

MAY OPPOSE ROPER RULING.

Order Making Borrowed Stock Tax Retroactive Expected Here.

Brokers in securities were not surprised to learn yesterday afternoon that Commissioner Roper had decided that the tax on the borrowing and returning of stocks should be made retroactive to Dec. 1, 1917. They said it would complicate the situation in respect to taxation on short sales, and would entail a great amount of clerical work. Members of the Stock Exchange assumed that they would have to begin the collection of the taxes immediately on the short sales in speculative accounts, running back through the full period since the war tax law went into effect.

It is predicted that much opposition would come from customers, especially those who have made small profits, or none at all, this year. Governors of the Exchange said they would not be surprised to see one or more suits started against brokers who sought to collect the back taxes. Such legal action as an injunction to restrain a broker from collecting the tax would not be unwelcome to the Stock Exchange members as a whole, because of the possibility that it would lead to a complete review of the Attorney General's ruling on the borrowed stock impost.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$1,378,046	$127,406,401
Income and excess profits tax	8,148,805	110,390,115
Miscellaneous	14,083,169	554,463,377
Miscel. revenue	2,251,835	158,581,096
Total receipts	26,461,856	950,840,990
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	56,889,099	3,763,971,598
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	88,152,362	213,577,278
Expenditures	83,300,956	4,714,812,589

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, April 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£637,000
Circulation increased	181,000
Bullion increased	817,913
Other securities increased	1,131,000
Public deposits decreased	7,555,000
Other deposits increased	12,724,000
Notes reserve increased	677,000
Government securities increased	3,357,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.09 per cent.; last week it was 17.22 per cent. Bank rate 5 per cent.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.5		Aug., 1919	94⅜	95¼	8.40
Argen. Gov..6		May 15,'20	95	95¾	7.25
City of Mont..5		May, 1918	99½	100	5.00
City of Que..5		Aug., 1920	93	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1919	95	95¼	8.40
Fr'ch Gv.con.5½		Apr., 1919	95¾	96	9.00
Gov. of N. S.5		July, 1919	95	98	6.60
Norweg. Govt.6		Feb., 1923	101	102	5.50
Russian Gov..6½		June, 1919	41	..	..
Russian Gov..5½		Dec., 1921	37	38	..
Do rubles..5½		Feb.14,'26	86	89	..
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	93	95	7.75
Swiss Gov....5		Mar., 1920	100¼	100¾	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.50	
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1919	96¼	97	7.10	
Am. P. & L.6	July., 1921	90	95	7.50	
Am. T. & T..6	Feb., 1919	99	99¼	7.10	
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	97⅝	98	6.00	
Ark. Val. Ry. & L. & P..5	July, 1919	96	99	7.00	
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	6.25	
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919	98	98¼	6.10	
Beth. S. Corp.5	Feb.15,'19	97⅛	98¼	7.10	
B. R. T....5	July, 1918	95¼	96¼	..	
C., B. & Q..4	July, 1921	90	92⅝	6.60	
C. & W. Ind.6	Sep., 1918	98⅝	98⅞	6.70	
Can. North...6	Sep. 2,'18	98⅝	99⅛	7.00	
Can. Pac. R. R.	Mar.2,'24	97¼	98	6.85	
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1919	97¼	97½	6.65	
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1920	97¼	97½	7.00	
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1921	96½	97½	6.90	
Del. & Hud..5	Aug., 1920	97¾	98	5.75	
Erie R. R...5	Apr., 1919	94¼	94½	..	
Fed. Sug. R..	Jan., 1920	98	99¼	7.00	
Gen. Elec. Co.6	Dec., 1919	100	100¼	5.80	
Gen. Elec. Co.6	July, 1920	100	100¼	5.90	
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918	95½	98¾	6.65	
Gt. A. & P..6	June, 1921	97	99	6.25	
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1918	97	98	8.00	
Gt. Nor. Ry..5	Sep., 1920	97	97¾	6.15	
Hocking Val.6	Nov., 1918	99½	99½	6.75	
Kan. C. Ry..5½	July, 1918	98	99½	7.50	
K.C. Ter. Ry.4½	Nov.15,'18	98⅝	99	5.00	
K.C. Ter. Ry.4½	July10,'21	93	94	6.50	
Louis G. & E.6	Apr., 1918	95¾	97⅜	8.00	
Mich. C. R.R.5	May, 1918	99¼	99¾	5.75	
Miss. V.G.&E.5	1922	74	80	9.00	
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1919	85	90	..	
Morgan & W.6	Dec., 1918	99	100	6.00	
N. Y. C. R.R.5	Sep., 1919	97¼	97¾	7.10	
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	Apr.15,'98	99¾	99¾	5.20	
N. O. & E.6	June, 1919	95	99	6.75	
Penn. Co...4½	June 15,'21	98	98¾	5.70	
P. S. C., N.J.5	Mar., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.00	
Phil. Elec.Co.6	Feb., 1920	98¾	99¼	6.20	
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1919	100¾	100

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ORDERS AN EMBARGO ON MANY IMPORTS

Director Peterson Announces a New Rule Affecting South America and the Orient.

MOVE TO SAVE TONNAGE

Shipments Forbidden of What Were "Restricted Imports"—Hint of Further Extension of Regulations.

Frederick B. Peterson, Director of Imports of the Federal War Trade Board, addressing 1,000 importers yesterday at the Hotel Astor, announced that the list issued on March 23 of restricted imports for which licenses would be required would be changed to an absolute embargo on and after April 15 as to all countries of the world except European countries, Mexico and Canada.

A list of eighty-two articles, mostly in the nonessential class, is affected by the latest action of the War Trade Board. Director Peterson said that he had authorized the announcement of the embargo through the Bureau of Information before leaving Washington on Wednesday, but that, as the bureau had not given the matter publicity, he would take advantage of his visit to New York to do so.

"The embargo as to these articles on this list after April 14—that is, from April 15 on—as to all countries of the world except European countries, Mexico and Canada will be absolute," Mr. Peterson said. "That is to say, the Bureau of Imports will have no authority to issue a license for any of these commodities on the restricted list for importation from South America or Australia or the Orient after April 14. There are many licenses outstanding for these articles on the list from these countries, and such licenses will be ineffective for shipment from abroad after April 14. A general order has been issued revoking all those licenses."

After reviewing the successive steps in import control undertaken by the Government, all for the purpose of conserving tonnage, Mr. Peterson said:

"The vital need of the Allies today, as you all know, is ships, ships, ships, to carry men and supplies to Europe, and this import restriction is one means of carrying that out. Ships cannot be built in time; it is essential that we should devote every ship to the most essential trade, into the most essential lines, and that can be done by prohibiting the importation, the transportation of certain articles.

"Hence this list of restricted imports—this first list of restricted imports was announced on March 23. It does not include a great many articles. There are eighty-two articles mentioned. Of course, these classify into a numerous amount of others, but it is an entering wedge. We can save some tonnage by the restriction on that list, and while I haven't the knowledge, and would not be in a position to announce it if I had the knowledge, still it is conceded, it is admitted, that there will be other lists out, which will still further restrict imports and conserve more tonnage. What articles will be placed on these other lists, as I say, I don't know. I can't tell you if I could."

The Director said there was ample tonnage coming back from Europe. The necessity, however, for speed in the transportation of troops and supplies was so great that it was deemed wiser to have the boats come back in ballast, or with a small cargo, rather than to take the few days that were required to load on the other side and discharge here.

"As you can see," Mr. Peterson continued, "the saving of time is the same as putting more ships into the trade. However, it is necessary that there should be some ballast, some cargo for these boats, so it is permitted to bring in articles on the restricted list from Europe provided they can be shipped from convenient ports and without delay."

Following Mr. Peterson's address, many merchants asked for information on phases of the embargo. It was brought out that the embargo after April 14 is absolute on all restricted commodities from Cuba and the West Indies. Fruits on the restricted list coming over from Havana by the car ferry, thence by rail, are not restricted. None can come by steamer.

Among the articles mentioned in the restricted list issued by the War Trade Board were agricultural implements, art works, all breadstuffs except wheat and wheat flour, including imports from Europe, manufactures of cotton, natural and artificial feathers, explosives, except fulminates and gunpowder, all fruits except pineapples and bananas, gold and silver manufactures, including jewelry, nickel, musical instruments, confectionery, and a miscellaneous lot of other articles.

NEW CUT IN IMPORTS TO RELEASE TONNAGE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In the effort to obtain, as quickly as possible, all available shipping for carrying soldiers and supplies to France, the Government will insist that there shall be no delay in the movement of tonnage in carrying cargoes of commodities not considered essential to the conduct of the war.

Under a recent order of the War Trade Board a long list of imports will be excluded on and after April 15, in order to use for military purposes the tonnage necessary to carry them. It has been ruled that ships which carry troops and supplies to European ports must return in ballast and not wait to take on cargoes of so-called nonessentials if the loading of these cargoes would lengthen the trip.

It is believed that approximately 350,000 tons will be made available for war service as a result of the first order restricting imports, and it has been intimated that further restrictions would be made until the tonnage thus withdrawn from non-essential trade aggregated 1,000,000 or more. No official figures are available.

Vessels returning from Europe will be licensed to bring cargoes if it is shown that this does not cause delay and thus lessen the efficiency of the available fleet in transporting men and necessities to France. The British and French Governments, it is said, are in full accord with the program and are ready to make further sacrifices in connection with exports to America in order to meet the crisis confronting the allied cause.

The Government, it was reported today, would use as many as possible of the vessels obtained by the seizure of Dutch tonnage and agreements with other neutral nations in carrying soldiers to France. Only a few of the Dutch ships are suitable for use as transports for soldiers, but they will release other tonnage, most of it under British registry, which it has been necessary up to this time to use for carrying food instead of men.

It is believed that at least 250,000 of the 450,000 tons of shipping which will be made available for the transatlantic service by Japan, either by sale or charter to the United States, will be ready in time to aid in combating the Germans this Summer. Some of the additional 200,000 which are still to be constructed will be ready by Fall, and, if circumstances demand, tonnage now built but which Japan has as yet withheld for other trade, may be substituted to meet an emergency.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. W. Pressprich & Co. are offering $100,000 of City of Lawrence, Mass., discount notes at a price to yield 6.20 per cent.

J. B. Newman, formerly of Sheldon, Morgan & Co., is now with Morgan & Kane.

Minor C. Keith, First Vice President of the United Fruit Company, has been elected a Director of the Merchants' National Bank.

Directors of the American Cyanamid Company yesterday declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Directors of the United States Rubber Company have declared the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock, payable April 30 to stock of record April 15.

PUBLIC SERVICE EARNINGS.

Jersey Corporation's Net Income $2,377,400, a Loss of $564,468.

The report of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows a net income of $2,377,400, a decrease of $564,468, as compared with the showing for 1916. As dividends amounting to $2,390,908 were paid during the year, the surplus would have been drawn upon had it not been for credit adjustments adding $99,677, and other credits, not ordinarily carried as income, amounting to $17,485.

The gross operating revenues of the subsidiary companies of the corporation were $47,291,342, against $42,548,775 in 1916, but operating expenses increased proportionately, so that their operating income was practically stationary, amounting to $16,751,973, against $16,684,921 in 1916. The loss in net income of the corporation was due to the drop in the income of the Public Service Corporation's own directly operated properties.

The report alludes to the enormous increases in all expenses during 1917, for material, labor, &c., and the difficulties in the way of keeping the working force of the company up to standard in the face of the disturbed conditions in the labor market, enlistments in the army and navy, the draft, &c. In this respect the Public Service Corporation merely repeats the experience of practically all other public utilities and railroad companies.

German Bank Statement.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—The statement of the Imperial German Bank, issued March 30, shows the following changes:

Increases.	Marks.
Total coin and bullion	766,000
Gold	149,000
Treasury certificates	199,316,000
Bills discounted	2,586,156,000
Advances	1,281,000
Investments	4,227,000
Reserve	4,091,000
Circulation	578,596,000
Deposits	1,900,463,000
Liabilities	110,131,000
Decreases.	
Notes	2,773,000
Securities	122,000
Total gold holdings	2,407,321,000

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	9	10	Iron Cap.	17⅝	18
Bay State Gas	8	10	La Rose	.55	62
Begole	.50	60	Majestic	.22	24
Black Hawk	1¼	1½	Mex. Metals	.49	49
Bohemia	.90	1	Mojave Tung.	7	8
Boston Ely	1¼	1⅝	New Baltic	.60	1⅛
Bost. & Mont.	50	58	Nat. Z. & L.	.20	25
Butte & Lon.	19	21	New Cornelia	18½	18¾
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Douglas	.80	90
Calaveras	1¾	2	Nixon Nevada	1	1½
Crown Res.	20	25	Oneco	.20	30
Con. Arizona	2	2¼	Onondaga	.20	25
Cortes	10	15	Rex Hercules	4	4¼
Champion	6	7	Rilla	2	5
Chief Cons.	2	2⅛	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1¼
Earl-Eagle	3	4	Un. Vir. Ext.	.87	.88
Fortuna	4	6	Victoria Min.	.70	.75
Gold Lake	2	5	Yukon Gold	¾	1¼
Houghton	.75	1			
Home Oil	.80	.01			
Iron Blossom	.30	.55			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.17	Mexican	.13
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.00	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.02	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.05	Sig. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.17
Con. Virginia	.31	Union Con.	.07
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mex. dollars	73⅝

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.60	Florence	.12
Cash Boy	.09	Goldfield Cons.	.31
Halifax	.10	Gold. Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.38	Jumbo Extension	.12
MacNamara	.10	Kewanna	.03
Midway	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Mizpah	.08	Speculator	.03
Monarch Pitts	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.12	Bid. Four	.03
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.10
Rescue	.07	Morning Glory	.02
Tonopah Divide	1.75	Union Amalgam	.04
Tonopah Exten.	.55	White Caps	.46
West End	.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.22	Nevada Hills	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.39
Atlanta	.10	Round Mountain	.32
Booth	.03	United Eastern	4.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Cresson	4¼	4⅝	Isabella	5¼	7
Dr. J'pot	3½	5	McKinney	5	7
Elkton	3½	5	Portland	90	102
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	14	15½
Golden Cyc.	160	163	Vindicator	27	35
Granite	30	40	Rose Nicol.	10¾	10⅞

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

News on the outlook for the new Winter wheat crop continues of a most promising nature. A member of the local Exchange who was recently in the Southwest said that the crop in that locality is in splendid condition. The Ohio State report makes the condition of wheat in that State 88 per cent., compared with 80 per cent. last year and 88 per cent. last June. Reports from the Spring wheat belt were also of an optimistic nature, as seeding operations are making rapid progress and a large acreage seems assured. Advices from Canada said that last year's price of $2.21 for wheat is believed to be a suitable figure for the next crop. Receipts at primary points continued light, although private advices point to a prospective improvement in the movement, as the Food Administration is endeavoring to induce farmers to sell more freely in order to keep up with the schedule of exports.

RYE.

The local rye market was again dull and nominal. In the West prices were irregular, with Chicago 1 cent lower, at $2.81, while Minneapolis was 2 cents higher, at $2.92.

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were firmer, reflecting a more bullish interpretation of the smaller movement at primary points. Receipts were 965,000 bushels, which compared with 1,432,000 a week ago yesterday and 571,000 for the corresponding day one year ago. Cash prices were also firm and higher in the West, with gains of 5 to 10 cents. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $2.02½; No. 4 yellow, $1.95½; No. 3 white, $2.20½, cost and freight New York; Argentine corn, $2.50, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.	Last
May	1.26½	1.25¾	1.26¼	1.25¾	1.27	

OATS.

The oats market was firmer early on further evidences of export buying, which caused shorts to cover. Prices advanced ¾c from the previous close, but subsequently eased off under profit taking, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. Sentiment in some quarters was inclined to lean to the bear side on the large stocks in the country and the very favorable outlook for the new crop. When export buyers appear, however, prices invariably advance, and these conditions keep the market moving feverishly within a range of about 2c a bushel. The local cash market was steady; natural quoted at $1.04½@$1.05½; clipped white, $1.05@$1.08, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
April	90	89¼	89½	89¾	64½
May	85¾	84⅞	85¼	85¼	61⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easier under scattered selling, prompted by a slow demand for live hogs and a quiet spot trade. Stocks are large, but a considerable proportion of the supplies are owned in Europe and are awaiting transportation, and on this account some authorities believe that the situation is not as weak as appears on the surface. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000 head; estimated for today, 30,000 head; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 15,500 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	25.55	25.30	25.30	25.60	22.75
July	26.20	26.05	26.10	26.20	21.10
Ribs—					
May	24.42	24.27	24.32	24.60	18.80
July	24.92	24.80	24.82	24.92	19.05
Pork—					
May	48.20	48.00	48.05	48.27	35.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The total business in the cottonseed oil market consisted of 200 barrels for April delivery at 20 cents. Otherwise the market was featureless, and final quotations were nominally unchanged from those of Wednesday. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			19.75	19.75
April	20.00	20.00	19.75	19.75
May			20.25	19.80
June			20.00	20.00
July			20.00	20.00
August			20.00	20.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market was less active yesterday. No official statement has yet been received regarding rumored Government measures in aid of imports, and there was evidently a disposition to wait for developments in that connection. If anything, indeed, there was less confidence manifested in the talk of larger shipments from Brazil, owing to the emphasis which is now being placed upon the rushing of troops and war materials to Europe. Scattering liquidation was still in evidence, however, and after opening unchanged to 2 points lower the market closed unchanged to 5 points under Wednesday's final figures. A better supply of offers was reported in the cost and freight market, including Santos 4s at 10.40c by sail and at 10.80c by steam, London credits. The spot market was dull and unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 11¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April			8.50	8.50
May	8.57	8.57	8.59@8.62	8.61
June			8.61@8.65	8.65
July	8.63	8.63	8.64@8.66	8.67
August			8.66@8.68	8.68
September	8.70	8.67	8.68@8.70	8.70
October			8.71@8.73	8.73
November			8.74@8.76	8.76
December	8.80	8.78	8.78@8.79	8.80
January			8.84@8.86	8.85
February			8.90@8.92	8.91
March	8.98	8.96	8.96@8.98	8.98

SUGAR.

There was no change in the local sugar situation, and some anxiety still seems to prevail in regard to supplies. Enough tonnage has been promised to carry sugar here for the early canning season, but whether or not, with the necessity for ships to carry troops and supplies abroad, the tonnage will remain in the sugar-carrying trade is still an open question. Already the committee has made fairly liberal purchases for shipments this month and, in addition, 202,400 bags of Cubas were purchased, together with 7,500 tons of Porto Ricos and 51,400 bags of Santo Domingos, all for April shipment. In refined complaint is still heard of irregular arrivals, although these are expected to improve next week. Deliveries are being made from day to day wherever possible and business on the whole promises to soon show improvement. All prices remain unchanged at a fixed level of 4.985c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal, with refined listed on the basis of 7.45c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 9,304 packages, including 829 packages in transit for export. Prices show further decline of fully ½c and at the reduced figures buyers are still operating very cautiously and the market has an unsettled tone. The weakness extends to all grades of creamery, both fresh and held. Renovated has also dropped ½@1c, but ladles and packing stock show no further change. Creamery, higher than extras, 42@42½c; extras, (92 score,) 41@41½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 40@40¾c; seconds, (85 to 87 score,) 38@39½c; thirds, 36@37½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40@41½c; seconds, 38½@39½c; creamery, held, as to quality, 35@40¼c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 41@41½c; good to prime, 38½@40¼c; common to fair, 35@38c; renovated, extras, 39c; firsts, 37½@38½c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@35½c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 31@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33c; lower grades, 28@32c.

EGGS.—41,942 cases. Arrivals continue excessive, stock is accumulating rapidly, and demand is only moderate and prices rule lower and unsettled. A good deal of the best stock arriving from favorite sections is under higher cost than is present selling value here, and is under orders to store rather than force sales on the present market. Some of the finer qualities cannot be bought at prices quotations, but to do any important business outside figures are rather extreme and offerings within the ranges quoted are ample for all needs. Nearby white eggs are in liberal supply, current distributing trade is light and prices are depending upon storage to take care of the surplus. Market is unsettled. Only very fine qualities can be sold at top quotations, a large part of the trading being in range of 38½@39c. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 38c; storage packed firsts, 36@37½c; regular packed extra firsts, 35½@36c; regular packed firsts, 33½@35c; seconds and poorer, 32@33c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2 and poorer, 31@32c; fresh gathered checks, ordinary to choice, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby brown, 37@38c; gathered whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to prime, 37@38c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@39c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 37@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby brown, 37@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34½@36c; duck eggs, nearby choice to fancy, 39@42c; Long Island, 58@60c; Baltimore, prime to choice, 55c; Western and prime Southern, 52@54c; goose eggs, per dozen, 60@75c.

ORDERS TO SPEED STEEL FOR SHIPS

Mills Now Required to Give Preference to Fleet Corporation Needs.

WAR BOARDS CO-OPERATE

Investigation Is Begun as to Shortage at the Hog Island Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Sufficient steel for the building program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board is to be provided at all costs in view of the charges that there has been delay as a result of a lack of co-ordination of effort.

This much was made evident today, following an exchange of views by officials of the Shipping Board, the War Industries Board, and other legislative and administrative bodies of the Government. Coincidentally, orders went out by telephone to all steel mills to meet the situation and give preference to Emergency Fleet Corporation orders.

How the so-called nonessential industries which have asked for steel will fare under these conditions is another question. It was said that the mills are voluntarily refusing to deliver steel to these industries, and are giving practically their entire output to Government needs. The steel rejected by the Government will be available to the other industries for some time.

Intimations made before the Senate Commerce Committee that shipbuilding was being seriously delayed served to bring the matter to the front again when presentations were made before the Requirements Division of the War Industries Board, and reports were put in circulation that an appeal might be made to President Wilson. The War Industries Board countered with the statement that for three months enough steel had been shipped from the mills to carry on a shipbuilding program of 500,000 tons a month, and if there had been delay it was caused by improper allocation of the orders, the general transportation congestion and the long hauls from the mills to fabricating plants and shipyards. These faults, it was said, were blameable upon conditions before the present Shipping Board regime went into office.

Officials of the Shipping Board stuck to the contention that much of the delay was due to the fact that Emergency Fleet Corporation orders which were made through the War Industries Board had at times been placed with mills which were overworked, and that the necessary preference orders had not been given.

An investigation is being made to determine whether some shipyards were oversupplied with steel while others lacked a sufficient quantity to carry out their contracts at top speed.

The Shipping Board is determined to co-operate in every way with the War Industries Board and if necessary to place men in the steel yards to see that its needs are filled according to the orders placed through the Industries Board. The army and navy departments now have men at the mills, while the Shipping Board is represented by the Industries Board.

Attention will be paid immediately to the charges that there is a shortage of steel at the great Government-owned fabricating yard at Hog Island, Philadelphia. The War Industries Board has asked for full information, asserting that a shortage, if any exists, must be due to a lack of information in the past.

A survey of the situation by the War Industries Board and the Shipping Board has indicated that the steel mills of the nation are able to turn out all of the materials necessary to the essential manufactures. The problem of supplying the essential industries first has been one of the big ones which has received thorough study since President Wilson reorganized the War Industries Board a few weeks ago and made Bernard M. Baruch the Chairman.

Information which Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board obtains as a result of the telegram which he sent to all shipbuilders on Tuesday asking why the March program had not been met, will be of the greatest use in determining whether steel shipments are being made on a satisfactory basis.

85 MEMBERS JOIN CHAMBER.

Largest Number Ever Taken Into Body in Single Day.

The routine monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York was held at noon yesterday in the Chamber's hall, 65 Liberty Street. As a special meeting, commemorative of the Chamber's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, is to be held today the meeting yesterday was held only to dispose of routine business, and a comparatively small number of members was present.

The chief feature of the occasion was the election of eighty-five new members of the Chamber, the largest number ever taken into the body in a single day since it was founded in 1768. Resolutions regarding the needs of the American merchant marine and the shipbuilding program, and also advocating and suggesting plans for the wider adoption of trade acceptances, were passed.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.20	7.40	7.20	7.40
Spelter	7.75	8.00	.....	.....
Antimony	12.25	12.75	12.25	12.75
Quicksilver	$125.00	.....	$125.00	.....
Aluminium		*$2.00	.....	*$2.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¼c. per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	316	0	0	316	0	0
Tin, futures	316	0	0	316	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Feb. gross	$3,489,972	$3,016,452	$2,591,159
Net aft. taxes	75,616	187,158	114,516
Def. aft. chg.	868,118	284,399	500,767
2 mos. gross	7,110,727	6,425,629	5,062,605
Net aft. taxes	201,025	592,906	69,439
Def. aft. chg.	1,263,901	576,131	1,097,142

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Feb. gross	1,119,982	1,158,279	38,297
Net aft. taxes	42,979	193,908	150,929
Def. aft. chgs.	252,116	73,408	*178,708
2 mos. gross	2,107,798	2,498,152	390,359
Net aft. taxes	346,489	1,008,471	661,982
Def. aft. chgs.	767,728	64,872	*703,356

*Increase.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Feb. gross	4,566,229	4,583,701	4,804,769
Oper. def.	305,276	*1,126,395	*1,618,528
Def. aft. tax. and chgs.	1,187,776	*293,895	*848,278
2 mos. gross	9,138,940	9,999,875	9,855,749
Oper. def.	721,447	*2,649,005	*3,591,260
Def. aft. tax. and chgs.	2,486,447	*981,005	*2,050,760

*Income.

P. & R. COAL & IRON CO.—

Feb. gross	4,150,876	3,185,199	3,508,008
Net	327,383	320,361	224,569
Sur. aft. tax. and chgs.	227,883	307,861	216,569
2 mos. gross	7,946,520	7,318,930	7,852,102
Net	325,763	859,276	589,820
Sur. aft. tax. and chgs.	123,763	834,276	573,820

READING CO.—

Feb. gross	606,603	585,702	568,309
Net	598,540	575,502	557,806
Sur. aft. tax. and chgs.	181,540	82,502	100,229
2 mos. gross	1,214,792	1,172,042	1,141,797
Net	1,198,008	1,154,778	1,124,099
Sur. aft. tax. and chgs.	249,008	168,778	209,699

TOTAL ALL COMPANIES—February:

Def. aft. tax. and chgs.	828,353	*684,258	*1,165,076
Two months: Def. aft. tax. and chgs.	2,111,076	*1,987,059	*2,833,945

*Surplus.

Public Utilities.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS CO. for fiscal year ended Jan. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Gross earn.	$35,114,632	$34,789,636	*$324,997
Net earn.	12,012,937	18,046,113	1,033,176
Total inc.	5,654,359	5,958,369	304,010
Int. & other chgs	5,244,383	5,180,354	*64,029
Net income for year	409,976	478,015	368,039
P. & L. sur.	511,143	453,767	*57,376

*Increase. †Total income of the company after deducting from net earnings, proportion of earnings for South Side Lines, City of Chicago's share of divisible earnings, and joint account expenses and adjustments, and adding to the balance interest on treasury securities and bank balances.

COLORADO POWER COMPANY—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Feb. gross	100,198	89,537	10,660
Net aft. taxes	56,186	52,741	3,445
Total income	57,333	53,796	3,537
12 mos.'s gross	1,212,092	1,063,793	148,298
Net aft. taxes	693,531	592,879	100,652
Sur. aft. chgs.	383,462	304,117	79,344

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sub. co. oper. rev.	47,291,342	42,549,775	37,471,228
Net aft. taxes	16,751,973	16,684,920	15,376,550
Sub. co. bal. aft. chgs.	4,849,841	5,238,836	3,586,408
Other income	1,729,865	1,802,536	2,351,809
Total income	6,579,706	7,040,872	5,938,217
P. S. C. of N. J. chgs.	4,202,307	4,099,004	3,966,965
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,377,399	2,941,868	1,971,252
Divs. P. S. C. of N. J.	2,399,968	1,937,500	1,562,500

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross earn.	4,889,916	3,987,617	3,121,297
Net aft. tax.	1,548,732	1,660,209	1,247,214
Other income	67,206	20,966	1,753
Total income	1,615,938	1,681,176	1,248,967
Int. & sub. co divs.	1,004,427	827,569	688,052
Net inc.	611,511	853,606	560,915
Pref. divs.	311,484	311,484	311,484
Surplus	300,027	542,122	248,531

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31—

Gross revenue	1,620,348	1,712,927	1,618,467
Net revenue	1,566,051	1,684,190	1,575,441
Other income	100,000	311,837	.....
Total income	1,666,051	1,975,056	1,575,441
Sur. aft. chgs.	873,305	1,180,294	742,377
Pref. divs.	707,097	549,964	471,398
Amort. debt. discount	55,000	55,000	.....
Balance	111,208	581,330	270,979

Combined earnings of the subsidiaries for years ended Dec. 31, compare as follows—

Gross revenue	19,841,587	17,127,184	15,359,281
Net revenue	8,523,826	8,309,422	7,585,603
Bal. of earn. retained in surplus	946,599	1,073,225	1,322,792

Miscellaneous.

ADVANCE RUMELY COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.
Gross profits	$2,101,832	$1,757,344
Miscellaneous income	317,394	420,977
Total profits	2,419,226	2,178,321
Selling expenses	1,703,408	1,689,941
Net profits	715,708	488,379
Interest	165,201	204,901

CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 29—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total earn.	*$2,180,971	$874,471	$1,306,494
Other income	22,940	98,629	†73,689
Gross income	2,203,911	971,106	1,232,805
Sink. fund & deprec.	286,289	112,463	173,826
Federal taxes	558,562	.....	558,562
Net income	1,359,060	858,643	500,417
Interest chgs.	130,619	182,933	†52,314
Net profit	675,710	223,441	452,718

*Total earnings after deducting cost of operations, including repairs and maintenance, expenses of sales and general offices, doubtful accounts and adjustments of inventories.

†Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL & IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1, 1951:

Notice is hereby given that sixteen (16) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

88	346	506	607

Borden's Cond. Milk Com. & Pfd.
Mason City & Ft. Dodge 4s, 1955
Mahoning Investment Co. Stk.
Pine Bluff Co. Pfd. Stk.
Providence Sec. Deb. 4s, 1957
Standard Screw Com.

Hanson & Doyle
30 BROAD ST. — Phone 4681 Broad.

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MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE PFD.
IMPORTERS & TRADERS NAT'L BANK
BARNHARDT BROS. & SPINDLER 2D PFD.
MAXWELL MOT. 1ST PFD. DIV. SCRIP.

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Columbia Graphophone
C. C. Kerr & Co.
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All Issues
Kiely & Horton
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Int'l Motors
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
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Telephone 3140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

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Burns Ice
Childs Restaurant
Remington Type.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as most of the trading in the older issues of United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	97⅝
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	105	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	105	105½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	97⅝
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednes-day. Bid.	
4½s July, 1947	94⅝	95	94⅝	31½s, Nov., 1954
4½s June, 1965	94⅝	95¼	94⅞	3½s May, 1954
4½s Mar., 1963	94⅝	95	95	3½s Nov., 1955
4½s Nov., 1957	94⅝	95	95	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:
4½s May, 1957	94⅝	95	95	
4½s Mar., 1960-30	88½	90	88½	4½s 1924-1931 ....5.00 4.80 5.00
4½s April, 1966	88½	89⅜	88½	4½s 1921-1923 ....5.00 4.80 5.00
4½s Mar., 1964	88½	90¼	88½	4½s April, 1920 ....5.00 4.80 5.00
4½s Mar., 1962	88½	90¼	88½	4½s 1918-1919 ....5.00 .... 5.00
4½s Sept., 1960	88½	89½	88½	4½s 1924-1932 ....5.00 4.85 5.00
4s May, 1959	83¾	86¾	83¾	3½s 1918 ....5.00 .... 5.00
4s Nov., 1958	83¾	87	83¾	3½s 1940-1955 ....5.00 4.80 5.00
4s May, 1957	83¾	86¾	86½	3½s 1930-1939 ....5.00 4.80 5.00
4s Nov., 1956	84½	85¼	84⅛	3½s 1922-1929 ....5.00 4.80 5.00
4s Nov., 1955	84½	85½	84⅜	3½s 1919-1921 ....5.00 4.80 5.00
4s Nov., 1830	89	..	89	3s 1940-1954 ....5.00 4.70 5.00
4s May, 1916	98½	..	98⅛	3s 1926-1930 ....5.00 4.70 5.00
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99	3s 1918-1925 ....5.00 4.80 5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Fractional net gains were registered in an active close yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices eased off from the day's high in the final hour of the session, traders on the long side failing to absorb the freely offered supply of stocks brought out by the advancing market. The result was considerable profit taking. Despite the price recession the market closed steady.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Am. Beet Sug.	75½	74⅜	75½	50 Midv. Steel..	45⅝	45¼	45¼
350 Am. Can	42	41⅛	41⅜	30 Nat. En. & St.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
450 Am. Car & F.	80½	79⅝	80	30 Nev. Con	19	19	19
110 Am. Locomo.	63	62⅜	62⅜	60 N. Y., N. H. & H	29	28⅝	29
250 Am. Sm. & R.	78⅛	78	78	40 Ohio Cit. Gas	37⅜	37	37
800 Am. Sum. Too.	98⅝	97⅛	98¼	10 Ont. Silver	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10 Am. Sugar	102¼	102¼	102¼	40 Pennsylvania	44¼	44	44¼
20 Am. T. & T.	99⅝	99¼	99¾	870 Reading	82¼	81⅝	81⅝
280 Anaconda	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	10 Rep. I. & S.	79½	79½	79½
50 A. G. & W. I.	110	108⅜	109½	100 Sinclair Oil	75¾	75¾	75¾
550 Atchison	100¼	99⅝	100	2,460 Studebaker	41⅝	40⅝	41
230 Beth. St., B	78⅝	78	78½	20 Tenn. Cop	17½	17½	17½
30 Brklyn R. T.	42	41½	41⅝	110 Tob. Prod.	53¼	52⅜	53¼
30 Can. Pac.	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	180 Union Pac.	120	119⅝	120
250 Cent. Leath.	67⅝	65¾	67	20 U. C. Stores	88½	88½	88½
50 C., M. & St. P.	41¾	40¾	41¾	160 U.S. Ind. Alco.	123½	122½	122⅜
360 Corn Prod.	37	36⅝	36⅝	1,610 U. S. Steel	107¾	106¾	107¼
260 Cruc. Steel	63½	62¾	62¾	40 Do pf	109½	109¼	109½
340 Distil. Sec.	40½	39½	39½	250 Utah Copper	79⅝	79½	79½
270 Gen. Motors	121¾	119	120½	70 Va.-Car. Ch.	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
140 Inspir. Cop.	47½	47	47½	10 Westinghse El.	40¾	40¾	40¾
190 Int. Mer. Mar.	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	50 Willys-Over.	17½	17¼	17½
580 Do pf	92⅞	91⅞	92¼	BONDS.			
20 Int. Nickel	28⅝	28⅜	28⅞	$1,700 Lib. 3½s	98.98	98.96	98.98
50 Interbor. Con.	8	8	8	1,050 Do 1st 4s	96.72	96.50	96.70
20 Ken. Cop.	31¼	30¾	30¾	2,450 Do 2d 4s	96.64	96.50	96.50
580 Mex. Petrol.	94⅜	93¼	93⅞	1,000 U. S. Rub. 5s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
10 Miami Cop.	28	28	28				

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Davison Ch.	33½	33½	33½	125 Elkhorn	26½	26½	26½
75 Con. Coal	90	89½	90	13 Mt. Vernon	15½	15½	15½
85 Cosden	7	6⅝	6⅝	15 Power	96	96	96
200 Do pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	45 W., B. & A.	27½	27⅜	27⅜

Bonds.

$2,000 United Railway Incomes	53¼ 53¼ 53¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Zinc	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	50 Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼
200 Alaska	1¾	1¾	1¾	10 Mohawk	62	62	62
15 Amanda	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	75 North Butte	15	15	15
200 Bingham	10	10	10	200 Pond Creek	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
5 Cal. & Ariz.	67½	67½	67½	100 Santa Fe	.99c	99c	99c
65 Cop. Range	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	35 Shannon	4¼	4¼	4
450 Davis-Daly	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	300 South Utah	14c	14c	14c
100 East Butte	9½	9½	9½	100 Sup. & Bos.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10 Indiana	.70c	70c	70c	220 U.S. Smelter	43	42⅜	42⅝
110 Isl. Cr. pf.	81	80½	80½	25 Do pf.	45½	45	45½
130 Isle Royale	22¾	22½	22½	25 Wolverine	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
30 Kerr Lake	5½	5½	5½				
200 May. O. C.	.85c	.87c	.87c				

Railroads.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
426 Boston El.	59⅜	58½	59⅜	445 Do. pf.	19½	18⅝	19½
1 Bos. & Low.	88	88	88	38 New Haven	29	28½	29
26 Boston & M.	23½	22	21	10 Rutland pf.	20½	20½	20½
40 Mass. Elec.	4½	4½	4⅝				

Miscellaneous

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Ag. Ch.	84	84	84	200 Island Oil	4	4	4
90 Do pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	35 Mass. Gas.	79	79	79
43 Amoskeag	64	64	64	50 Do pf.	65⅝	65	65⅜
45 Am. Pn. Ser.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2 N. Eng. Tel.	50	50	50
6 Am. Sug. pf.	100	108½	100	10 Pullman	113½	113½	113½
728 A. T. & T.	101⅜	99⅝	100	5 R. Bar'hole	13½	13½	13⅝
60 Am. Wool pf	94	94	94	1,360 Swift	143	137¼	138
65 Arl. Metal	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	10 United Drug.	77½	77½	77½
45 A. G. & W. I.	110¼	109⅜	109⅝	131 Un. Fruit	125	124½	124½
225 Booth Fish.	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	145 United Shoe.	44¼	44	44¼
480 Cha.-P. Cem.	13⅜	13	13⅜	6 Do pf.	25¼	25¼	25⅛
69 East. S. S.	12⅜	12	12	150 Ventura Oil.	6¾	6½	6⅝
20 E. Bos. Land	5	5	5				

Bonds.

$2,000 M. Ry. P. 5s	71	71	$16,000	Liberty 3½s	99	98.74	98.74
5,000 Pond Cr. 6s	92	92	4,700	Do cv. 4s	96.54	96.14	96.14

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Radi.	250	250	250	50 M. Ward pf.	103½	103½	103½
30 Am. Shipb.	99⅝	99¾	99¾	290 Sears-Roeb.	143½	143	143
1,360 Booth Fish.	25	24½	25	20 Do pf.	120	119	120
13 C. C. & C. pf.	15½	15½	15½	10 Shaw	67	67	67
385 Chi. Pn. T.	65	64	64½	405 Swift	143	137¼	138⅝
10 Com. Edison	106½	106¼	106½	2,970 Carbide	51⅝	50½	50¾
70 Dia. Match	108	108	108	350 Wilson	57	56	56
35 Ill. Brick	50½	50½	50½	40 Do pf.	99	98½	98½
65 Lindsay L.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞				

Bonds.

$2,000 Swift 1st 5s.	93	93	93	$1,000	U. S. Lib. 2d 4s	96.42	96.42	96.42

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Elec. Stor.	48¾	48¾	48¾	105 Tono. Belm't	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
6 ins. of N. A.	25⅞	25¼	25¼	8 Union Trac.	39¼	39	39¼
20 L. Sup. Corp.	14½	14	14	211 U. Gas Imp.	66	66	66
60 Lehigh Nav.	65	64	65	100 Warwick	8	8	8
376 Penn.	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	35 W. Cramp & S.	79	79	79
1 Phila. Co. pf.	24	24	24	24 York Ry. pf.	32	32	32
30 Phil. R. T. t.c.	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜				

Bonds.

$1,000 Am. G. & E. 5s	79	79	$10,000	P. El. 1st 5s	93½	93¼	93¼
5,000 Beth. St. 5s	79¾	79¼	79¾	7,000 Read. g. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
5,000 Pa. con. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	1,000 Read. J.C. 4s	83	83	83
1,000 Do gen. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	1,000 U. Rys. g. 4s	58	58	58
5,000 P. Co. C. 5s	73	73	73	22,000 U. S. L. 2d 4s	96.96	96.46	96.50

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12¼	12
Atlantic Refining	940	965	940
Borne-Scrymser	425	450	425
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	96	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	310	325	310
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	445	465	445
Crescent Pipe Line	30	33	30
Cumberland P. L.	130	140	130
Eureka Pipe Line	187	192	187
Galena Signal Oil	134	139	134
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	123	128	123
Illinois Pipe Line	185	190	185
Indiana Pipe Line	95	97	94
Int. Petrol., Ltd.	14	14¼	14
National Transit	12½	13½	12¼
N. Y. Transit	200	210	200
Northern Pipe Line	104	108	103
Ohio Oil	333	338	333
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	38	42	38
Prairie Oil & Gas.	475	480	475
Prairie Pipe Line	268	273	268
Solar Refining	300	315	300
Southern Pipe Line	178	188	182
South. Penn. Oil	280	290	280
S. W. Penn.	92	97	92
Stand. Oil of Cal.	224	228	224
Stand. Oil of Ind.	635	645	635
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	460	440
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	325	320
Stand. Oil of Neb.	475	500	475
Stand. Oil of N. J.	557	560	555
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	267	270	267
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	94	97	92
Vacuum Oil	340	350	340
Washington Oil	26	30	26

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
American Cigar	95	100	95
Do pf	85	90	85
Conley Foil	180	225	175
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	170	190	170
MacA. & F. pf.	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tob.	125	140	125
R. J. Reynolds	300	325	300
Do pf	100	102	100

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
75 Cities Service	206	202	202	208
33 Cities Service pf	75¼	75	75	75½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	16
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	72
Am. Gas & Electric	87	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	39½	41
Am. Light & Traction	200	205
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	95¼	97
Am. Power & Light	41	46
Am. Power & Light pf.	74	78
Am. Public Utilities	20	25
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	55
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	60
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	12	14
Carolina Power & Light	32	32
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	90	93
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	76
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	22	24
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	47½	49
Conn. Power pf.	80	84
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	81
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	73	76
El Paso Electric	87	92
El Paso Electric pf.	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	93	95
Electric Properties	57	..
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Lt. & Trac.	19	21
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	21
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	58	65
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	98	98

	Bid.	Asked.
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	95	98
Miss. River Power	12½	15
Miss. River Power pf.	36	40½
Northern Ohio Electric	..	25
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	45	65
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	51	56
Northern States Power	45	49
North. States Pow. pf.	83	85
Northern Tex. Electric	55	60
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	74
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Elec.	33½	35
Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	79½	81
Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	12½
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	37	42
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	22½	24
Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	57	60
Southern Cal. Edison	80½	83
South. Cal. Edison pf.	97	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	4	6½
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	23½	24½
Tampa Electric	100	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	2	5
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	9	10
Texas Power & L. pf.	86	91
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	85	90
United Light & Rys.	29	31
United Light & Rys. pf.	60	62
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Western Power	13	14
Western Power pf.	48	52
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	..	
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	64	67	
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	68	72	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	89	93
Cities Fuel & P. 7s, '19	94	96	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	69	75	
Commonwealth Power (Ded.) 1st 6s, 1946	98½	100	
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	83	87	
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	85	90	
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	83	88	
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	86	91	
Empire Gas Fuel 6s '26	94	96	
Empire Refining 6s, '27	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	75	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	84	88	
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	98½	99¾	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85	
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	95	
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	71¼	72½	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '23	74	80	
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	88	92	
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	85¼	86¼	
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	80	85	
Omaha & C. B. Sts.	80	87	
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96¼	96⅝	
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	88	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92	
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	80	
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	80	90	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	80	95	
Utah Securities 6s	84	88	
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 5s	93½	98	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92	

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000 ‡Aetna Exp.	8⅝	8	8¼
100 B.-A. T. Co.	..	..	..
Cal.	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
800 B.-A. T. Co. coupon	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
800 Chev. Motor	121	119	121
2,900 Key. T. & R	18¼	18	18
2,000 ‡Max. Mun.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,800 ‡Am. V. Oil	12	9	11
3,000 ‡B. O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000 ‡B.-W. Oil	21	20	21
100 Con. Ref.	18	13	13
1,510 ‡Cos. & Co.	7⅛	6¾	7
1,000 ‡Down Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
800 ‡Dixie Gas	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
100 ‡Elk B. Pet.	6½	6½	6½
3,400 ‡Es. Oil Cp	11	10	11
300 ‡Fed. Oil	3	2⅝	2⅝
1,000 ‡Glen. Oil	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,300 ‡Han-A. & G.	6¼	6⅛	6¼
600 ‡Hous. Oil	44¼	43½	44
2,300 ‡Isl. Oil	4¼	4	4
4,800 Kenova Oil, a prospect	..	..	..
100 ‡Merritt Oil	18½	18½	18½
6,000 Met. Petrol.	½	..	..
2,000 ‡Atlanta	11	11	11
1,500 ‡Aur. Sil. M.	4½	4¼	4½
5,600 Big L. C. Co	1	⅞	⅞
1,300 ‡Booth	5	5	5
6,000 Bos. & Mon.	54	53	53
325 ‡Br. Cop. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500 Butte Det.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500 ‡Caledonia	42	41	41
600 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,000 ‡Cash Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15,000 ‡Cashboy	10	9½	10
500 ‡C.S.M. & M., a prospect	1	1	1
700 ‡Cosmos M.	2¼	2	2¼
1,000 Con. Ar. Sm.	2	1½	2
200 Con. Cop. M.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
900 ‡Cons.-Home	¼	¼	¼
440 ‡Cop. Valley	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
400 ‡Cres. C. Gold	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
400 ‡Dup't Cop.	..	..	..
7,000 ‡El Sal. Sil.	66	64	66
5,000 ‡Emma Con.	¼	¼	¼
1,000 ‡Enr. C. M.	1⅝	1½	1½
2,500 ‡Gold'd Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
50,000 ‡GreenMonst.	2	2	2
650 Hecla Min.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
5,000 ‡Int. Mines	14	12	14
1,930 ‡Jim Butler	6⅝	5¾	6¼
8,000 ‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	½	..	..
1,500 ‡Jim Butler	60	59	59
1,200 ‡Jumbo Ext.	14	13	14
600 ‡La Leona	4½	3⅞	4¼
6,800 La Rose Con.	1¼	⅞	1⅛
1,000 ‡Lampazos	1½	1½	1½
300 ‡Lib. Silver (a pros.)	32	32	32
2,000 ‡‡LoneSt. Con	4	4	4
3,800 ‡Marsh-Min.	1¼	1	1¼
1,000 ‡Monat. Chief	8½	8	8½
2,000 ‡‡Moth. Lode	36	35	36
3,500 ‡‡Nat. Leas.	5½	5	5½
2,200 ‡‡Nat. & L.	24	23	24
2,200 ‡‡Nev. Rand.	22	21	21
300 ‡New Corn'a	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
2,300 Nipissing	8½	8¼	8⅜
200 ‡Nixon Nev.	1	1	1
3,800 ‡Ohio Copper	1	⅞	1
900 ‡Onondaga. (a pros.)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 ‡Ray Hercules	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000 ‡Rex Con	11½	11½	11½
3,000 ‡Rochester	34	33	34
1,500 Senorita Cop.	..	..	..
1,000 ‡Sil. Figure	1⅛	1	1
3,750 ‡Sil. Pl. Con.	76	74	75
1,000 ‡Silver Pick	4	4	4
8,600 Std. Sil.-Lead	¼	¼	¼
2,300 ‡Success	16	14	15½
750 Tono. Ext.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
100 Unit. East'n.	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500 ‡U. S. L. & Z. (a pros.)	33	31	32
1,000 Unity Gold	6	5½	5½
2,100 ‡‡Wd. M. & M.	15	14	15
1,200 ‡W. End Con.	79	78	78
1,500 White Caps	½	½	½

BONDS.

$12,000 ‡Am. T. & T. 1-year 6s	99⅛	99¼	99¼
10,000 ‡Beth. St. 5s 2-yr. notes	98	98	..
15,000 ‡Cons. Gas 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
14,000 ‡Gen. Elec. 6s notes, '20	100½	100½	100⅝
7,000 Phila. Elec. 6s	99¼	99	99¼
10,000 ‡Procter & G. 5s, 1919	100½	100½	100½
25,000 ‡ Do, '21	100¼	100	100½
12,000 ‡ Do, '23	100¾	100¼	100¾
20,000 ‡Whouse El. 1-yr. 6s	99½	99	99½

‡Sells cents per share. ‡‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wed'day. Bid.
Air Reduc'n	73	75	72
Am.-B. Mfg.	4	6	4
Do pf	15	20	15
Am. Paper	14	16	14
Atlantic Fruit	15	17	17
Car Lt. & Pow.	2½	2⅝	2½
Carwen Steel	8	9	8
Chal. Motors	6	8	8
Do pf	30	45	30
Charcoal Iron	8¼	8¾	8¾
Do pf	6	7	6
Cramp Ship	17	21	21
Corp. Cra.	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛
Curtiss

NINE BILLIONS SPENT ON THE WAR TO DATE

Represents Total for First Year, of Which $4,743,000,000 Has Been Loaned to Allies.

LESS THAN THE ESTIMATES

Disparity Attributed to Sluggish Shipbuilding and Delay in Flow of War Supplies.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Nine billion dollars is the approximate cost to the United States of one year of war. More than half of this has gone in loans to Allies, and will be repaid eventually. More than a third has been spent for the army and military establishment, one-tenth for the navy, and one fifteenth for shipbuilding.

Just one-sixth of this big war cost has been raised by taxation and other ordinary sources of revenue. The balance has come from sale of Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

Enormous as these war expenditures may seem to a country whose government in peace times costs between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000, they are less than Great Britain's and are only about two-thirds of the estimates made by officials less than a year ago. Slow progress of the shipbuilding program and the retarding of the outpouring of war supplies are regarded by officials as the chief reasons why expenses did not equal estimates.

Government expenses now are running about a billion dollars a month, with somewhat less than half going to Allies, who spend the greater part of their loans for war supplies in this country.

Since the declaration of war April 6, 1917, the Government's actual expenditures have been more than $9,800,000,000, but about $800,000,000 of this sum would have been spent for normal activities even if the United States had not entered the war.

Ordinary expenditures, under which the Treasury classifies all outlays for operation of the Governmental machinery and war enterprises, since the declaration of war have been approximately $5,084,000,000. Actual payments to Allies amounted to about $4,743,000,000.

Income from internal revenue, most of which is represented by war taxes, and from customs and miscellaneous sources, was run up to about $1,535,000,000, and the two Liberty Loans have brought to the Treasury a little less than $5,800,000,000. Collections from War Savings and Thrift Stamps in the last four months amount to $140,000,000.

About $3,200,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness are now outstanding and will be redeemed at various times within the next twelve months. This means that the Treasury has received this amount to cover running expenses, but will have to repay it soon out of receipts from taxes due in June and from the third Liberty Loan.

Financial experts of the Government calculate that the war has cost in dollars even more than the formal Treasury figures show, taking into account the increased expenditures of many State and local governments under war conditions. They do not attempt to estimate the aggregate of these expenses. On the other hand, the war has resulted in innumerable economies, public, private, and personal, enforced partly by rising costs and partly by organized economy movements.

APPRECIATE WHEAT SAVING.

France, England, and Italy Wire Hoover Their Thanks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Cablegrams were received today by Food Administrator Hoover from the French, English, and Italian Governments thanking the American people for the additional steps taken to conserve wheat. The messages were in reply to one sent last Friday aftr 500 hotel men had pledged themselves to abolish the use of wheat products in their hotels until the next harvest.

Victor Boret, the French Food Controller, cabled: "The news that you announced to me could at no other moment be more agreeable. I ask you to express to your fellow-countrymen my hearty thanks."

Lord Rhondda, Food Controller of Great Britain, sent this message: "Such self-sacrifice and whole-hearted effort inspire us with renewed determination."

Silvo Crespi, Italian Food Administrator, cabled: "In the name of the Italian people, who retain their whole strength of courage in the face of the direst privations, I express to you my heartfelt gratitude for your admirable concerted attitude."

Central Foundry Earns $1,228,441.

The Central Foundry Company had a gross income of $2,203,911 in 1917, an increase of $1,282,805 for the year. Federal war taxes absorbed $558,562, and the sinking fund and depreciation account was more than doubled, as compared with 1916, being $286,289, against $112,468. The net profit, as disclosed in the annual report yesterday, was $1,228,441, a gain of $552,782. President de Courcey Cleveland said in his statement that the excellent results of the year were largely brought about by the demand for the output of the Central Iron & Coal Company, a subsidiary, and for special castings made by the steel plants.

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JAPAN TRANSFERRING SHIPS TO AMERICA

Nine Commandeered from One Company and Two from Another for War Use.

SEATTLE, April 4.—The Seattle office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship company, announced today that it had received a cablegram from Tokio stating that the Japanese Government had commandeered nine of the company's steamers, to be turned over to the United States.

The company announced that the commandeered ships would total approximately 60,000 deadweight tons. According to Lloyd's register, the ships are of 38,820 gross tons.

The vessels are to be turned over to the United States Government in exchange for steel plates to be used in the construction of new Japanese ships, according to the agreement providing for the exchange reached recently by the two Governments. They are the Penang Maru, Yeboshi Maru, Totomi Maru, Rangoon Maru, Benten Maru, Kirin Maru, Yetorofu Maru, Jinsen Maru, and Tosa Maru. All are freighters and have been plying between Japan and India.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4. — The steamers Persia Maru and Seiyo Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have been commnadeered by the Japanese Government for the use of the United States Shipping Board, officials of the company announced here today. The Persia is of 4,000 and the Seiyo 8,000 tons.

YARD FOR CONCRETE SHIPS.

Government to Establish It in a Southern City.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A new shipbuilding yard solely for the construction of concrete ships will be established soon by the Shipping Board. It will be located in some Southern city where frost will not handicap the work, probably in Wilmington, N. C., or New Orleans, with the chances favoring the former.

The new yard will have three ways, each of which will be utilized immediately in the building of a 3,500-ton concrete vessel, as plans for ships of that size have already been prepared. Upon completion of these vessels the plant will construct only 7,500-ton ships, which are now being designed.

With the Government yard added, five yards will be turning out concrete ships, the others being private plants at Jacksonville, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., and Redwood City and San Francisco, Cal.

FAVORS BILL TO CURB CATS.

Senate Committee Acts Favorably on Robinson's Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson's perennial bill providing for restrictions on the hunting habits of cats, was reported favorably by the Committee on Conservation today and takes its place on the Senate calendar for action whenever the lawmakers get around to it. The measure provides that any person over 21 years of age who owns a hunting license may, and any peace officer or any game protector must "destroy in a humane manner cats discovered hunting or killing birds protected by law, or cats found with such birds in their possession."

The bill as introduced by Senator Robinson first provided that cats when they roamed abroad should be required to wear bells. This provision met strenuous opposition not only at the hands of cat lovers, but also from persons who were unwilling to have the clangor of bells added to the clamor which puss and tom are able to produce with their vocal cords. The provision was therefore amended to its present form.

Last year, the same Senator introduced a bill by which all cats should be licensed and required to wear a tag. It is believed that the fate which overtook that measure will be meted out to its successor. It was laughed to death.

MUST GIVE CORRECT AGES.

"Upward of 21" Will Not Entitle Women to Vote at Option Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Women registering for the local option elections to be held on Tuesday, April 16, must give their correct ages. Attorney General Lewis decided in an opinion made public today. The question was raised by election officials who wanted to know whether it would not be sufficient for a woman to give her age as "upwards of 21." Attorney General Lewis held that any statement failing to indicate the correct age would constitute an evasion of the provisions of the election law covering this subject.

Under this opinion it becomes the duty of the inspectors of election to refuse to register any person declining to give his or her correct age.

TO COMPENSATE GUARD.

Assembly Passes $3,000,000 Appropriation for Men Who Served on Border.

ALBANY, April 4.—A bill by F. A. Wells appropriating $3,000,000 to pay members of the National Guard of the State who served on the Mexican border in 1916 the difference between the pay received from the Federal Government and the State pay for service within the State, was passed by the Assembly today.

The Donohoe bill reducing from eighteen to seventeen years the minimum age for chauffeur or motor vehicle operators also passed the Assembly after a longe debate.

The annual appropriation bill providing for nearly $53,000,000 for the support of the State Government became a law today with the signature of Governor Whitman.

FAVORS NEW SERVICE BOARD

Bill to Consolidate Commissions Is Passed by the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Senator Thompson's bill consolidating the two Public Service Commissions into one body passed in the Senate today by a vote of 26 to 20, 7 Democrats joining with 19 Republicans in favor of the bill, while 5 Democrats and 14 Republicans voted in the negative.

The opposition to the bill condemned it as a poor substitute for existing conditions. Those in favor declared that under the provisions of the Thompson bill a broader administration of the laws governing public service corporations would be possible.

Rockefeller Sends Valet to Hospital.

James Quinn, valet for John D. Rockefeller, who enlisted in the navy and was taken ill with pneumonia, was brought to this city yesterday from Pocantico Hills. As soon as Mr. Rockefeller learned that Quinn was seriously ill he ordered that he be taken at once to the Rockefeller Institute in an ambulance.

Reinstated by Stock Exchange.

Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday reinstated Louis S. Kerr to membership. Mr. Kerr's suspension was the automatic result of the assignment made by his firm, Kerr & Co., on Jan. 9 last. Since then the difficulties of the firm have been straightened out. The Stock Exchange membership owned by Walter C. Stokes was posted for transfer to Louis Sternberger, the price being $55,000. This quotation was the same as at the last preceding sale.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High-grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

ASTRACHANS Wanted.—Open to buy various qualities. Telephone Stuyvesant 1658.

BELTING Wanted.—White. M. Feynan Co., 19 West 21st.

BLACK MOLE BLUMENTHAL wanted for cash. Call Gramercy 5124.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany and F. & H.; also Dobson poplin and velours. Farragut 9387.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy at a price; Botany, $3.15, or Columbia F. & H. Gram. 2871.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315 or F. & H.; all colors; cash. Farragut 354.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Large Western jobber placing orders on Fall velour and plush coats; ladies' and juniors'; also in the market for jobs on suits, coats, and dresses. Call Farragut 4262 or come with samples. 5th floor, 38 West 26th St.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Baltimore jobbers open to place orders on Fall cloth coats, suits and skirts. Shapiro & Herman, 2 West 33d, Room 1217.

COATS Wanted.—Fall and Winter; call with samples, between 9 and 10 A. M., Friday. J. Newman, Jr., 6th floor, 470 4th Av., care of F. S. Farmer.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders, ladies' coats, suits, for Fall; also children's coats. 4th floor, 11 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will place orders on cloth and pile fabric coats for Fall. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Looking at taffeta coats and suits all week. Bramson Bros., 48 West 20th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples all week, afternoons. 151 West 26th St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats, medium and high priced. 4th floor, 16 West 25th. Farragut 9060.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at taffeta suits, also silk and cloth capes. Plaza Garment Co., 11 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at Fall styles between 3-6, 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Plush, cloth, ladies' and children's. 13 W. 20th, first floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. 29 West 30th, 9th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will pay cash for colored corduroy; Boyd's preferred. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White. M. Freynan Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, Friday and Saturday afternoons; with new style of cotton voiles, ginghams and silk dresses. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy jobs, any quantity, spring silk dresses; opportunity to realize cash; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs for cash. Mandell, 39 West 32d St., 5th floor. 1873 Madison Square.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at white organdies. 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All colors. Ganglo Bros., 23 East 20th St. 6450 Gramercy.

KASHMIR Wanted.—F. & H. 8252, color 803, chinchilla; will pay $7.50. H. Markowitz Sons, Inc., 99 Madison Av. 6890 Madison Square.

LINEN Wanted.—Open for quantity, all colors French linens. G. F. & Co., 6 East 32d St. Madison Square 8350.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of messalines, in all colors, at a price. Flonery Ladies' Co., 6 West 32d St.

OXFORD MATERIAL Wanted for ladies' suitings. Greeley 5186.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Alex. Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco, also American lightweight velours and black and navy popllns; quantities at prices Chelsea 6038.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco or Tio. Chelsea 9724.

POM POMS Wanted.—0816 American, all shades; highest cash prices paid. Greeley 8183.

POMPOM Wanted.—Will pay cash for American 0816, all colors. Madison Square 1540.

POPLINS and velours wanted for cash; black, navy and brown and tan velour. D. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, or similar; dark shades. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Any quantity, American, all shades; $2.20. 4th floor, 1 East 33d St.

SATINES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity, colored or black, at a price for cash; mail samples. T. E. Co., 29 Walker St.

SATINES Wanted.—Will buy Arcadia or similar grade at a price. Gram. 2871.

SECOS Wanted.—Cash for quantities in white and colors. Baum, 19 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, Andrew's 1464 or similar, all shades. Dave Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warp, S. B. G. L. or other makes. Stuyvesant 2676.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy and red, No. 87, 6002, or its equivalent; cash. Greenpoint 4275.

SERGE Wanted.—I will exchange navy 6301 for black 6301. Chelsea 1858.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 6120; state price for quantity. 46 Times.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing quantity orders silk skirts; bring samples 8th floor, 137 West 25th.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fischer & Kennedy 1600, all colors. Madison Square 920.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher Kennedy 1600 or similar. Farragut 2616.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy. Madison Square 4132.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, or Garfield's 5069; all colors. Madison Square 2180.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—Salts 5745; state price. 8314 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for American velours K. 544. Chelsea 9546.

VENETIAN Wanted.—Domestic or imported; spot or contract. Canal 1766.

VELVETS Wanted.—Chiffon black at about $2.85. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

WOOLENS Wanted.—All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Pence Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All shades and weights. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 26th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Piece goods. Phone 5198 Farragut.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTS Wanted.—Have large plant equipped for leather or textile novelties of any kind. Browdyr Mandelson Mfg. Co., 187 Wooster St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CASHMERE.—Half wool, cream color, 150 pieces, 34-inch, at 55½c.; 41 to 42 inch at 64c. net. N 400 Times Downtown.

CELLULOID sheet materials of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

CHAMBRAY.—25 cases N. Blue, 8 cases Universal Blue and Gray, 3 cases Amoskeag, 1 case Dan River; immediate delivery. Phone 633 Spring.

COATS.—On account of making preparations for Fall season will close 2,500 Spring coats, latest materials and shades, at reduced prices. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND CAPES.—Cloth, $16.50 up; taffetas, satins, Shantungs, charmeuse; Jersey silks, $16.75 up; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS, CAPES, AND SUITS.—Latest models, material and shades the best ever; prices attractive; on hand and quick delivery. Shapiro & Davis, 25-33 West 31st St.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's coats on racks; serges, silk poplins, wool poplins, and Delhi; ship today. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest models in chicken styles, also jobs, for immediate delivery. Brodey & Birnbaum, 122 W. 84th St.

COATS.—1,000 at reduced prices; large variety, newest styles, cloths and silks. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS AND CAPES.—Trench coats on the rack for immediate delivery; also velour capes. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

COATS.—1000 infant and intermediate on the rack; serges, silk, poplins, taffetas, and checks. Peerless, 28 West 25th.

COATS, Suits, and Silk Coats.—Delivery today, big values; best sellers, from $10 up. I. Novick & Co., 46 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Desirable Spring styles; also jobs. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—All shades, exceptional styles; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; immediate delivery. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Silvertone and Fisken tweed, for immediate delivery. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—High grade; close out at sacrifice. 1,170 Broadway, Room 408.

COATS.—Stouts and regular coats on racks to ship today. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—500, closing out; must start Fall line. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out on ladies' coats. Reikes & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Pile fabrics, for jobbing trade. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 39th.

COATS.—1,000 coats, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI.—American Woolen Co., Quaker and Pollu; opening price. Madison Square 8623.

DELHI.—Tan and clay; cheap. Chelsea 1858.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas, $8.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, georgettes, silk, cotton, ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk dresses to close out at a price. Pan American Dress Company, 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Beautiful silk, serge, linen, gingham dresses; sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

GEORGETTES.—40-inch, $1.10, all colors; immed. deliv. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq.

GINGHAMS.—Beautiful assortment 32-inch plaids at 81½ cents. Kaplon, 135 West 27th.

JERSEY FIBRE, silk knitted, 36 inch. Grooper, 480 Broome St. Spring 108.

LARGE quantity of tan and fancy beach and cool cloths. Telephone Spring 7936.

OVERCOATINGS.—200 pieces 014C. McKenny, gray, melton, $1.27½ net cash. Spring 5397.

PIECE GOODS.—We have nine pieces Merrimac kersey, six in taupe and three in burgundy, at $3.25; 16 pieces of navy blue Cleveland, Panama, style 7793, at $1.55. Orchard 4123. 70 Hester St.

PLUSHES, Chiffon weight; silk pile; all colors; reasonable prices. Mad. Sq. 8698.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq. 354 4th Av.

POPLINS, Gera and Whitman's, also storm serge; navy and colors, to sell. Madison Square 3477.

POPLINS.—4768 Brightwood, tricotine 4718, Garfield, Duvet de Laine, F. & H. Madison Square 560.

POPLINS.—8158 navy. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av. Madison Square 3564.

POPLINS.—Sammy American 90610, right price. Madison Square 1969.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—9, 99, 87, 1210, 767, 227, 54289, 7120, 9056, 10830, WFX, SPA, 544, 13046, Chas. Globus, 330 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES.—Poiret twill, botany, 5926; 50 pieces navy and black, Garfield 328; 37 pieces navy. Madison Square 6916.

SERGES.—6234, Parker Wilder 36 inch. L. Bachman 30 inch, 9, 0036. Farragut 9811.

SERGES.—1166, 7614, 3, at $1.72½; 54221, 54249, at $1.80. Gramercy 6983.

SERGES.—American 0036. Farragut 5750.

SKIRTS.—Checks; 150 dozen; close out at $9; will split quantity. L. Druckerman Co., Ozone Park, L. I. Richmond Hill 2600.

SKIRTS.—Silks at $2 apiece. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best on the market, six sizes, black, white, carded or bulk; cheap discount overproduction. Madison Square 8858.

SNAP-FASTNER Sewing Machine, Singer No. 68.—27 for sale, cheap. Lenox 6049.

SUITS of the better grade, in all prevailing materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Sinking, 19 West 24th St.

SUITS.—1,800,) at feduced prices; large variety, newest styles, cloths and silks. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS, Silks, Poplin, Serges, stylish stouts, popular prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

SUITS.—150 very fine suits to close out, cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

SUITS, snappy styles, all shades, on racks. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th St.

SUITS, job, to close out, all sizes, $8.75. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Exceptional values to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

SUITS.—1,000 suits, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TRICOTINES AND BURELLA.—Garfield 4718 and 5051; all colors. Farragut 2616.

VELOUR.—American 0359, 29 pieces, all shades; $3.02½ net. Madison Square 6916.

VELOURS.—American 13009, 13046, 11050, at $3.33. Madison Square 598.

WAISTS.—400 dozen crepe de chine waists to close out, $18 a dozen. Arlington Waist, 97 5th Ave. Stuyvesant 7251.

WASH CLOTH.—2,000 dozen; delivery ten days. Worth 1791.

WASH SATINS.—Ivory, flesh, $1.05; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WOOL JERSEYS, SERGES.—White, navy, white with black stripes. Farragut 3190.

Contracts Offered.

Contractor wanted, on cotton and silk waists; large quantity to be cut up. Leon Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

CONTRACTOR on $3 silk waists; steady work; no embroidery. Call Madison Square 4359.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted by a large Brooklyn manufacturing concern to take care of sales ledger, also other office work; must be quick and accurate at figures and write a fair hand; permanent position to right party; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. N 381 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, high school graduate, in manufacturing clothing business, 11 6th Av.

CREDIT MAN.—Assistant, one experienced handling collections; good salary and advancement. Apply at Goldberg Furniture and Carpet Co., 1,774 Amsterdam Av.

LEDGER CLERK.—Neat and accurate, knowledge of hardware; splendid opportunity; advancement. Wallace & Tiernan Co., Inc., 137 Centre St.

SALESMAN wanted (men's neckwear) for New York, Northern England, and Middle Western States; those with a following only; commission. Apply to Nat Potar & Co., 894 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Raincoat house wants a salesman to call on city trade. Joseph D. Shakow, 8 West 18th St.

SALESMEN wanted for all territories; strong line ladies' plush coats; commission. R 90 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for all territories; strong line ladies' dresses; commission. R 197 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Importing house wants young man as shipping clerk. Apply own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired. N 396 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, traveling, at present buying jobs for West Indian firms, desires responsible position with large manufacturing concern or wholesale house; several years experience on road; knows the requirements of West Indian market; best references; salary and commission. Live Wire, 3,532 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN.—Desire line of cotton waists, silk waists, house dresses for Southern territory; established trade; commission. L 75 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Wednesday .....6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Tulle Is Popular.

It is said that tulle is being used this year more than has been the case for some time past. In evening gowns and semi-formal afternoon frocks, it is employed as a trimming and is happy to subdue the effect of very bright colors underneath. It has also become very popular for use as a scarf wound around the neck and shoulders, sometimes even including the hat, and hanging down almost to the knees. It is used chiefly in white, though some very pale colors are also taken as well as some rainbow color effects.

Shoppers Still on the Job.

Despite the excellent Easter business that was reported by the leading local shops and stores, the crowds of shoppers that thronged them yesterday indicated that a good many persons had not yet filled their needs as to Spring merchandise. While a good bit of the buying was being done on special offerings, "regular" goods were by no means being overlooked. The millinery departments appeared the busiest in some of the stores, with the ready-to-wear sections next. The warmer weather was said also to have stimulated the demand for lighter-weight underwear for women. Men appear to be less anxious to rush things in this respect. Special offerings in some stores of men's shirts, ties, and other furnishings were very freely bought.

Raw Silk Prices Still Advancing.

The Yokohama raw silk market has scored an unusual advance of 60 yen ($50) per picul of about 133 pounds, according to cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co., accompanied by excited trading on the Silk Exchange there. The last rise has brought prices back to the high point reached at the end of last September. Sinshiu No. 1 is firmly held at 1,400 yen, and trading, both for American and European account, has been checked for the time being. Stocks are much reduced, with the better grades especially scarce. Canton silks are somewhat higher, but Shanghai continues quiet and firm. Little that is new is heard from Milan. The rise in the primary markets has stopped local buying of future deliveries for the moment, but spots and nearbys continue to move freely and command premiums.

Men's Silk Shirts Selling.

Silk shirts for men are said to be having a ready sale this season, and in some quarters it is held that the volume of business so far this Spring is ahead of the same period a year ago. Shirts with a design whose background is some color such as light blue, light green, pink, or orange, instead of the conventional white, are reported to be particularly popular. Wide checks brought out by very delicate hair stripes also seem to be well taken, and there is the usual call for stripes in varying widths of two and three colors.

Women's Sports Shoes.

Though the high French heel seems to be very much in vogue in the general Spring buying in women's shoes, it is said that at least for sports wear the lower and more comfortable military heel is proving to be very much the favorite. The combination of black or tan leathers in these sports shoes with white buckskin or canvas is said not to be as popular this year as it was last, though there is still a fairly substantial demand for it in some sections. These two-leather combinations are largely being replaced, it is said, by shoes which are all white and of but one kind of leather.

Medium-Priced Coats Sell Best.

There is a pronounced tendency throughout the country away from the very high and the very low priced coats and toward the medium priced lines, according to reports from manufacturers and jobbers in this city. Sales of those garments which combine smartness, quality, and durability with a price that is not prohibitive are said to constitute the great bulk of the Spring trade thus far. Many retailers, it seems, who formerly took only the cheaper grades of merchandise, are now buying the better lines as well, and in some cases almost to the total exclusion of the very cheap coats. Likewise there are a number of buyers turning to the medium priced garments who customarily bought only the most expensive coats.

Fur Sale Will Be Interesting.

Aside from the quantity and the quality of the furs to be offered, the annual Spring auction that begins in the Masonic Temple here on Monday next will be of more than usual interest. A drive for subscriptions for the third Liberty Loan will be carried on at the opening of the sale under the direction of the Liberty Loan Committee of the fur industry, of which Samuel Ullmann is Chairman. The active solicitation of subscriptions will follow an address by Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company. During the course of the sale there will be put up two silver fox skins, shipped from Oshkosh, Wis., which will be sold for the benefit of the Oshkosh Chapter of the Red Cross. The donor's bid is $300. Also to be auctioned for the Red Cross is the skin of what is said to be the largest muskrat ever caught in North Dakota. The donor's bid in this case is $2, which is a high price for a muskrat pelt. A natural freak in the form of a gray fox that can scarcely be told from a silver one will also be disposed of in the course of the sale.

Do Not Know Their Credit Rating.

A number of persons who apply for charge accounts in the local stores do so, according to the credit manager of one of them, with more or less uncertainty because they feel they have nothing tangible on which a credit man can base his judgment as to whether they should be given an account. "Some persons," this man said yesterday, "apparently feel that, because they pay their neighborhood tradesmen cash, they have no credit rating. Nothing could be further wrong than this. If a man or a woman has a fair-sized account in a good commercial bank, and has a steady job, there is a basis for opening an account. Then again, knowing how many persons regard physicians as men who can get along indefinitely without money, credit men are often eager to find how promptly the applicant pays the family doctor, and ask his name for the purpose of finding out. Often this decides the question."

Serges Are Much in Demand.

Two things of interest stand out in the Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers that have been published in THE TIMES in the last few days. One of these is the continued call for all kinds and colors of serges, especially navy, and the other is the number of "jobs" in various lines of women's ready-to-wear that are offered to the retail trade. Few serges appear in the Offerings to Buyers, but there are thousands of coats at special prices, ranging from infants' to women's and made of practically all kinds of silk and wool cloakings. Silk, gingham, and wool dresses are also offered "special" in quantities, and "chicken," misses' and women's suits of silk and wool also can be had as "jobs" in no mean quantities. Waist "jobs" are few. Buyers, at least one being a mail order house, but most of them jobbers, are now advertising for Fall garments, and there is some call by the latter for seasonable dresses. Broadcloths, plushes, velours, poplins, and pom poms are among the other fabrics wanted. Of these poplins are offered most freely.

Gray Goods Prices Stiffen.

The sharp rise in cotton yesterday caused further advances in the local gray goods market, in spite of the fact that business could easily have been more active. Sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made for nearby deliveries at 19½ cents, and toward the close of the day some sellers were said to be asking 20 cents for them. In some quarters it was said that 17¼ cents had been refused for 38½-inch 64-60s, largely because of the inability to supply the delivery wanted, and that it had been paid in others for spots. Further reports said that this construction was still to be had here at 17¼ cents. Prices on several of the lower-count constructions also were higher, including 27-inch 64-60s, which went to 13 cents. Sheetings again were apparently without special feature. Printcloth prices averaged this way at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	22c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*17½c
39-inch, 72-76s	22c	38½-inch, 64-56s	17c
39-inch, 68-72s	*20c	38½-inch, 60-52s	16½c
39-inch, 56-44s	15c	38½-inch, 60-48s	16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	18c	27-inch, 64-60s	13c

*Asked.

ACQUIRES RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Government Charters Seven Now in American Ports.

After negotiations with the owners the United States has chartered seven steamships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. These vessels are now in American ports. They will continue to fly the Russian flag and will be engaged in the transatlantic trade, it was said yesterday.

At the Federal Shipping Board office all information was refused except that the steamships had been chartered and that there was no truth in the report that they had been requisitioned.

The vessels that will enter the Government service under this arrangement are those which were detained in American ports when the Bolshevist Government came into power. Recently one of the Russian vessels was tied at a South Atlantic port after a Bolshevist mutiny on board and the removal of her crew.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet is a corporation in which the former Czar was the chief stockholder. The vessels were built for Government subsidy and used as transports in time of war. During the present war some ships of the fleet have been engaged in carrying supplies between America and Russia.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Forecast:
N. C.—Showers Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.
S. C.—Fair and cooler Fri.; fair Sat.
Ga.—Fair and cooler Fri.; cloudy Sat.
Fla.—Rains Fri. and Sat.
Ala. and Miss.—Rains and cooler Fri.; cloudy Sat.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri.; cloudy Sat.
Ohio.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ind.—Fair and warmer Fri.; cloudy Sat.
Mich.—Fair, and somewhat warmer Fri., cloudy Sat.
La., Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ill.—Fair Fri.; showers Sat.
Mo.—Cloudy Fri.; showers Sat.
Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Minn.—Fair Fri.; showers Sat.
Ia.—Cloudy Fri.; showers Sat.
N. Dak.—Showers Fri.; cloudy Sat.
S. Dak.—Rain or snow Fri.; cloudy Sat.
Neb. and Kan.—Showers Fri.; unsettled Sat.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

ZENAS UPHAM DODGE, refrigeration and an attorney of 27 William Street, who has been President of the United Ice Improvement Company and of the Providential Oil Corporation, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $19,400 and assets of $266, deposit in bank, which is the property of the Providential Oil Corporation. He has also 4,500 shares of stock of the United Ice Improvement Company and 100,000 shares of stock of the Providential Oil Corporation, which is in his name on the books of the company, but he states that he has not yet delivered all the acts required to give him title to it. Among the creditors are the Bank of Huntington, L. I., $9,000 deficiency judgment; Joseph Feldman and Mary Korals, $4,500, and Selina Seekendorf, $4,000.

STRAUCH BROTHERS.—Henry B. Stieger has obtained an order to continue the business of Strauch Brothers, manufacturers of piano actions and hammers at 28 and 30 Tenth Avenue, for thirty days to complete contracts on hand. There are export orders on hand for $10,000 and orders for immediate delivery, $6,189. The receiver also obtained an order from Judge Hand to issue receiver's certificates for $5,000.

SIMON & SCHWARTZ, manufacturers of clothing at 39 East Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,883 and assets of $1,920, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $400; accounts, $500, and cash in bank, $20.

CLOSZ, GRAHAM & SCULLY, INC., dealer in engravings at 225 Fifth Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $13,247 and nominal assets of $12,858 and actual assets of $6,816.

TOBE-GILL, LTD., manufacturer of dresses and suits at 26 West Fifty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Joseph Dennenberg. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Wednesday.

KATIE BAUSCH of Farmingdale, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $34,300 and no assets.

JAC

SWIFT & CO. DEFEND SALE PRICE OF EGGS

Maintain That Only Profit Recognized by Food Administration Was Taken.

FOOD BROKERS SUSPENDED

Macaroni Maker Charged with Using Too Much Flour—Glass Cases to be Investigated

In an effort to have the recommendation of the Federal Food Board set aside in the case of Swift & Co., accused of profiteering in eggs through its New York branch, George Redington of the law firm of White & Case will represent the company at a review of the case before officials of the United State Food Administration at Washington today.

On Wednesday John Mitchell, New York State Food Commissioner, and Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, in a telegram to Herbert Hoover, recommended that Swift & Co. be prohibited from buying or selling eggs through its New York branch for a period of thirty days and be required to refund through a contribution to the Red Cross $6,000 obtained through excess charges on eight carloads of eggs. It was also recommended that Zinn & Co., the brokers who acted for Swift & Co., be prohibited from doing any egg business in New York for thirty days.

Counsel for Swift & Co. are said to consider that a marked divergence is to be found frequently between the laws of supply and demand and the regulations of the Food Board. In support of this they contend that the packing company would have faced a distinct financial loss in selling twelve carloads of eggs, which it had purchased at 48½ cents a dozen, for 47 cents a dozen, the price fixed by the Food Board when the sale was made. The eggs were sold at 51 cents, which, they maintain, allowed only for the rate of profit permitted by the Food Board.

The recommendation of the Federal Food Board in the case of Mesh & Co. of 358 Greenwich Street, dealers in eggs, has been sustained by Herbert Hoover, who revoked the license of the company yesterday on the complaint of Sigourney & Fatman, commission merchants of Richmond, Va., who charged that on Feb. 22, 264 cases of eggs were shipped by the firm to Mesh & Co. at 54½ cents a dozen, and that Mesh & Co. refused to accept or pay for them. Mr. Hoover sent the following telegram:

Mesh & Co., Inc., 358 Greenwich Street, New York City:

United States Food Administration License G-04452, issued to you Oct. 27, 1917, as wholesalers or jobbers and commission merchants in butter and eggs, granted by the undersigned under the provisions of Section 5 of the act of Congress of Aug. 10, 1917, known as the Food and Fuel Control Act, and the proclamation of the President of the United States issued thereunder, is hereby revoked until further notice. This revocation to take effect April 8, 1918, at 12 P. M.

HERBERT HOOVER.
United States Food Administration.

The first instance of a violation of the Food Administration's rule that a manufacturer using flour must use only 70 per cent. of the amount he employed in the corresponding season last year came before the Federal Food Board yesterday. Carmelo De Gennaro, a macaroni manufacturer of 2,290 First Avenue, was ordered not to manufacture macaroni for two months. He is permitted, however, to sell what macaroni he has on hand. It was found that he had used 1,340 pounds of flour in the month of February, 1918, while if he had used one-sixth of 70 per cent. of the flour he employed in making macaroni from February, 1917, to July, 1917, he would have used a little more than 5,000 pounds.

Charles Robinson, counsel of the Food Board, yesterday cautioned manufacturers against a violation of the flour regulation, saying that it would result in the temporary closing of their establishments.

In connection with the employment of enemy aliens at food storage and manufacturing centres, the Federal Food Board yesterday emphasized that no regulation had been issued suggesting discrimination against the employment of any citizens of the United States, whether foreign or American born.

In connection with its efforts to protect the food supply of the city against destruction," says the statement, "the board's Food Protection Committee recommended a rule that enemy aliens should not be employed at important points where food is manufactured or stored, and thus given an opportunity to aid in, or accomplish, its destruction. It was suggested that employers of labor of this class should see that employment was given at other than such critical points for control.

"The Food Board indorses the position of the Food Protection Committee in this respect, and further feels that any one who employs enemy aliens assumes full responsibility for seeing that such employes are not given an opportunity to destroy food, or in the producing and manufacturing of food, to introduce any foreign element, or any deleterious substance (broken or powdered glass) which would endanger human life or health."

Eighteen distinct cases of manufactured food products containing glass or other foreign substances have been reported for investigation to the Department of Justice by the Federal Food Board, it was announced. Agents of the Department of Justice will conduct an examination of the plants where the products were manufactured.

FIND MORE GLASS IN FOOD.

Several Cases Reported to Federal Authorities in Brooklyn.

United States Marshal James M. Power, in Brooklyn, yesterday received complaints from several persons who declared that they had found glass in candy and in sugar. In each case the Marshal turned the complaints over to the Department of Justice. Dr. H. S. Rasi, a dentist of 157 Clinton Street, told the Marshal that one of his patients had brought him some sugar in which fine pieces of glass were found.

Miss Violet Peck of 68 Clark Street reported that she bought a bottle of salted almonds in a candy store and found a small piece of glass imbedded in one of the almonds and thought nothing of it. The next day she found another piece of glass in another almond and decided that she should report it. Examination of the bottle showed that it had not been chipped or broken.

Mrs. S. H. Woodward of 3,705 Chichester Avenue, Richmond Hill, reported that she found a piece of glass about the size of a pea in a piece of bread she was eating.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 4.—While cutting bread this morning Helen Shenake, a domestic in the home of Donald Wilson, at West Hempstead, found several pieces of ground glass. Mr. Wilson notified District Attorney Charles R. Weeks, who turned the matter over to the Federal authorities in Brooklyn for investigation. The bread is said to have been made by a well-known baking firm in Brooklyn.

SWIFTS TO ISSUE NEW STOCK

Will Offer $25,000,000 Worth to Shareholders at Par.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Swift & Co. have applied to the Chicago Sub-Committee of the Capital Issues Committee for permission to offer to their stockholders $25,000,000 of new stock. This contemplates an increase from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000, and it is presumed the new stock will be offered to shareholders at par, thus giving them valuable rights when measured by the present market quotations for the old stock, at the ratio of one share of the new for every four shares now held.

While the Sub-Committee of the Capital Issues Committee has not yet approved of the new stock, no doubt exists in the minds of bankers that consent will be forthcoming. It is known the demands upon the packing industry has made it imperative for more working capital. To provide this the companies have been forced to borrow more liberally at the banks.

MAY MAKE POWER AT MINES.

New Plan to Do Away with Transportation of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Transmission of electrical power over high voltage wires to the great industrial plants at New York and other seaboard cities to do away with necessity of transporting coal from the mines to the industries may prove to be the beginning of a revolution in industrial power when a survey authorized today by Fuel Administrator Garfield is completed. This may lead to the establishment of central generating plants at the anthracite mine centres as feeders to communities within a radius of 150 miles.

It was announced today by the local Fuel Administrator that the project probably will be financed by the Government and definite plans are to be drawn up on Saturday, when prominent experts from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will meet here.

A large saving in coal would be effected by generating the electrical energy at the mines rather than at the generating plants of the individual industries. Low grades of coal now going to waste could be employed for the creation of the electrical power at the mines.

Main feed wires will reach out to all the industrial communities which will come within the radius of the transmission system which has not yet been definitely determined upon. It is planned to link the system up to New York and other vital centres.

REPORTS ON LABOR POLICY.

Secretary Wilson Submits Conferees' Findings to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Formulation of a national war labor policy based on the recent recommendations of the War Labor Conference Board was recommended to Persident Wilson today by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The Conference Board, comprising representatives of capital and labor and having as members ex-President Taft and Frank P. Walsh, representing the public, drew up a program calling for arbitration of labor difficulties to prevent strikes during the war and setting forth a basis of relations which it recommended should govern employers and employes.

NAMES DOCK APPRAISERS.

Ex-Gov. Fielder and Edmund Wilson to Fix Value of Hoboken Property.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Ex-Governor James F. Fielder of New Jersey and Edmund Wilson, formerly Attorney General of New Jersey, were appointed by President Wilson today to appraise the German-owned docks at Hoboken, recently taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re application of R A Kaufman. Enumerated day calendar.
Curtis Denton.
Re City of New Rochelle.
Miller Westch'ter RR.
Murray Union Hy.
McCullough McCullough.
Greer wood Duke Co.
Parker Langan.
Williams West-chester RR.
Bergin Same.
Borup Kokeritz.
Greenfield CNY.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J. At 10 A. M.
Re Saratoga Av.
Bruce Gotham Garage
Peo State NY Ebert
Ridgewood Dem Cl.
Christensen Ruppert.
Baker Stewart.
Sommers Sommers.
Helfthaler Helfthaler.
Kosemen Carter &
Weeks Steve Co.
Surety Coupon Co
Maclenthal.
Kings Highway Auto Sales Newman & C.
Moore Roof.
Howard Hold Larkin.
Whitehead Illg.
Bernstein Stone.
Corvala Parisi.
PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Giering Giering.
Braunberg Braunberg.
Gottliker Gottliker.
Siemson Siemson.
Wang Wang.
Flynn O'Keefe.
Beckenmeister Beckenmeister.
Engel Weltz.
Rafferty Rafferty.
Reserved calendar:
Demurrer—Brady Mendelson.
Mitchell Mitchell.
Highest number reached on regular call, 732.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.
Schenbel Glesse et al.
Jorvis Sullivan.
Cherry NY Cons RR.
Goldman Nas RR.
Mergler Haedrick & Sons.
Lynaugh Bklyn Build Supply Co.
Loeffler Acera.
Feldmaier Sc Bklyn Ry.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until April 8.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4376.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.
Unger Parquet Floor Co.
Bonillo Con Co.
Chefalo Mitchell.
Re Smith.
Heck Herbert.
Schneider Montgomery Bldg Co.
Mullaly U S Rubber.
Lennox Clinton-Hedden Co.
Skelly Jamaica Bay Mfg Co.
Bank of Huntington Leyes.
Gomez Wendtland.
Rasmussen Same.
Joyce Loughlin.
Dries Schroeder.
Goldberg Goldberg.
Re Queens Blvd.
Wexler F & M Const.
Munson Price.
Demasi Parfitt.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit.—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Waterbury Co Manville.
Romelke Romelke.
Karasik Peo. Trust.
Bozoh Rushmore.
Neer Laug.
Re Jewett.
Ackerman Tug Britannia.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Gregg Megargel.
Louisiana S R Milling Co Moses.
Isaacs Goldstein.
Kirshner & Co.
Mitchell Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Motion calendar:
McGinty St. Lighter Riverside.
Erie RR—Lighter Whitehall.
Opfer Union Sulphur Co.
Hodges Mondraad.
Grassell Aetna.
Mordano Steamer New York.
Stryker Perrin.
U S Davidovitch.
Robin Welsbach.
Nat C S C Assn Marble I E Assn.
Pilzecker Erie.
Same Bryant Bellas Hess Green.
Gill Fischer.
Matthews Colts.
Regal Baird.
Levi Knott.
Aoby Dyer.
Empire Fraad.
Mfrs Commi Co Werbradford Edward.
Ingersoll Am Nat Red Cross.
U S Can Am Com'n Corp.
Auto P A Co Higel.
Welsbach Robin.
Vitek Kerr.
Gudebrod Whitman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.; in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Criminal calendar.
U S John Fitter et al, (on trial).
Same Obed Hufout.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 823, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
Joseph Rini, also known as Giuseppi Rini.
Samuel Scharoff.
Joseph Paladino.
Morris Goldner.
Herman Lichtenstein.
Abraham Miller.
Compositions:
Gershon Jacknowitz.
Mullen & Buckley.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People Cohen.
Court recesses today until April 22.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M.
Motions.
Clarke CNY.
Friedlander Hartley.
Klein Norwood Bldg.
Man Brass Co De Gennaro.
Lansing Liq Corp Co Moses.
Isaacs Goldstein.
Kirshner & Co.
Mitchell Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
Adelman Uvalde Asp Pave Co (2.)
Herzog Viehle.
Kaufman Levy.
Lorenzen Martin.
Stoehr N Ryan.
Billewicz Everard (2)
Galwey Spindler.
Gerson Jacobson Co.
Hodges Mondraad.
Grassell Aetna.
Mordano Steamer New York.
Stryker Perrin.
U S Davidovitch.
Robin Welsbach.
Nat C S C Assn Marble I E Assn.
Pilzecker Erie.
Same Bryant Bellas Hess Green.
Gill Fischer.
Matthews Colts.
Regal Baird.
Levi Knott.
Aoby Dyer.
Empire Fraad.
Mfrs Commi Co Werbradford Edward.
Ingersoll Am Nat Red Cross.
U S Can Am Com'n Corp.
Auto P A Co Higel.
Welsbach Robin.
Vitek Kerr.
Gudebrod Whitman.
Security Mtge Co Kalliz.
Den Norske American Icklailinge, &c Sun P & P Assn.
Ianna Lichtenhein. (2.)
Times Sq Imp Co McCreery Rty Corp.
Mason Bristol.
Morgan Same Consolidated Supply Co Studebaker Corp of Am.
Richards London & Lancashire G & A.
Re Oesterle.
Gilleran Owens (2.)
Same Springfield.
L I. Lighterage Soc y.
Barcus Cooper.
Re Field.
Motions at 10:30 A. M.:
Trust Co.
Soffer Herd.
Schloss Matchette.
Koelsch Rodman (2.)
Wolf Sheldon.
Chisholm Compton.
Orvis Lorraine Co.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank Doppler.
Stewart Home Life Ins Co.
Re Selwyn Realty.
Tranor Goodrich.
Luciani Erie Engine Works.
Slonimsky Levin.
Dannhauer Tonelli.
Usdansky Lane Co.
Same Kismler.
Same Vause.
Same Wheeler.
Scudder Smith.
Cook Flagg.
Ghosh Pathe Exchange.
Nonenumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.:
Lamont Mowry.
Lovell Chu.
Rosenberg American Burlesque Assn.
Yonlarich Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Kingsley C I S Casualty Co.
Crown H M Goldstein Co, Inc. (2.)
Judd Erlanger.
Dowd A S Hughes' Sons Towing & Transportation Co.
Perot Perot.
Cass McManus.
Young Corning.
Glendening Western Union.
Berger's Metal Ceiling & Fireproofing Co
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Grennan, (Haviland Av.)
Re Freese.
Everett Kolcewitz.
Wechsler Cohen.
Hirsch Schmal.
Tuh CNY Title & Mtg.
Weissman Kenny.
Licata Canning.
Allen Young.
Rosenberg Bergman.
O'Grady Segal.
Re Rosedale Av. (Westchester Av.)
Rodgers Rodgers.
N Y Sav Bank Kaufman.
Ehrler Fuerst.
People ex rel Kaiser Kaiser.
Bigham Bigham.
Farnham Loban & Trust Bergtraum.
People ex rel Ryan Herbert.
Gen'l Rubber Co U S Fid & Guar Co.
People Hyman.
Polakoff Cohn.
Zipperlen John Wannamaker.
Cohen N Y, O & W R R.
Re Fein, (Schwartz.)
Stahlke Collingwood Realty Co.
Pressure Lighting Co Cala Beall.
Elmohar Co Hasbrouck.
Re Cassens, (Burr.)
Raisman Re Lisser.
Solomon Expert Mtg.
Eyrnes Byrnes.
Schoen Schoen.
Fed Sugar Yoko.
Gargullo California Wineries & Distill.
Cohen Swift & Co.
Spanish Sassenrath.
Lindarakis Lindarakis.
Jacobs Jacobs.
Schuler Schuler.
Gomez Gomez.
Howell Howell.
Prologera Protogera.
Manolli Manolli.
Gelberg Gelberg.
Sheldon Sheldon.
Hulanitzki Hulanitzki
Tomito Comito.
Kuhn Kuhn.
Johnson Johnson.
Schwartz Schwartz.
Sottung Sottung.
Bloom Bloom.
Friedman Friedman.
Lynett Lynett.
Schwartz Schwartz.
Loudon Loudon.
Weiss Weiss.
Richardson Richardson.
Ruffino Ruffino.
Martin Martin.
General calendar:
NY Wet Wash Laundry Co Donslik.
Clear.
Re Simon.
Clear.
PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cause on.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lindsay Lovell.
Ft Dearborn Natl Bk Smart.
The Dyer Co Pacific Sugar Corp.
Katzman NY Life Ins Co.
Lewis Hirschfield.
Shenk Hardesty.
Hughes Estates of Long Beach.
Figueroa Gilroy.
Wormser Armour & Co.
Kaliah Inc Harper.
Kell CNY Cit Int Ry.
Katz Perry & Son.
Re Martens, (Holler Co Mtg Co.)
Re Pensesky, (Jurin.)
Hochberg 112th St Co.
Martin Burchell.
Star Co McManus.
Cook McManus.
Smith Smith.
Epstein Halpern.
Feinstein Feinstein.
Murphy Law.
Steiner Petschke.
Blaslus Hartford Fire Ins Co.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co. (Kirk.)
Equit Life Assn Casserly Assets Co.
Hutinger Jackson.
Cohen Gutterding.
Re Backer. (German Sav Bank.)
Re Giegerich.
Roman Cath Orphan Asylum Jaffe.
Furst Furst.
Castka Castka.
Marcus B I RR.
Nicoll Stern.
Rader Jour of Comm.
Part III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Re 7th Av Extension.
Borchard Raymond Const Co.
Ochs Variety.
Cavanagh C Caltucoll & Co.
Nemelovsky Ryhloff.
McLintock McLintock
Thompson Thompson.
Fisher Fisher.
Spielberg Spielberg.
O'Neill O'Neill.
Henson Henson.
Kearney Kearney.
Preferred causes:
Haber Orszag.
Re Flannagan.
Undefended divorces:
De Cesare Di Cesare.
Roth Roth.
Lewin Lewin.
Smith Smith.
Lennert Lennert.
Hidwell Hidwell.
Staus Staus.
Wachtel Wachtel.
Toomer Toomer.
Schechwitz Schechwitz.
Lione Lione.
Rosen Rosen.
Mischlivetz Meschlivetz.
PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cause on.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lindsay Lovell.
Ft Dearborn Natl Bk Smart.
The Dyer Co Pacific Sugar Corp.
Katzman NY Life Ins Co.
Lewis Hirschfield.
Shenk Hardesty.
Hughes Estates of Long Beach.
Figueroa Gilroy.
Wormser Armour & Co.
Kaliah Inc Harper.
Kell CNY Cit Int Ry.
Katz Perry & Son.
Re Martens, (Holler Co Mtg Co.)
Re Pensesky, (Jurin.)
Hochberg 112th St Co.
Martin Burchell.
Star Co McManus.
Cook McManus.
Smith Smith.
Epstein Halpern.
Feinstein Feinstein.
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Blaslus Hartford Fire Ins Co.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co. (Kirk.)
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Hutinger Jackson.
Cohen Gutterding.
Re Backer. (German Sav Bank.)
Re Giegerich.
Roman Cath Orphan Asylum Jaffe.
Furst Furst.
Castka Castka.
Marcus B I RR.
Nicoll Stern.
Rader Jour of Comm.
Entenberg Neisner.
Barrett Paterno.
McLaughlin CNY.
Rosenberg Horowitz Bros.
Deber Schuiman.
Weickert Clover Farms, Inc.
Kalstein Juillard.
Getschlig Sachs.
Pelvas N Y Cent RR.
Consalvo Loew.
Horan Bklyn & North River RR.
Unger Allen.
Sullivan Int R T.
Winslert Hickox.
Chiavetti N Y Rys.
Manavitz Salvin Realty Corp (2.)
Selzer Steinberg.
Smith Int R T.
Travers Regan (2.)
Saur De Lascurain.
Hennig Hinman.
Walkenting Mount Hope Bldg Co.
Goldstein C I & B RR
Meisler Bachrach.
Bantt Weiss.
Anderson Great Kills Yacht Club.
Gordon Estate of
Moritz H Rosenstein
Heckman Simson.
Gershenson Rosenwalke.
Rosenstein Silverman.
Auerbach Van Kelton Amus Corp.
Mulready Bering.
O'Connor Milk Bottlers Federation.
Welton Standard Drug Label & Box Works, Inc.
Trevaskis Manhattan Fireproof Door Co.
Illions Meeks.
De Perri Mathiessen.
Fliegel Nanuhl Rty.
Seidman Packard Motor Car Co.
Cleveland Rialto Theatre Corp.
Ellias Hammer.
Perl Beaver.
London Natoma Amusement Co, Inc.
Schneider Cooper.
McMahon Beaver.
M Goulder CNY.
W Goulder Same.
Carroll Havre Holding Co.
Niwel Kreisler.
Barry Arenstein.
Boyland CN Y Rys.
Stern Same.
Borsody Gehrl.
Dempsey Star Motor Car Corp of NYC.
McCann R E Taylor.
Ephtimiadis N Y Sys.
Smith Jackson Bros.
Johnson Bailey.
PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Danciger Phoenix Hat
Unger Lyons.
Greenbaum Berman. (2.)
Leschziner Fld & Cas
Barrett Co Underpinning & Found'n Co.
Rosenblatt Abram.
Funk N Y Rys.
Levin Epstein.
Golden Levenstein.
Gutow Int R T.
Quadrelle Same.
Goldsmith Nasrallah.
Egra Int R T.
Siegerman Michaels.
Wagman Schranuum Paper Box Co.
Ochstein Nieman.
Fegan Campbell.
Seldin Seles.
Rosen Doctor.
Brenner Minkofsky.
D'Elrienzi Levy.
Bader Ehrl.
Yudahoff Sheffield Farms Co.
Quint N Y Rys.
Brown Rosenblum.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part III., for trial.
Cleveland Panker. Case on.
Part II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Block Senner.
Heitgott Hayashi.
Colon Hat Co Dixon.
Price Price.
Pietrowski & Konap
McLaughlin's Sons.
Fischer Miltex C & S
Spero Katz.
Paterson Nat Bank
Schmidt Dauber Co.
Case on.
—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Colt Heller—Robert F. Wagner. Hague Ferri—Arthur N. Giegerich. Brown Richter—George F. Weller.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Mann Mtg Co Wadsworth Associates, Inc, 3)—Harry N. French.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Alice W. Hodges Nathan Greenberg—John C. Hertig, Lincoln University Endowment Association Robert E. Forbes et al.—Walter L. McLaughlin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
Steers Knight.
Barnok Leifer.
Pecchio Pecchio.
Hermansen Hermansen.
Kramer Stone.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.—Part I.—McAvoy, J.
Seidler Seidler.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
Macchio Empire Consolidated Grossberg Empire Art Metal Co.
Hoffman Harrisetta Hld Co.
O'Rourke Ruppert.
Gloss Silverman.
Becker NY Con RR.
Halpern Greenberg.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1638.
PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—The United States Savings Bank of the City of New York Excellent Realty Co. et al.—Robert J. Hare Powel.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.
For the trial of issues and the hearing of motions.
TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Seeger, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Griffin R T Sub Con. of Ossining.
Farley Yonkers RR.
De Angelis Coles.
Nitsch Mendelsohn.
Galvin Fed Sugar Refining Co.
Miller Stern Bros.
Zimmerman Union Ry Co.
Burt Westchester-Dutchess Corp.
Williams Same.
Sheridan Yonkers RR.
Coyle Tuxedo Rapid Transit Co.
Elkind Kaiser.
Gianarra Garvey.
Woloszyn Penn RR
O'Connor Webber.
Walsh N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Webb Dale & Cain, Inc.
Genoa Funk.
Lent Kahn.
Ries W Elec RR Co.
Rosenzweig Ludlam.
Vaughan Arnold.
Walker NY, N H & H Ry RR.
Cunningham West El Co.
Sisters of St Francis Chadbourne.
Highest number reached on call, 983.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.
Will for probate:
Henry Willy.
Executors' accts:
Helen E Wilson.
George W Dibble.
Admrs' accounting:
Elizabeth Nesbitt.
William C Baxter.
Pet. for adm. accts:
Mae E Brown.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. Naturalizations.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2263.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Scott Barry.
Rosenberg The Steinfeld Co.
Cunningham M. R. Williams & Co.
Mawhinney Mailbox Woolen Mills, Inc.
Curr Gottascholdt.
Hart Collier.
Devlin Hediger.

MORTGAGES ASSIGNED.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 709; Philadelphia Trust Co., in trust for Isabel B. Hall, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
WEST BROADWAY, e s, 173 ft n of Grand St; Central Trust Co. of New York to Eva Sobelnikon; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer.
2D AV, 2,434; Catherine D. Pringle to John Hyslop, 4 Riverview Terrace; attorneys, Merrill, R. & D., 100 Broadway.
3D ST, e s, mtg $13,000, now reduced to $3,000; Natalia Roggen and another, executors, to Stanislaus N. Tuchman.
West 105th St, 94-96 West; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to New York Investors Corp; 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
60TH ST, n s, 43 ft w of Lexington Av; 62d St, n s, 144 ft w of 3d Av, and 22d St, 440 West, each one-half right, title, and interest; Moses Wallach, sub-trustee will Samson Wallach, to Zillah Moses, 167 East 62d St, trustees Samson Wallach; attorney, R. Wallach, 44 Cedar St.
Six assignments.
74TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2, mtg $5,000; Henry W. Eaton to U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y.; 45 Wall St.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.
79TH ST, 338 to 144 West, mtg $50,000; Strauss to Benjamin C. Levy, 320 West 57th St; attorneys, Studdiford & Hand.
SAME PROPERTY, mtg $30,000; L. Randolph Jacob to Rodney Realty Co., 150 Lafayette St; attorneys, same.
79TH ST, n s, 251 ft w of Amsterdam Av, mtg $20,000; Arthur L. Merriam, trustee, to Emma S. Daskin, 364 Marlborough St, Boston, Mass., et al.; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
SAME PROPERTY; Florence S. Merriam to same and another, 1-3 part in mortgage; attorney, same.
84TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of East End Av; Walter G. Lahm to Claribel F. Lawton, 1,840 Mayflower Av, Bronx; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
127TH ST, 17-27 West; Moses T. Pyne, trustee will Moses Taylor, for Albertina S. Pyne et al., to M. T. Pyne, at Princeton, N. J., and another, trustees same will, for Kate W. Winthrop and another; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, 40 Wall St.
SAME PROPERTY; Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees will Moses Taylor, for Kate W. Winthrop and another, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery; attorneys, same.
137TH ST, 102 West, mtg $6,000; Ida Strauss to Pearl Kaiser, 326 West 137th St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.
SAME PROPERTY; Pearl Kaiser to Home Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery; attorneys, same.
150TH ST, 613 West; Samuel H. Stone to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.
150TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 150x99.11; mtg. $80,000, Samuel Wacht to same; attorneys, same.
165TH ST, 552 West, mtg $6,500; Charles M. Rosenthal to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,006; Frank Zebro & Co. to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St; at-526 St.
CLINTON AV, 2,187; Abr. Leipzig, 50 West 77th St, to Elizabeth Willetts, 458 Jelliff Av, Newark, N. J.; attorney, A. Willetts, 2,512
TOWNSEND AV, n e corner of Clifford Av, 100x100; Freybell Realty Co. to Charles M. Rosenthal, 670 West End Av; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.
SAME PROPERTY; Charles M. Rosenthal to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; attorney, same.
WALTON, Y, n s, 90.8 ft n of 184th St, 19.11x96.5; Louis H. Hunter and another, executors, to Carrie C. Catt, Islington, 2 West 184th St; attorney, H. E. Porter, 100 Broadway.
160TH ST, s s, 21 ft e of Melrose Av; Peter T. Barlow and another, trustees, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.
SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Board of Managers of Diocesan Missionary and Church Extension Society of Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, Amsterdam Av and 110th St.; 225D ST, 518 East; Charles Funck to Karl Schreiber, 1,135 Castle Hill Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

4TH AV, 429; Morris Spitz against Paul A. Chanics' llen; attorney, S. B. Pollak.
26TH ST, 436 West; Lincoln University Association against Robert E. Forbes et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. M. Bellinger, 2 Rector.
64TH ST, 24 East; City Real Estate Co. against Cornelia G. Ford et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 355 ft n of 172d St, 40x100; Lucy Drexel Dahlgren against Reville-Siesel Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Everett, Clark & Benedict.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 390 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Sarah L. Horn against Lila O. Dein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Ellis.
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 165th St, 25x85.2; Percy D. Adams, as executor, against Max Levitt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Coller & Coller.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bronx Parcels Traded—Bank Sells on Murray Street—Residence Deal Pending.

Quiet prevailed in the real estate market yesterday, although a few deals were closed involving small properties.

L. E. Ohlweiler sold, through Nehring Brothers, to Laura F. Leddy, the three-story dwelling at 599 Walton Avenue, Bronx, on a lot 17.6 by 100, near 150th Street. The house was held at $10,000. In exchange, the buyer gave a vacant, free-and-clear plot on East 217th Street, near White Plains Avenue, which has been held at $6,000.

Murray Street Buyer.

David Foreman has purchased from the Bowery Savings Bank the four-story building at 61 Murray Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, covering a lot 25 by 87.6. The property is assessed at $55,000.

The bank took back a mortgage of $42,000 on the property, for a five-year term, at 5 per cent.

Deal On for West Side Dwelling.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the five-story American basement residence at 48 West Fifty-fourth Street, on a lot 22 by 100, in what is known as the Rockefeller block. The house, which is assessed at $75,000, is owned by S. Reading Bertron. It is expected that contracts will be signed in a few days.

Sale of West Side Garage.

The Sixty-eighth Street Realty Company has sold to the newly formed 302-304 West Sixty-eighth Street Company, Directors G. Hahn, C. B. Plante, and F. Scheuer, with a capital of $120,000, a four-story garage, 50 by 100.5, adjoining the southwest corner of West End Avenue.

Congregation Buys School.

Adolph Frankel is reported to have sold to the congregation of the Temple Rodeph Sholom the three-story dwelling at 157 East Ninety-fourth Street, on a lot 18.9 by 100.8, adjoining the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, which the congregation rented several years ago for use as a kindergarten and for sisterhood activities. The seller has owned the property since 1889.

Dwelling Sales.

Porter & Co. sold for the estate of John F. Flood to an investor the three-story brownstone dwelling 256 West 127th Street.

B. W. Smith sold for Mrs. E. Craig to an investor for all cash the private house 244 West 137th Street, on a lot 18 by 100.11.

Bronx Taxpayer Sold.

Carlo Alfarano bought from the estate of John J. Brady the taxpayer property at the northwest corner of Arthur Avenue and 184th Street, on a plot 25 by 100. Angelo L. Frumento was the broker in the sale.

Brooklyn.

Theodore Frost sold to a client of James Watters, for occupancy, the new two-family dwelling at 343 Eighty-third Street.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold 8,423 Seventeenth Avenue, a three-story frame cottage, on a lot 19.6 by 77, to an investor for occupancy.

The Alco Building Company, associated with the Realty Trust, sold the one-family semi-detached dwelling, with garage, 2,115 Sixty-third Street, in the Mapleton Park district, Brooklyn, to Emanuel Frischman for residence purposes; also

270 PARK AVE
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

47 to 48 Street — Park to Madison Av.

10 to 17 Rooms
4 to 6 Baths
$5100 to $15000

Garden seen thro Archway

Ritz-Carlton Restaurant

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

At 48th St. — Specialists in Residential Properties. 414 MADISON AVE. — 5600 Murray Hill

TRINITY CORPORATION

has several plots on **Varick St.**, near Houston St. station on new **7th Ave. Subway Line**, on which it will consider **erecting individual buildings** for desirable tenants willing to lease for 21 years on a net basis.

Apply 187 Fulton St., New York

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

HOMES AT
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON

Several attractive houses, with fine views and ample grounds, in restricted neighborhood, are available for immediate occupancy.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

1.—Stone House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, plot 125x150. Price $32,000. Rent $1,800.
2.—Stone and frame, 14 rooms, 3 baths, plot about 1 acre. Price $40,000. Rent $1,800.
3.—Stone and frame, 2 rooms, 2 baths, plot about 2½ acres. Price $60,000. Rent $2,400.

FOR RENT.

4.—Brick Colonial, 10 rooms, 3 baths, plot 111x185. $1,800.

Houses 3 and 4 may be had furnished for the season. Rental furnished on application. The Spuyten Duyvil and Riverdale frontage on the Hudson River is the only Hudson River property within a motoring distance, which makes country living practicable for the business man who must keep ordinary business hours. In addition, quick transit by New York Central electric from the Spuyten Duyvil Station near the property. Full particulars on application.

Along the Hudson Company
43 Cedar Street, New York City, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME
(28 Minutes from Grand Central.)

Near Country Club at Mount Vernon. Stucco, English style house, just completed. Fine lot, with trees. Eight rooms, extra bath and lavatory. Hardwood floors throughout. White woodwork. Tiled kitchen. Immediate occupancy. Rent $1,500. Price $18,000.

Anderson Realty Co. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HAVE YOU TASTE

for fixing up here and there and remodeling an old homestead with large plot, facing beautiful Parkway with shade trees galore? If you know how you can make several thousands of dollars with comparatively small investment, S. U. P.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 413.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A New Dwelling

of unusual charm. English stucco design, artistic and pleasing to a remarkable degree. Seven pleasant rooms and bath at Hempstead Manor, a fine home section at Hempstead, Long Island, 41 minutes from Penn. Terminal, 33d St., and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Now offered at $8,500 on reasonable terms. Other new Houses nearing completion from $5,500 up.

Call, Write or Phone.

O. L. SCHWENCKE, Jr.,
277 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone Worth 4657

Kensington

Great Neck, on the North Shore of Long Island, 26 minutes from Penn. Station. A delightful home colony. Two new homes now ready for occupancy. Ownership includes use of Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts and Dock.

Write for booklet. "A Week-end at Kensington"

Finlay Realty Company
Phone 5921 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

Waterfront Bungalows

5 rooms, bath, all improvements, boating, bathing, and fishing; all-year home; plot 4,000 square feet of excellent soil; only $200 in cash needed. Address Estate, 243 West 54th St. Open evenings until 7.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$500 CASH DOWN
AND $50 MONTHLY
Buys This New Craftsman House.

Six large rooms, tiled bath, sleeping porch; open fireplaces, model gas kitchen, steam heat, electric light. Large plot shaded by big trees. Five minutes' walk from station, club house and golf course. Large lake nearby. Exclusive Northern Jersey Club Colony; 14 miles out.
PAUL DELMONT, 50 Church St., Room 178, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

1,000-ACRE ESTATE AT $00 AN ACRE.

Beautiful Hudson River shorefront country place, within two hours of New York. Large brick residence, having 4 baths, indirect steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors. Complete set of farm buildings, greenhouse, &c., all in perfect condition. Gravity water supply, fruit, lake, trout stream, woods, hunting and fishing. Superb views of river and country. Remarkable opportunity.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

For Sale to Close An Estate
at NYACK, N. Y.

Large gray stone mansion; about 4 acres of land, beautiful location on high ground with commanding view of the Hudson; garage; house for chauffeur; fine shade trees and garden. Photos and particulars with

Wm. H. Whiting & Co.
41 Park Row. New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

RENTAL UNFURNISHED.

House, Spanish Mission architecture; parklike surroundings, 4 baths; $125 a month. Also one with parquet floors and 2 baths and garage, $60 a month.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 413.

Office Space
404 Fourth Ave.
(Corner 28th Street)

Two Outside Offices Each 600 sq. feet.

E. S. Willard & Co.
Phone 5989 Hanover — 52 William St.

SHOW ROOMS and OFFICES
210 Fifth Avenue

Overlooking Madison Square Park.
About 1,500 or 4,000 Sq. Ft.

14 West 40th Street
Opposite the New York Public Library.
2,500 Sq. Ft.
Immediate Possession if Desired.
Reasonable Rentals.

FRED'K FOX & CO., Inc.
Phone Vanderbilt 540. 14 W. 40th St.

CORNER STORE, 20x65 Light Show Window.
3d Av. at 57 St. N. E. Bank & Of. Bldg.
SUITABLE for Barber, Restaurant, Clothing, Shoes, Retail Store. Splendid, busy section; crowds passing all hours. Premises or
F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 8575

CORNER STORE, B'way, Nr. 57th St.
Splendid Location for High Class Store or Show Rooms
James A. Dowd, 874 Sixth Avenue. Circle 32.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AVALON HALL
227 Riverside Drive,
CORNER 95TH STREET.
Attractive 4 Rooms
Front Apartment
RENT.....$1,000
High-Class Building—Superior Service.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway at 108th St. Tel. Academy 1600.

THE ROCKINGHAM
216 West 56th St.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 56th St.
Sunny Corner Apartment
8 Large Rooms.....$1,600
7 Room Apts...$900-$1,300
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
JAMES A. DOWD,
874 6th Ave. Circle 32.

28 West 49th St. | MODERN APARTMENTS 2-3 Rooms

House just completed; all modern conveniences. Representative on premises, or
J. W. BRETT, 501 5th Ave., cor. 42d St.

ABERNETHY
540 West 189th St.

4 rooms, corner apartment, new building, all modern conveniences, $46.00. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72nd St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is scrupulously furnished, and will be leased for Summer at $200 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

72ND ST.—260 WEST.

Sublet for the Summer, 5 rooms and 2 baths, fully furnished, piano, victrola, linen and silverware. Phone Columbus 2822 or apply H. G. Orser, 785 Fifth Ave.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

PRIVATE HOUSE FOR RENT.

2,018 Lexington Av., at 122d St.; attractive 3 story and basement; 10 rooms, bath; near new Lexington avenue subway express station, good neighborhood; vacancy discount; tenant left for service; yearly lease, $14 per week. Apply premises or F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St. Tel. 8575 Rector.

For rent to respectable family, house on 148th St., near Riverside Drive; rent, $80 per month; newly renovated; tiled bath room; new chandeliers. Owner living at 612.

FOR RENT.

23-room house, near Central Park. Address Merchant, B 281 Times Downtown.

Large private house, near Central Park West. Address Zora, A 221 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.

FOR SALE,
COMFORTABLE HOME
AMID IDEAL SURROUNDINGS.

Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn; house with wide porches; 12 rooms, 3 baths; stands in well-shaded plot, 129x200; garage for two cars on premises; must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars and terms apply to E. H. Madison, P. O. Box 1977, New York.

ASSESSED $21,500. SELL $17,500!
Beautiful home on Prospect Park West, near Plaza, subway, "L;" 15 rooms, three baths; mahogany and bird's-eye maple trim; $8,500 cash. Room 1005, 108 West 34th St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Ideal estates, $6,000 to $30,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 45 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

Factory sites, 50 and 75 by 100 and larger, in proposed free Federal zone, convenient to all shipping points. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, 873 Greenpoint.

Brooklyn, 24 acres valuable water front; Jamaica, 28 acres for sale or exchange for Manhattan income. Rohrer, 62 West 51st St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AM COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE modern 10-room house on corner plot in the heart of White Plains. Address Widow, P. O. Box 176, White Plains, N. Y.

Scarsdale, N. Y.—Fine house can be bought right; might exchange. Wolfson, 305 Lexington Av., (42d St.) Murray Hill 85.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—For manufacturing or residential purposes; location is ideal, close to trolley, steam and water transportation; 3 hours from New York, just out of city of New London; property consists of 1 to 1½ acres land, new factory, 36x72, 3 stories and basement, extremely heavy construction, completely equipped for grinding grain, run by water power; could easily be arranged for any manufacturing purpose; modern 10-room house, large garage, barn, and other buildings. This property is in first-class condition and could not be duplicated for $40,000. It is going to be sold; price $12,000. If interested come and see it. C. H. Brooks, Waterford, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Beautiful stucco corner house, 9 and bath; 5 minutes to station; high-class restricted section; will exchange for Brooklyn; less than 30 miles out; price $10,000. RUSTIN & ROBBINS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Orange County farm for rent or sale; six-room house, barn, and granary; is well fruitted; located eight miles from Newburg; excellent Summer home. For further particulars apply to Robert McCready, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

The biggest farm bargain of the season is this 70-acre practical farm, with brick house, large barn, 22 acres growing wheat, close to large village, station, trolley, for $9,500; full details on request.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

Farms Wanted.

Clergyman will join practical farmer purchasing small farm near metropolis. L 62 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET

for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor; 20x138; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

STORE TO LET, 111 WEST 31ST, 8 DOORS FROM 6TH AV.; 20x120; CONCRETE EXTENSION IN REAR; 40-FT.-LONG SKYLIGHT; BEST BUSINESS LOCATION; $125 MONTH. INQUIRE 47 WEST 29TH. TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 10066.

SIXTH FLOOR, very light, over 3,000 square feet, passenger and freight elevator service, electric light and power. Apply 24 North William St., opposite Municipal Building.

Present occupant of desirable outside office in Grand Central Terminal will sublet half and share office expenses. Room 5736, 909 Murray Hill.

LOFT TO LET.

Size 80x100; light, airy; elevator service; steam, electric light, and power. Greenwall Bros., 3d Av., 87th St.

To rent, desirable office or desk room, part of suite occupied by New York Stock Exchange firm in Wall St. district. Address Box J 230 Times Downtown.

To Let.—Large, light room in lawyer's suite in the Woolworth Building; very desirable space for either lawyer or commercial firm. Address B 298 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTS' BUILDING.—Private office or desk space; exceptional building and service. Room 402, 101 Park Av., block from Grand Central.

Top loft, 5,000 square feet, daylight, steam heat and power; low rent. "Engineer," 540 West 23d St. Telephone Franklin 1896.

Attractive, furnished or unfurnished; publisher, advertising or kindred line; large or small space; tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

Private office, with loft storage space, one minute from station of new B. R. T. subway. 4th floor, 441 Broadway.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE,

A very attractive office suite for physician or dentist. Apply to janitor, 924 West End Av.

52d, 57 West.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, clean business, or living; parquet floors.

Front basement, with parquet floor and electricity; 57 West 52d St.; all conveniences.

Very large rear parlor at 180 Madison Av.; parquet floor; electricity; reasonable.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Brooklyn.

Over 100,000 square feet sprinkled floor space; good shipping, help, and accessible to Manhattan. Also smaller spaces, waterfronts, and railroad sidings. Rafia & Dixon, 228 B'way, Brooklyn. Tel. Williamsburg 72.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, vicinity New York City, large modern wood-working plant, about 100,000 square feet, with room for expansion; dry kilns and timber yard; will lease or entertain working arrangement. C. M., 105 Times.

We want to rent a large, old laundry or a large, cheap shed for storing bales of rags; rent must be cheap. Write Albion Trading Co., Inc., 152 Nassau St.

Public stenographer desires small office in suite; below City Hall. B 349 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 429, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms and bath, $45; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

10TH, 49 EAST.—Three large rooms, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Stuyvesant 5048. Burnet.

19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, two baths; grand piano; $120. Ellerson, 25 West 42d St.

19TH, 105 EAST.—7 rooms; doctor's home; completely furnished; $100. Call 1-8. Dr. S.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished, two rooms, bath, every convenience. Merritt. 9281 Murray Hill.

34TH, 122 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite. Murray Hill 8428.

49TH, 19 EAST.—Artistically furnished apartment of two rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Telephone Plaza 9420.

57TH, 21 EAST.—To rent, handsomely furnished three rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, $80. Apply Supt.

73D, 187 EAST.—All light corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure; very cool; rent $125 month. Phone Rhinelander 2694.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; $75 until Oct.

82D ST., 129 EAST, Between Lexington and Park Aves.—Four rooms; three exposures, no obstructions; cool in Summer; 8th floor, new building; large dining room and living room combined; grand piano and victrola; rent $250, six months or longer. Telephone 7807 Lenox.

85TH, 106 EAST.—7 rooms, 3 baths, well furnished; October, longer. Lenox 7464.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY attractive and cool apartment in delightful private residence. Phone Plaza 2200.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St., and Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

Handsomely furnished living room, bedroom, and bath. Phone Plaza 6968.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST.,
5 and 6 room apartments, $200.
Corner, southern exposure; large rooms.
Regent Realty Company, 33 West 42d St.

MADISON AV., 202.—Beautifully furnished apartment; top floor. Boyd. Murray Hill 1411.

MADISON AV., 60TH ST.—Bright, airy apartment, 2 rooms, bath, linen, maid, privacy, and elevator service. Plaza 6878.

MADISON AV., 1,190, (Corner 87th.)—Attractively furnished apartment of rooms, $100. Seen from 11 to 5. Apt. 1A. Johnson.

ONE SMALL, one large apartment; unusually artistic; low rent to September. Gramercy 723.

STUDIO APARTMENT.—Large furnished studio, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, suitable for three persons; personal application or telephone from 2 to 4. Plaza 8897. Norman, 19 East 59th.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH, 153 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath, all outside, 6th floor, elevator, May to October. Hawks.

16TH ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath; will sublet until Oct. or Nov. 1st, to desirable party; inducements will be made, references required. Apply Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

23D, 449 WEST, (London Terrace.)—Attractive, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; telephone, electricity; unusually desirable, reasonable.

31ST, 23 WEST.—One or two rooms; private bath and entrance. Madison Square 4298.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 152 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms, bath; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; American and European plans.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished 2, 3 rooms, bath, $50-$100, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room, bathroom; also single room.

58TH, 139 WEST.—Duplex studio apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, furnished; housekeeping; June 1 to Oct. 1; references. Gardner.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.

Single, double rooms; excellent table; references.

59TH, 36 WEST.—Charming two-room, kitchenette, and bath apartment; southern exposure; 6th floor; baby grand piano; excellently furnished. Telephone Plaza 9480.

64TH, 1 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Central Park; can be seen between 1:30 and 5.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$30 up. 1-2-3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

70TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms; kitchen, bath; piano; $125 monthly. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D ST., 118 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, bath, restaurant, maid service; reasonable; seen daily, 1 to 4. Inquire Dean.

72D, 154 WEST.—Apartment hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist. Col. 836.

72D SUBWAY.—Five rooms, two baths, exquisitely furnished; bargain. Col. 3974.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; also small room.

73D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Corner apartment, three rooms and bath; exceptionally large and light; non-housekeeping; maid service. Apartment 23, 2,102 Broadway.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Elegant apartment, kitchenette; private bath; also smaller one; $8.

79TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; piano; $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80 S. (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

85TH, 1 WEST.—Handsome four-room housekeeping apartment; rent reduced; excellent maid.

87TH, 150 WEST.—Six rooms and two baths, newly furnished, from May 1 to Oct. 1, at $150 per month. Telephone 3405 Schuyler. Walter Rosenberg.

95TH ST. and BROADWAY.—Seven rooms, completely furnished, pianola, Victrola; April 15-Oct. 1. Seen by appointment. Phone Riverside 9210.

99TH, 819 WEST.—Magnificently furnished high-class six rooms, two baths, silverware, linen; seen by appointment. Riverside 6804.

115TH, 528 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; references; no agents.

112TH, 203 WEST.—Attractive seven-room furnished apartment; two baths; large foyer; southern exposure; from May 1 to Sept. 15; to appreciative tenant only seen. For appointment telephone Stuyvesant 382.

117TH, 410 WEST, (43A.)—Unusually furnished two rooms, kitchenette apartment; elevator, switchboard, subway, two gentlemen or young couple preferred; $75 monthly; lease; security; reference; from 2 to 7, all week.

113TH, 530 WEST.—Artistic five-room apartment; Steinway grand; $110. Morningside 4874. Adams.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Sublet to Oct. 1, four-room front apartment, outside rooms, river view; concession if taken immediately. Inquire Superintendent.

116TH, 616 WEST.—New, attractively furnished five-room apartment until October, $150 a month. Apt. 62. Morningside 6704.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive furnished five-room front apartment, $115; May till October.

116TH ST., 600 WEST, (Rexor), corner Broadway.)—Five rooms, two baths, furnished, $150. Apartment 73.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished five-room apartment, April 15 to Oct 1. Apply superintendent.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Seven rooms and bath; all outside rooms; $100; occupancy May 1.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Attractive four rooms, artistically furnished; immediate possession. Apartment 43.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Attractive 5 rooms near Columbia University until Sept. 15. Mead.

141ST, 617 WEST.—Three rooms, elegantly furnished, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS—Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; two blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
805 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6900.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Apartment, near Riverside, very reasonable; July-August. Phone, after 6, Riverside 3106.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 Rooms; bath, and kitchenette, $55.
Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65 up monthly; three rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $90 per month; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, park and drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE seven large room furnished apartment, all outside, south, east, and west exposure; living room, 22x18, upper west side; sweeping view of river; till Oct. 1; possession immediate. O 233 Times Downtown.

Attractively furnished seven-room apartment; piano; 109th St. and Riverside Drive; three front rooms overlooking Hudson; May 1 to October, $175 monthly; seen by appointment only. Phone Holt, 6566 Cathedral.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS for Rent.—Two rooms, bath, $70 and $75 monthly; entirely new furniture; all modern improvements. Inquire at 64 West 11th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Attractively furnished two-room apartment; maid service; restaurant.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390, (99th.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Six sunny rooms, sublet to October, $100. River 7220.

EDGECOMBE AV., 409, (near 155th St.)—Three rooms and bath, furnished, $75; high-class fireproof apartment. See superintendent.

EXCEPTIONALLY well furnished six rooms, two baths, facing Central Park, $100 monthly; seen by appointment. Riverside 654.

FINELY furnished living room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; cafe; maid service; garage; 5 minutes from 42d St. Park; one block west Plaza Hotel. Telephone 7197 Columbus.

For furnished apartments consult Miss Martin, 17 West 42d. Murray Hill 7779.

FURNISHED.—Large parlor, 2 bedrooms, bath, all outside rooms, fronting West End Av., near 104th St.; high-class apartment suitable for bachelor. M. S., 140 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 108, (Apt. 8B.)—Beautifully furnished five rooms; account leaving city will let to small family at little more than unfurnished rental; northern exposure; magnificent view.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (119-120th Sts.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, overlooking Morningside Park; excellent location; silver and linen; $125 monthly; April 15 to Oct. 1. Arndt.

MOTHER and daughter will share handsome apartment, Broadway and 110th. Cathedral 9705.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Washington Heights.)—Four rooms overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Haley, 8446 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 410.—Beautiful furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; lease $300 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 660.—Attractively furnished apartment, 4 all front rooms. Ellis.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 935, (Corner 157th.)—Six rooms, two baths; May to October. Apartment 29 or Superintendent.

WADSWORTH AV., 209, (183d.)—Four front rooms, nicely furnished, $42. Apply janitor.

WEST END AV., 465, (at 82d St.)—Eight-room apartment, three baths; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson; furnished, until October, $225 monthly; unfurnished, $208. Telephone Schuyler 2972.

WEST END AV., 410.—Beautifully furnished 7 rooms; $150 month. Sumner, Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV., 738.—Completely furnished, from April 15 to Oct. 1, inclusive, 8 rooms, reasonable rent. Apartment 62.

WRITE WHITE
WHEN IN NEED OF AN ATTRACTIVE HOME, LARGE OR SMALL, WEST END OR PARK AV. SECTION. THE BROKER WHO IS DIFFERENT. SINCERE PERSONAL SERVICE UNTIL SATISFIED. SHIRLEY WHITE, 30 EAST 42D STREET. MURRAY HILL 4489. ROOM 1218.

Brooklyn.

BAY RIDGE, Brooklyn.—Furnished apartment, 10 rooms, with 3 baths, for 6 months. Telephone Bay Ridge 5878.

Unfurnished—East Side.

32D ST., 34 EAST, (Hotel St. Louis.)—Corner suite, three rooms and bath, three exposures, full hotel service, including light; reasonable.

61ST, 48 EAST.—Sublet new two-room, bath, and kitchenette apartment; very low rental. Apply superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

65TH, 23 EAST.—TWO ROOMS AND BATH. A NEW IDEA IN SERVICE. HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC., 589 FIFTH AV.

87TH, 59 EAST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; all improvements, $60-$65.

MADISON AV., 179.—Two rooms and bath, Murray Hill 5839.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

23D, WEST, Hotel Chelsea.—To Oct. 1 or longer, 3 large rooms, bath, large closets, &c. Apply Apt. 26, mornings, 9 to 12.

39TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, apartment; concessions.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath and kitchenette; all improvements; $45 month.

51ST, 134 WEST.—Modern two rooms, bath, kitchenette apartments; maid service.

51ST, 31 WEST.—Attractive 2 rooms and bath, $50; call. Circle 2883.

54TH ST., 39 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, suitable for doctor or dentist.

55TH ST., 350 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, elevator, $85. Apply Superintendent.

56TH, 68 WEST.—One to three rooms and bath; will furnish. Morgan.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 5 rooms, $1,500 to $4,800; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
FAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

80S, WEST.—Apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

90TH ST., 48 WEST.—One and two rooms and bath; highest type of home; must be seen to be appreciated; maid service, heat, and light included; rents from $300 to $1,500 per annum.

90S, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

106TH, 148 WEST.—Six-room apartment, bath; steam heat, hot water, telephone; convenient, first-class neighborhood; $36. See Superintendent.

118TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Parlor bedroom, bath, furnished, unfurnished. R. A. McEntee Co., 544 West 118th. Telephone Morn. 1891.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; modern elevator apartment; $80. Inquire Apt. 24.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Apartment 52.)—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms; $100; occupancy May 1.

139TH, 840 WEST.—Riverside corner apartment, 6 rooms and bath, all light. Apt. 21.

159TH ST., 465 WEST.—High-class apartment, 5 rooms, $38; subway, L.

160TH, 400 WEST, (6-A.)—Five large outside rooms; sublet May 1, $72.92.

165TH, 600 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—convenient to subway; sublet 8 rooms, beautifully appointed high class modern elevator building.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Magnificent suites of 2 and 3 rooms, with or without service; overlooking Drive; unusual opportunity; attendant on premises.
340 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (106TH ST.)
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42d.)

CHARMING 8 rooms, finest location; reduction in rent to immediate occupant. Phone River. 2172 for key.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 452.—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, every improvement, $60.

GRAND CONCOURSE 1,425.—Five-room corner apartment, country-like surroundings, new house, moderate rent; near 170th St. and Jerome Av. subway station. Agent on premises.

HIGH-CLASS 1-2-room apartments, kitchenette and bath, $600-$960; one apartment, furnished, $600; best references required. Pease & Elliman, Columbus 8306.

NORTHERN AV., 100, (Corner 181st St.)—To sublease, 8-room apartment, all outside rooms, exceptionally large, overlooking Hudson, $85. Apart. 55. Telephone St. Nicholas 2978.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—To sublet, May 1st, six rooms, two baths; $1,500 yearly.

WEST END AV.—Sublet 7 rooms, 3 baths; top floor; southern exposure; wonderful view; will sell furniture new; reasonable. Telephone Riverside 8722.

Queens.

Sublet garden apartment, Forest Hills, unfurnished; new furniture may be bought; four-room apartment overlooking tennis courts; rental $100 monthly. Phone Forest Hills, Long Island 6439 W.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

BACHELOR wants to rent for three months furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, below 15th St. Address Box 196 New York Yacht Club.

Have clients waiting for high-class furnished apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; above 45th St. Hygrade Renting Co., Aeolian Bldg., Phone Vanderbilt 5243.

GENTLEMAN, wife, want two rooms, bath, well furnished; must be attractive, good location; will pay $70. Address K., 261 Columbus Av.

WANTED at once well-furnished apartment, good neighborhood, four bedrooms; state full particulars, price per week. L 86 Times.

Unfurnished.

At once, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; preferably between 35th and 59th Sts.; must be reasonable. Phone Mad. Sq. 3850, extension 414, before 10 A. M.

FOUR-ROOM elevator apartment, between 85th and 90th Sts., west side. Write M., 708 Columbus Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 49 EAST.—Attractive apartment for two or three persons; electric lights, Oriental rugs, &c.; private bath; convenient subway, elevated, bus. Chapman, Stuyvesant 5862.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apt. 9.

34TH, 122 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite. Murray Hill 8428.

37TH, 143 EAST, (near Lexington Av.)—Large front room for one or two persons; living or studio purposes; all improvements.

41ST ST., 6 EAST.—Vacancies, large and small; business people preferred; references.

61ST ST., 217 EAST.—Exceptionally large front room; private house; references.

72D, (986 Lexington Av.)—Neat, large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Well appointed suite, two rooms and bath, in strictly private dwelling; will close; breakfast optional.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

86TH ST., 311 EAST.—Parlor floor, established doctor's office, or back parlor alone.

93D, 31 EAST.—Suitable rooms; large, small; private house; desirable neighborhood; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractively furnished room, with bath or running water; music studio; rented by day or hour.

West Side.

4TH, 198 WEST, (WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.)—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED; RESTAURANT CONNECTING; REFERENCES.

11TH, 237 WEST.—Sunny, airy single room; dainty apartment; kitchen privileges; hot water always; new, moderate; call evenings. Henry.

12TH, 40 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; hall room; electricity; telephone; reference.

18TH ST., 51 WEST, ("Old Chelsea.")—For artistic people; antique mahogany, chintz, fireplaces, outdoor tea room, roof sitting room. Shown 1 to 6 week days.

38TH ST., 124 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms; hot, cold running water. Greeley 1167. Headley.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; attractive in every way; other rooms; quiet, refined home.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private bath; electricity; southern exposure; elevator; references.

50TH, 249 WEST.—Very nice large room; all conveniences. Telephone Circle 1951.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Medium-sized room in private apartment; board optional. Apartment 21W.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure, steam heat, electricity. Instantaneous hot water supply; telephone; references required.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Desirable room; one, two gentlemen. Apt. 6G, Circle 2131.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; one or two persons; running water; all conveniences; elevator; 15th floor.

57TH ST., 40 WEST.
High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

59TH, 206 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, also large, small rooms, facing park.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, light room; large private bathroom, phone, electricity; reasonable.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Neatly furnished front room, running water, convenient to bath; telephone.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; good neighborhood; centrally located.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, attractive, large room; electricity; switchboard service; refined residence.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electric light; quiet house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

69TH, (2,020 Broadway.)—Large, attractive front room, shower; exclusive elevator apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful room; hot water, private bath, electricity; gentleman; references.

71ST, 306 WEST.—Attractive, airy front rooms in exclusive house; electricity; running water; shower bath; breakfast; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, double room, private bath; parlor floor. Phone Columbus 8898.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; suitable for two; references exchanged.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusual double rooms; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; exclusive house.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room, near subway and elevated express; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Medium-sized

6 P. M. Tomorrow.

Want advertisements to insure appearance in next Sunday's Times must be received in Times Building before 6 P. M. Saturday.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

86D, 265 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath, electricity; liberal, good table.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable room, all comforts, suitable two; board optional; references.

95TH, 65 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished room, suitable for couple; table board.

102D, 306 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Exceptionally large front room; all southern windows; private bath; owner's home; references exchanged.

102D, 250 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, adjoining bath; home cooking; table guests.

105TH, 168 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining, $17 for two; private house; telephone.

107TH, 322 WEST.—(Riverside and Broadway)—Luxurious private residence; 2 large rooms, bath; no stairs; exceptional table; moderate terms.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful double room, cuisine, service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

149TH, 544 WEST.—The Audubon, light rooms, good board, $8 up. 2757 Audubon.

MADISON ARMS,
58th St., 41-45 West.—elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Single room and bath, suitable gentleman; private family. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, sunny double rooms, running water, $12-$15. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (87th.)—Pleasant room; running water; suitable couple; exclusive boarding house.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals. No Enemy Aliens Admitted. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; convenient New York. Phone 1189W Main.

BOARD WANTED.

Young Jewish gentleman desires board in private family; cheerful home atmosphere or first-class boarding house; west side; $14 to $17. J 215 Times Downtown.

Young man wishes room and board with private American family in Harlem; state price; references exchanged. P 512 Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Miscellaneous.

Nervous patients, incurables, and elderly persons cared for in our fine country home. A. Theodor Saunders, 117 Park St., New Canaan, Conn.

Country Board Wanted.

Country board and room wanted in a quiet home for five adults and child; must serve well-cooked food and fresh vegetables and have fresh, airy rooms; references exchanged. X 389 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, voucher registry clerk, initiative, responsibility; A1 references. B 343 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, seven years' experience, controlling accounts, capable manager, responsible position; stenographer and typist, $25. B 355 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined woman, with son 5 years, where there is one maid; excellent references. Hubbul, 168 West 96th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; $20. T 142 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, five years' experience, desires position at a country resort. T 141 Times.

DRESSMAKER wants work at home or out; up-to-date style; reasonable prices. Nelson, 57 West 49th. Circle 2506.

GOVERNESS.—French; holding trained nurse diploma; English, arithmetic, physical culture, piano; references. 370 West 118th, Apt. 2-E.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, payroll work, thoroughly familiar all office details; 3 years' experience. B 294 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS. — Excellent; handy with needle; dressmaking experience; position with family; room, part board; references; moderate salary. For important particulars address before Monday, T 122 Times.

SEAMSTRESS.—First class; at home or out by the day; children's clothes preferred. T 152 Times.

SECRETARY.
Responsible position by capable and reliable private and executive secretary; can take charge of office and correspondence; highest references. N 49 Times.

SECRETARY, literary, 7 years' experience, desires similar position; English; $25. L 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, refined, well educated, 8 years' varied experience, thoroughly competent and reliable, seeks position assisting busy executive, having previously acted in that capacity; salary $25. J 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, capable assistant to an executive, conscientious, 13 years' experience; can take charge of office; Christian; salary $25. Room 715, 60 W'all St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young woman, college graduate, limited experience but willing, energetic, and alert; $15. J 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, four years' experience, desires permanent position; salary $16-$18. B 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; college education permanent. Telephone Morningside 2896. Apartment 22.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, accurate; knowledge of office detail; five years' experience; $18. P 515 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; best reference; $14. J 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; neat worker; six years' experience; steel concern preferred; $18. J 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, experienced, able to do general office work; $15. J 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; rapid worker; reference; American; $16. B 315 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Refined young lady; five years' experience. Rapid, L 77 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Ambitious, good appearing, wishes some traveling work; chance for advancement. Write B. F., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE, RESPONSIBLE PARTY (32) could handle 4 hours' work evenings. L 90 Times.

ACCOUNTANT OF HIGH STANDING IN THE PROFESSION AND LARGE EXPERIENCE IN ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORK, REQUIRING SKILL AND DIPLOMACY IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR POSITION OF COMPTROLLER OR AUDITOR OF PROGRESSIVE CONCERN. T 137 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books checked up, opened or closed, for individuals, clubs, partnerships, corporations; charges moderate. Expert, B 312 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, bookkeeper, (32,) up to date; initiative, good judgment, clean record; $40. F. R., 41 West 97th St., New York.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, (21,) wishes connection with accounting firm; bookkeeping experience. B 293 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, wants temporary work; can start now; undeniable references. L 65 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. — Ten years' experience auditor, cost accountant; age 33. Thorp, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—(43,) married, thoroughly experienced, efficient, wishes position. Heidereich, 153 East 126th.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, exempt, now with C. P. A., desires change. B 339 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER (25) seeks permanency; thoroughly competent. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager, Cashier.—Five years full charge. Williams, 508 West 113th.

ADDRESSING, typewritig work wanted at home, evenings; multigraphing, etc.; best references. D 493 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—It is to your advantage to employ a thoroughly trained technical copywriter; extensive engineering and business education. J 233 Times Downtown.

AMBITIOUS, COLLEGE-TRAINED MAN, 26, draft exempt, business experience, desires connection with high-class mercantile concern or building contractor where real effort will bring recognition. Efficient, L 88 Times.

ATTENTION!
I desire position; can start immediately; age 32, married; experience, 15 years purchasing agent, automobile, accessories, hardware, electrical supplies; would make excellent right hand man to busy executive; am tactful, conscientious, not afraid hard work, well educated; furnish best credentials; with last firm ten years' salary, $35-$40; would like connection with export house as buyer; Christian. H 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, 20, well versed in controlling accounts; trial balance, statements; efficient assistant to executive. J 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (exempt;) thoroughly experienced modern accounting methods; $25. L. Roland, 148 West 127th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (20;) experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; best references. Charles Levine, 95 Monroe St., City.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, knowledge cost accounting, typist, age 33, desires change. B 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, typist; five years' experience; complete charge; $18. G. C., 263 West 125th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced auditing, cost accounting, and general bookkeeping desires position. L 82 Times.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Long experience with large corporation as cashier; can take charge of pay roll and can run set of books; would like to connect with reliable concern. L 76 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; married; 12 years' experience on foreign and American cars; have an unfailing desire to serve intelligently; six years with one private family; strictly temperate, honest, and reliable; wages $30 per week; will go anywhere. C. H. Brush, 98 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, 12 years' experience, wishes position; prefer Packard, Cadillac; wages, $25; references. Chauffeur, 330 East 57th St. Phone Plaza 6752.

CHAUFFEUR. — AMERICAN; EXEMPT; FOUR YEARS LAST POSITION; PERSONAL REFERENCES; ALL HIGH GRADE CARS. T 160 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR and handyman wants position; single, middle aged, Irish-American; careful driver; does repairing. Address L 68, Times.

CHAUFFEUR, aged 33 years, 17 years driving and machinist, experience foreign and domestic cars; salary $30. Byrd, 128 West 76th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, wishes position private; careful driver; best references; drive any car. Reynolds, 125 East 101st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Commercial, 2 years' experience; reliable and industrious; best references. B 215 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; best references; draft exempt. Fischel, Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR.—19, on Ford car; private or commercial; best references. P 518 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic, machinist; best references. 328 East 21st, parlor floor.

CLERK.—Young man, 25, draft exempt, desires position with good future; 10 years' experience commercial and railroad offices; best references. H 167 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, (26,) exempt, recently admitted to the bar, wishes to enter commercial world, preferably as salesman with firm where initiative, integrity, &c., are requisite qualities. L 87 Times.

ENGINEER WITH A BUSINESS SENSE.
The services of this adaptable power station engineer, of ten years' experience, equipped along business as well as technical lines, will prove an asset to you; industrial or public utilities offer solicited. J 219 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, accountant, good correspondent, specialist in credits, women's wear lines, thoroughly experienced, competent, and highly recommended. T 138 Times.

GENTLEMAN of highest character, educated, single, absolutely dependable, good correspondent and general office man, past draft age, brevetted, speaks Spanish, unquestionable references, desires position. Confidential, L 72 Times.

MANAGER, solicitor, representative, or correspondent, by active business trained man, speaks and writes fluently English, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian; furnish bond, bank, and business references. N. S., care Samelson, 945 Aldus St., Bronx, N. Y.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced designer of power plant machinery, several years' chief draftsman of stoker company, machine shop experience, best references, desires responsible position. S. A., 1,856 Cedar Av., New York City.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
twelve years' experience in gasoline engines, Diesel engines, Russian, age 34, worked 18 months in U. S. A. inspecting gasoline engines, desires position; can start immediately. 617 West 113th St., Apt. 82.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 20 years' experience manufacturing, production, efficiency; moderate salary. J 209 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, general foreman, have complete experience in commercial body work; taking charge of large factory, blacksmith, woodworking, painting and trimming departments, also do all estimating. O 231 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Experienced buying auto parts, accessories, shop tools, &c.; four years' experience; also stock room experience; can give best references. B. K., Times Bronx.

RENTING AGENT, experienced, desires houses for management; can furnish book references and bond; can produce good results. C. B., Box 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, successful traveling, Ohio, W. Va., fourteen years calling on department and dry goods stores with nationally advertised line, would like to make connection with responsible concern on a commission basis with guaranteed drawing account. X 343 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wants to connect with a reliable dress manufacturing strong line to follow office and city trade; best of reference furnished. T 145 Times.

SALESMAN, age 28, 10 years' experience selling furniture, wishes to connect with reliable concern; salary. Box 44, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Desire line of cotton waists, silk waists, house dresses for Southern territory; established trade; commission. L 75 Times.

SALESMAN or collector, young man, experienced, desires position with reliable firm; can furnish best reference. J 153 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, executive, university graduate, (29,) married, now employed, desires position that affords opportunity. B 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Correspondent, (20,) three years' experience, high school graduate, good knowledge bookkeeping, desires responsible position. B 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, factory production, traffic routing, stock records, purchase orders, cost work, payrolls, estimating; draft exempt. P 514 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years' experience; well educated; touch typist; $25; disengaged. L 2 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, good education, competent, rapid, familiar office details; $16. L 67 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, 29, married, desires connection with owner or estate office as agent and collector; knowledge of rents, especially painting; desires change; salary $25. P 506 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN of 25, in a deferred classification because of dependent parents, seeks responsible and permanent position where eight years of business experience in all its branches will find room for expression and will be properly compensated. A 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, DESIRES POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER, (TYPIST AND BOOKKEEPER, OR PRIVATE SECRETARY; PARENTS AMERICAN BORN; BUSINESS SCHOOL GRADUATE; NO AGENTS. BOX 268 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

YOUNG MAN, possessing good education, with experience in correspondence office routine and salesmanship, desires position with high-class concern offering bright future. B. F., 263 West 125th.

YOUNG MAN, 33, desires position with reliable firm, experienced as salesman, collector and office work; references, neat appearance, reliable worker. Minor, 993 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, experienced, storage batteries and automobiles, office work desired. Box 133, 852 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN, bright, (24,) desires responsible position that will afford a chance for advancement; draft exempt; can furnish good reference. T 151 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20,
five years' cotton goods experience, desires to connect with reliable concern in same or affiliated line. B 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, 27, exempt, experienced investigator, ability to quickly master new line, seeks employment anything. E 289 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 7 years' building experience, estimating, and administrative, draft exempt, seeks responsible position. B 338 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes night work in drawing, electrical preferred. N. Tischler, 619 East 5th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, (20.)—High school graduate; office experience; knowledge bookkeeping. L 48 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) exempt, business and sales experience, desires connection. B 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, desires clerical position; advancement. L 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, third class draft, wishes position evenings. 621 Broadway, Room 330.

YOUNG MAN, (16,) wishes position as office boy. B 342 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position where good work is appreciated. T 133 Times.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, shipping, selling ability, 3 years high school. N 50 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AIR BRUSH ARTISTS wanted; only girls with experience need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

A NEW OCCUPATION
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN
Between 16 and 25 Years.
Enter as a Student
in
AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.
$8.00 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING.
9.50 PER WEEK IN THREE MONTHS.
15.00 PER WEEK IN ONE YEAR.
Apply in Person
Between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.,
ROOM 1,702, 24 WALKER ST.,
(One block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal,)
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

A NEW OCCUPATION
for
YOUNG WOMEN
between 16 and 25 years of age,
HANDLING TELEGRAMS BY TELEPHONE.
Telephone operators at the Western Union earn good pay handling telegrams by telephone; the messages are telephoned to the customers and received from customers on the typewriter.
Training is given in Western Union practices and in touch typewriting.
$8.00 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING.
9.50 PER WEEK IN THREE MONTHS.
15.00 PER WEEK IN ONE YEAR.
Former telephone experience desirable, but not essential.
Apply to
Room 1702, 24 Walker St., on block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.
THE WESTERN UNION.

BILLING CLERK.—Wanted, young woman, 19 to 20, in office of a large Brooklyn manufacturing concern; must be able to operate Underwood billing machine; accurate and quick at figures; some experience; good permanent position and chance for advancement; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. O 226 Times Downtown.

BILLING TYPIST,
EXPERIENCED ON REMINGTON TYPEWRITER;
ALSO A STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST,
FAMILIAR WITH TECHNICAL TERMS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS.
APPLY TODAY TO MRS. TILLOTSON, MORSE DRY DOCK AND REPAIR CO., FOOT OF 56TH ST., B'KLYN.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, refined young lady, capable taking full charge of set of books and able stenographer; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Room 405, 30 East 42d St., after 9 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER-LEDGER CLERK. — Large mercantile house has an opening for an experienced clerk; splendid opportunity for advancement; state qualifications and salary desired. J. O. D., 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Must be first-class; state education and experience; $100 a month; immediate. X 353 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK.
State age, experience, and salary wanted. A. S., 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS and stenographer in wholesale house. Lichtenstein & Strauss, 33 West 46th.

CANDY PACKERS AND WRAPPERS.
WE CAN USE 100; EXPERIENCED GIRLS CAN EARN AS HIGH AS $15 WEEK ON PIECE WORK; WE OPERATE A SCHOOL FOR BEGINNERS; PAID LIBERALLY WHILE LEARNING; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY LOFT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 400 BROOME ST.; SUBWAY TO SPRING ST. AND WALK TWO BLOCKS SOUTH.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, experienced in office of public accountant. Call between 10 and 12, Friday, Room 1610, 308 5th Av.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted; good position, with excellent opportunity, for girl with proper qualifications; Bronx office. Answer, stating fully your experience, and furnish references. X 278 Times Annex.

COOK to do waiting and downstairs work, also chambermaid-laundress, at Summit, N. J.; good wages. Apply 420 East 59th St. Friday at 2 P. M.

COOK wanted, family of one; good wages; references. Long, 137 Riverside Drive. Apply mornings.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS. $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

FRENCH MAID for girl 18 years; French and English conversation; good seamstress; good pay. Miss Stowe, 1,200 Broadway.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—White, Port Washington, L. I.; family of three; small house; good accommodations; part of laundry sent out; wages $25; more if satisfaction given. Write, Gutelius, 44 East 23d.

GIRLS
to work on scientific apparatus; high school graduates preferred.
GOOD PAY; SHORT HOURS.
Employment department will be open on Saturday until 5 P. M., and Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS WANTED
for perfumery business—wrapping perfumes and shampoo powders; light and steady work. Apply at Heppell Co., 45 East 20th St.

GIRLS WANTED,
over 18 years, to fill mail orders; bonus paid in addition to salary; no previous experience necessary; also wanted for packeting seeds. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GIRLS.—Several clerical and general; experience unnecessary; $6-$7 start; opportunity advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRL for plain cooking and laundry; one in family; only personal references accepted. 205 West 89th St., Apt. E2.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman for general housework; good home; good salary. Loewenstein, 178 6th Av.

GIRL, young, to run errands and make herself useful in large wholesale house. Wm. R. Warner & Co., 113 West 18th St.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET, WEST,
require
SALESWOMEN
for their
SPECIAL TABLES
also
PARCEL WRAPPERS.
No experience necessary.
Rapid advancement.
Apply Superintendent's Office.

NURSES.—Young women of good family with some child's nursing experience for suburban convalescent hospital. Call Friday at 11, 420 East 59th St.

NURSE for boy, 4½ years, and a girl, 10 months, at Summit, N. J.; good wages. Apply, with reference, Room 1, 63 Wall St., 9th floor; Carfare paid.

NURSE, experienced, for baby 20 months; references; Long Island, 35 minutes from city; $40 month. Telephone 1816 Springfield.

NURSE or attendant for sanitarium; pay $24 month. Call 146 East 28th St. today at 2 P. M. for interview with matron.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for girl 4½ years old; French preferred. X 351 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND TYPIST; MUST HAVE GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICE WORK AND UNDERSTAND DISCOUNTING BILLS; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD WAGES. B 352 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT TO DO TYPING, FILING, AND GENERAL WORK; MANUFACTURING SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT BUSINESS; GOOD PROSPECTS FOR SMART GIRL. APPLY WILSON-MAENLEN CO., 781 EAST 142D ST., BRONX.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to do important detail work in fine, light office, pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, salary, experience, &c. M 257 Times Downtown.

OFFICE GIRL in law office; must be 16 years old and reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, if any, S. C., 209 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S assistant operator. Apply Marceau, 624 Fifth Av.

SALES GIRL, PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD WAGES; REFERENCES. SCHRAFFT'S, 383 FIFTH AV.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; permanent; excellent future. Suite 2388, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY. — Experienced in selling and buying of dresses for retail store; salary and commission basis. J 220 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN
WANTED FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
WOMEN'S COATS AND SUITS, MISSES' COATS AND SUITS, SHOES, LEATHER GOODS, WASH GOODS, BOOKS, AND STATIONERY.
PERMANENT POSITIONS, LIBERAL SALARIES.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

SLIP STITCHERS wanted on men's neckwear. Meyer, Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST for permanent position; Underwood machine; state age and experience; salary $12. J 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with at least 5 years' experience; apply, stating age, nationality, and experience. Room 1510, 115 Broadway. Mr. Moore.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be competent and a neat typist. Apply, stating salary required. B 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, real estate experience preferred. Call, Room 800, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; one who is capable of bookkeeping. Address S. G., 208 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR to help with office details. Keller, 70 Washington St., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and stenographer; must be experienced. Apply A. E. Vaughan, 185 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR wanted in an insurance office; state age, experience, reference, salary expected. O 223 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted; permanent position. Silverberg Import Co., 239 4th Av.

TYPIST.—Young girl wanted as bill clerk and assistant to bookkeeper, for high-class publishing house; must be neat, accurate at figures, and willing; $14 to start. N 47 Times.

TYPIST, capable of doing tabulating work on large carriage machine in accountant's office; salary according to capability. Apply Room 1009, 32 Broadway.

TYPIST and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—State age, experience, and salary wanted. B 314 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Wanted, touch typist understanding filing and switchboard. O 229 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS wanted from 5 to 10 P. M. daily; hourly pay; American or English; also hourly work Sunday; written applications only. Patterson, 130 East 62d St.

YOUNG GIRL, about 16 years, bright, willing, refined, to make herself generally useful in office; splendid opportunity for advancement; state education and salary expected. G. A., 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY WANTED BY A LARGE FIRM OF CONVERTERS AND MANUFACTURERS WITH EXPERIENCE IN STATISTICAL WORK; GIVE DETAILED EXPERIENCE. S. W., 203 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of estimating files in office of large manufacturer; must be well educated, quick, and accurate at figures; familiar with the plumbing trade preferred. N 44 Times.

YOUNG LADIES, 2 or 3, with clerical experience; 5c. fare by new subway. Rosenwasser Bros., 24 Orchard St., Long Island City.

YOUNG WOMEN of good family, with experience in care, play, or teaching of children, to learn orthopedic nursing in suburban convalescent hospital. Apply 420 East 59th St. Friday at 2 P. M.

YOUNG WOMAN to act as maid in photograph studio; salary $10. Apply Marceau, 624 Fifth Av.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GENUINE SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25; we quickly prepare you; positions guaranteed. Call, write, phone Worth 8964. Dictaphone Secretarial School, 800 Broadway, corner Duane.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
WE HAVE AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF OPENINGS TO BE FILLED IMMEDIATELY FOR STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, ASST. BOOKKEEPERS, LEDGER CLERKS, ORDER CLERKS, TYPISTS, FILE CLERKS, CLERICAL GIRLS ACCURATE AT FIGURING.
SEE OUR MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20; typists, $12; bookkeepers, clerks, other positions. Business Opportunity Co., Coultaus-Masterson, Proprietors, Agency, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, $18-$10. Alpha Agency, 132 Nassau St., Room 711.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
CORRESPONDENT—Uptown publishing house; must have good English education; $18.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — For law office; must have legal experience; $27.
STENOGRAPHER — Downtown banking house; good bright girl with some experience; $15; excellent opportunity.
BOOKKEEPER—Downtown wholesale jewelry house; corporation books; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS—For Philadelphia; we still have three or four openings for experienced girls on construction work, $125 per month.
CLERK—Well educated, good penman, and good at figures; no experience necessary; $15.

ANY NUMBER OF GOOD POSITIONS FOR CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND BOOKKEEPERS, $10 TO $20 PER WEEK.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 725.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
REFINED, well-educated AMERICAN young women for high-class openings:
BANK OPENINGS.
1 BOOKKEEPER, (able converse in French, to look after deposits,) $1,200, (lunches.)
1 BOOKKEEPER, $1,000, (lunches.)
3 STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$20, (lunches.)
1 RTPIST AND RECEPTION CLERK, $600, (lunches.)
FILING CLERKS, $600.
ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR, $600, (lunches.)
STENOGRAPHERS.
1 SECRETARIAL, (Ft. Hamilton,) $21.
1 SECRETARIAL, (Films,) $20.
1 INSURANCE, (Legal Dept.,) $20.
1 BROKERAGE, $18-$20.
1 OIL, $18.
OTHERS, $12-$15.
TYPISTS.
10 Openings, $12-$19.
INSURANCE CLERKS and BOOKKEEPERS, $600-$900.
FILE CLERKS, (beginners,) $8-$9.
MESSENGERS, (15-16 years,) $7.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

EXCELLENT positions for stenographers and bookkeepers, $12-$25; many others for clerks, dictaphone, &c. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; good openings daily. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABLE SEAMEN,
MARINE OILERS,
FIREMEN;
also coal passers and ordinary seamen, experienced, for foreign and coastwise trade; must show proof of previous experience; have passport and identification card. Apply U. S. SHIPPING BOARD, SHIPPING BUREAU, 5 Greenwich St., near Battery Place, N. Y. C.; office open every day, including Sundays, from 7 A. M.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, by firm of public accountants, experienced accountant; state age, experience, and salary desired. J 225 Times Downtown.

ACME AUTOMATIC OPERATORS.
Highest wages and excellent working conditions; none but thoroughly experienced need apply; 44-hour week.
PYRENE MFG. CO.,
410 East 32d.

AISLE MANAGERS.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DEPARTMENT STORE WORK; GOOD SALARIES AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BEITER POSITIONS TO THE RIGHT MEN. WRITE, STATING AGE AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, H. G., 838 TIMES ANNEX.

ARMATURE WINDERS.
Experienced in hand winding and repairing of SMALL and LARGE MOTORS; 48 hours a week.
Employment department will be open on Saturday until 5 P. M., and Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ARTIST wanted; capable in photo-engraving work; one who has had experience in retouching, laying out work, designing, &c., preferred; pleasant situation for right man. Write immediately, sending samples and giving references. Brandon Printing Company, Nashville, Tenn.

ARTIST WANTED.
An artist who can do figure and decorative work wanted by advertising agency; steady position for good man; artist who has had advertising agency experience preferred. Write for appointment. T 157 Times.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS, two, for soldiers' and sailors' clubs; must be thorough Americans, over draft age; state age, salary, references. H 198 Times.

BENCH HANDS.
Experienced men will receive high pay; day and night shifts, 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BILL OF MATERIAL MEN
for mechanical industry.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

BILL CLERK
with wholesale grocery experience, good writer and figurer; give experience and salary expected. G. W., 209 Times.

BILLING.
Thoroughly experienced man to take charge of billing department in large wholesale house; come in hour from New York; good salary and opportunity. W. W., 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, WANTED BY PROMINENT STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE; MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE BUSINESS AND HAVE STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE REFERENCES; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS BOX B-5, CARE OF DOREMUS & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, 44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BOOKKEEPER

For dress skirts house; experienced in this or similar lines preferred; excellent opportunity for a capable man; answer where formerly employed and salary. Address Skirts, N 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Two practical double entry bookkeepers experienced in handling all ledger work and all details connected therewith; to be able to analyze accounts, and take off trial balances; must be exempt from draft; highest recommendations required. Address, stating salary expected and experience, J 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted by a large Brooklyn manufacturing concern, to take care of sales ledger; also other office work; must be quick and accurate at figures and write a fair hand. Permanent position to right party; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. N 381 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS. — ABLE TO HANDLE TRIAL BALANCE; STEADY JOBS FOR STEADY MEN; LOCATION, THREE MINUTES FROM 23D ST. FERRY; GIVE REFERENCE, EXPERIENCE, AND DESIRES. J 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPERS. — Large downtown bank wants experienced bookkeepers; excellent opportunity for advancement; luncheon provided in the building. Write full particulars, stating age, birthplace, experience, salary desired. O 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, married, to take charge of books and cashier's desk; must not be over 40 years of age; installment house experience preferred. Apply Lauter Piano Co., 149 Newark Av., Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger keeper; good penman; $20 per week; hours 9 to 5; downtown. O 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT at once, state age, experience, and salary desired. J 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; state age, references, and salary expected. B 288 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—A large American fire insurance company has a few vacancies for bright boys. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, J 226 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN
wanted for various positions; both day and night work; GOOD SALARY AND BONUS; RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
Apply
Between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.,
ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST.,
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

BOY WANTED.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 381 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN LARGE ADVERTISING AGENCY; ONE WHO IS ANXIOUS TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS TO START AS ERRAND BOY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY TO START, $6.
APPLY TO
Mr. J. E. SAGAN, 12TH FLOOR,
381 4TH AV., N. Y. C.

BOYS.
Fly boys and tenders, $8-$11, steady. Sackett & Wilhelm Corp., Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

BOYS.—A large American fire insurance company is

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted....42c
Automobile Exchange.....42c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....30c
Business Opportunities.....50c
Country Board.....40c
Employment Agencies.....50c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.30c
Help Wanted.....30c
Lost and Found.....50c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let....42c
Situations Wanted.....25c

OFFICES:

Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights...3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn, Room 905, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

We are extending our business throughout the United States and require clean-cut, progressive young Americans in our selling force, both in stores and in the field and in executive positions; if you have at least a high school education and some experience as a salesman we can assure an opportunity to make a large income and advancement to executive position; drawing account against commission to start. Mr. Baker, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., 15th floor.

SALESMAN wanted to handle retail campaigns on a well-known, high-grade household article; liberal commission and drawing account. Room 204, 47 West 34th St.

SALES MANAGER.—Experienced in medical and pharmaceutical trade; must be good organizer, able to handle men. Call between 3 and 5, fifth floor, 10 East 38th.

SHIPPING CLERK for large export house; draft exempt, experienced, and familiar with South American shipping and regulations; state full details, positions held, age, and salary. B 352 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; AGE 31-35; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS. ROSENWASSER BROS., 24 ORCHARD ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Importing house wants young man as shipping clerk. Apply own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired. N 396 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced candy preferred; give reference and salary expected. O 222 Times Downtown.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR STRONG, TALL, WELL-DEVELOPED YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE AS ASSISTANT IN GYMNASIUM. APPLY AFTER 10 A. M., ROOM 1706, 66 BROADWAY.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED AUTHORIZATION CLERKS FOR THEIR CHARGE STAMPING DEPT. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, 4 W. 43D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., OR BY LETTER.

STOCK CLERK, EXPERIENCED, IN SPECIALTY CLOTHING HOUSE. POLLAK-BEHRENS CO., 140 4TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk wanted by dry goods commission house. Reply in own hand, stating qualifications, age, and experience. B 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter; also to do general office work; age no bar. Apply Schultze, 440 1st Av.

STOCK CLERK, BRIGHT, CLEVER, IN WHOLESALE WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. KROWER-TYNBERG CO., 46 WEST 23D ST.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man familiar with dress materials and laces, for stock work and inside selling, dressmaking supply house. Call Murray Hill 1277 for appointment.

STOCK CLERK wanted in wholesale leather house; also assist shipping; chance for advancement; state age, nationality, and salary wanted. B 321 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK for large automobile supplies house experienced in this or similar line. Lowe Motor Supplies, 245 West 55th.

STOCK CLERK; experienced, in wholesale silk house; must understand how to wait on a customer; reference. N 31 Times.

SWITCHBOARD operator and competent order clerk about 18. Samuel H. Moss, 36 East 23d St.

TIMEKEEPERS.—Must be experienced; $3.50 a day. 402 West St.

TIMEKEEPERS, experienced, for marine shop; $2.50 a day. 402 West St.

TRACER of mechanical drawings, preferably with locomotive experience; fast, accurate; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. N 393 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

Four first-class men to design tools, jigs, and fixtures for instrument work; men experienced on typewriter and gun work preferred; excellent opportunity for men above the average; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. K, W., 154 Times.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN

on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.

Employment department will be open on Saturday until 5 P. M., and Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M.

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TOOLMAKER.—Have vacancy for a reliable, steady man on plain hand-fed power press die work; only one having experience in variety dies need apply; steady employment, with best opportunity for advancement. Keuffel & Esser Co., 303 Adams St., Hoboken.

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Men who like up-to-date, high-grade work on Government contracts, with good wages; 50 miles from New York. Apply 299 Broadway, Room 1011.

TURRET MACHINE operators, 2 experienced men; 8 hours a day. 402 West St.

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TYPIST, experienced, for marine shop; $15. 402 West St.

UPHOLSTERER wanted; one who understands slip covers and is a practical man. Apply at once, M. & S. Nugent, 348 Jackson Av., Jersey City. Christian firm.

VALET and BUTLER wanted for bachelor's apartment; one capable of light cooking. Address, with city references, Box X 312 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 35 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; paid while learning.
APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.,
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TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
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TO HELP WIN, THE WAR AND MAKE GOOD WAGES AT THE SAME TIME. WE NEED IMMEDIATELY 100 FIRST-CLASS TOOL MAKERS, 50 LATHE MEN, 25 INSPECTORS, 50 INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL GRINDER OPERATORS, 40 GRIDLEY AND POTTER & JOHNSON OPERATORS, 30 MOLDERS; PERMANENT WORK WITH A SUCCESSFUL COMPANY DURING AND AFTER THE WAR TO MEN WHO MAKE GOOD. X 346 TIMES ANNEX.

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ARE YOU INTERESTED

in a well-paying profession? Many of our graduates earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly; our method of instruction reaches experts, both sexes. Class now forming. Write for Booklet G.

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Short concentrated course.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
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SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn., Suite 1808D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

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Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

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EXCHANGE,
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ASSISTANT FACTORY EXECUTIVE—$6,000.
BANK BOOKKEEPER—Knowledge of accounting, $2,500.
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COST ACCOUNTANT—With manufacturing experience, for Brooklyn, $1,800.
DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPERS, (10.) $1,200 to $1,500.
SALESMEN—(30) for city and Brooklyn; must have grocery experience, $1,500.
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SALESMEN—(25.) clean-cut, with or without experience, $1,200-$2,000.
DRAFTSMEN—(20.)* on electrical work, mechanical machine and tool design and conveying machinery, $1,500 to $2,500.
CALL 9 to 2.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
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PAYROLL CLERKS, TIME AND MATERIAL CLERKS—Good opportunities, $115 per month.
ACCOUNTANTS — Several good openings at $1,500 per year.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

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BOOKKEEPER, $20, age 35-40; Brooklyn position; clean-cut, refined personality. Phone Madison Square 2775. Herbert L. Furman, private agency.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, $50; stenographer, $22; bookkeepers, typists, clerks. Migbill, Flatiron Building.

"ALWAYS SOMETHING DOING."—Bookkeepers, clerks, Christian firms; $12-$2,000. Migbill, Flatiron Building.

CHAUFFEURS wanted, reliable. Chauffeur's Exchange, 61 West 51st. Good positions open.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK touring car, motor 7198, property Joseph Nevin, will be sold at auction April 20, 2:30, at 135th Street Garage, 520 West 135th St.

BUICK 1917 little six sedan; like new; best in city; price right. MacLellan, 573 West 151st. Morningside 7520.

BUICK 1918 seven-passenger touring; condition perfect; extras. Phone Columbus 8963.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC, 1916, VICTORIA.
THREE PASSENGER.

Very exceptional condition; wire wheels, 35x5; beautifully painted and upholstered; has all appearance of being new; can be inspected and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC Limousine, fine running condition; $700.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
226 West 56th St., New York, fourth floor.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN.

Fully equipped; had little use; must be seen to be appreciated.
W. Trock, 413 West 55th St.

CADILLAC "8-CYL." TOURING BODY.
USED THREE MONTHS.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCH. AV., B'KLYN.

CADILLAC, VICTORIA TOP, FOR "8."
LIKE NEW, $125.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

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7-passenger; overhealed, repainted; guaranteed. W. Trock, 413 West 55th St.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.

4-passenger; has little use; revarnished; looks like new. W. Trock, 413 West 55th St.

CADILLAC 1916, 7-pass. touring; repainted; good tires; bargain. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC 8-cylinder or Packard Twin Six Touring in good condition. F. McGill, 593 Riverside Drive.

CADILLAC 1917-1916 SEDANS.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

CHALMERS, late 1917, light "7"-passenger, equal new; cost $1,650, sacrifice $700. 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Main 422.

CHANDLER.—Model 17, 4-pass. chummy roadster; rebuilt and guaranteed 90 days. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER.—Model 17, 4-pass. coupe and 7-pass. Sedan; like new; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER.—Model 17, 7-pass. touring; 90-day guarantee; rebuilt and refinished. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER, 1917, five-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway, Col. 1028.

CHANDLER limousine, model 17; rebuilt, refinished; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and B'way.

CHANDLER.—Model 16, 7-pass. touring; rebuilt, refinished; guaranteed. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and B'way.

CHANDLER Chummy 1917 for sale; run 5,000 miles. Riverside 7759.

COLE Roadster, motor 31370, registered owner Wm. Byrne, will be sold at auction satisfaction April 20, 2:30, at 135th Street Garage, 520 West 135th St.

CRANE; Brewster collapsible body.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

CROW-ELKHART.—$500; buys brand new touring; run not 600 miles. 1,930 Broadway.

DEMAREST LIMOUSINE; PERFECT CONDITION; ONE-QUARTER VALUE. PRIVATE STABLE, 148 EAST 30TH ST.

DETROIT ELECTRIC for sale, 5-passenger closed car, drives from front or rear seat, new lead battery, good cord tires, car painted dark green, black trimmings. Telephone 1001M Glen Ridge, N. J.

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FIAT CHASSIS
50 H. P. New
Built to Government Requirements.
18 of these For Sale.
Inquire E. C. Poultney, Room 1633, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FRANKLIN touring, Series 9, 1917; perfect condition; 5,900 miles; $1,550. Tel. Bedford 1854.

HAYNES 1917, 5-passenger touring.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

HUDSON Super-Six Touring; cannot be told from new. 1,930 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON Super 6 Brougham Limousine. Very classy; exceptionally fine. Cheap for immediate sale. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

HUPMOBILE Sedans, Town Cars, Roadsters, 5 and 7 passenger touring cars; guaranteed; late models.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
226 West 56th St., New York, fourth floor.

HUPMOBILE 1917 five-passenger; two tops, good shoes; excellent mechanical condition. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

HUPMOBILE 1916, 5-pass. Sedan; refinished. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

HUPMOBILE.—Must sell beautiful touring car; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

KING, 8-cylinder, touring car, 7-passenger; run very little. Telephone Greenpoint 3780 or 4422.

KING 1916 "8" cylinder, $550. Pacific Garage, 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

LANCIA roadster, special 2-pass., Brewster body; completely overhauled and repainted; ideal small, economical car. A. G. Garrabrant, 536 Broad St., Newark. Phone Mulberry 3240.

LEXINGTON 1917 runabout, little six; bargain; guaranteed; new shoes; will paint. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

LOCOMOBILE for sale, 1914 model, six-cylinder touring car; in excellent repair; Goodyear tires and first-class condition, with extra shoes; may be inspected at D. F. D. Garage, 348 Amsterdam Av.; any reasonable offer entertained. R 153 Times.

MARMON 34, five-passenger, touring; perfect condition; has not been run over 100 miles since thorough overhauling and painting by Marmon Company; extra wire wheels, shoe, and tires; demonstration gladly given to prospective purchaser. J. H. McGraw, Jr., care of C. M. Decker, Convent Station, N. J.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Col. 1028.

MARMON, 1917, four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring car; also Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 club roadster; mileage 3,000. George Wallace Copley, 665 5th Av., Plaza 4837.

MARMON 1916 Chummy Roadster.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917, four passenger; like new; fully equipped; cord tires, 5 wire wheels; demonstration. Phone Hardwick, Rector 6400.

MARMON 1917 Country Club Roadster; as new; rare bargain. Beitler, 1,790 B'way.

MERCER 1915, 6 passenger; first-class condition; painted royal blue; victoria top. Phone Bergen 3862.

MERCER 1918 6-passenger, brand new; $1,000 off list. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

MINERVA Limousine, motor 20192, property Fritzi Scheff, will be sold at auction April 20, 2:30, at 135th Street Garage, 520 West 135th St.

NATIONAL, 1916, Sedan, like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

OAKLAND 1917 touring; like new. A bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will take $550 cash 1916 touring; overhauled, newly painted. 1,930 Broadway.

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PACKARD 1915 "3-38" 7-pass. touring.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

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PACKARD 1916 "1-35"; like new.
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PAIGE 1915, 7-pass. touring; good mechanical condition; refinished. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

PAIGE 1917 touring; painted Rolls-Royce blue; must sell at once. 1,930 Broadway.

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PIERCE-ARROW.—Private party would sell 1916 6-48 Pierce-Arrow limousine; touring body optional; excellent condition; never changed hands; also like place worthy chauffeur. Telephone D. G. Widner, John 5822 or Flatbush 1036.

PIERCE-ARROWS, new five-ton, for hire; short or long haul; special New York and Philadelphia, Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3240.

PIERCE-ARROW (1915) Limousine, 38 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1915) Collapsible Touring, 38. Turret, 20 Broad. 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 TOURING, MODEL C-3, 5-PASSENGER. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV., PLAZA 4837.

REGAL 1916 Roadster, good condition; bargain; $325.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
226 West 56th St., New York, fourth floor.

RENAULT TOURING 4-PASS., 18-35 H. P.; SPORTIF MODEL; ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

club roadster; equal new; $750. 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Main 422.

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SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 runabout; need cash; look offer. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1911, 30 h. p. chain drive, 5-passenger Holbrook touring body, Victoria top and windshield; also 1913 30 h. p. chain drive, 4-seated Quimby, sedan body, electric lights, self-starter. Write W. L. M., care Summit Herald, Summit, N. J.

SIMPLEX 1915, specially built "75" shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 8,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

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SIMPLEX.—Want cash offer for 1912 7-passenger touring; shaft drive. 1,930 B'way.

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The ideal car for the careful buyer seeking a combination of quality and economy at a reasonable price; ready for immediate delivery, newly painted and overhauled, 1916 light 4 runabout, 1916 light 4 touring, 1917 "8-cylinder" touring; these cars sold with binding mechanical guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

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STEARNS Silent Knight 1917 4-cylinder coupe, practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av., New York City.

STUDEBAKER Series "18" coupe; like new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway. Main entrance.

STUTZ 6-cylinder, 45 H. P. runabout; fine condition; magneto, storage battery. Hengstenberg, 30 Church St. Telephone 2915 Cortlandt.

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STUTZ 1917 speedster; also bulldog and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917, 4 and 6 Pass. Touring.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

STUTZ 1916 4-passenger; like new; exceptionally fine car. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 roadster; mileage 2,000. George Wallace Copley, 665 5th Av., Plaza 4837.

STUTZ 1916, with or without coupe body, $1,000 complete. Phone Midwood 202.

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"White" Town Car.
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STUTZ 1917 Touring.
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DE DION Touring. Latest Importation.
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Storage batteries at special prices; six volt lighting battery, $12; twelve volt starting and lighting battery, $20; guaranteed for 1 year. H. B. Shontz Co., 157 West 64th.

Will buy your car for cash or sell it for you quickly on consignment; buyers always waiting; large store; efficient service. 1,931 Broadway. Phone 8086 Col.

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Deafness.—New Anderfone aids hearing; free trial. Write or call, Anderson Electric Co., 145 West 36th St., 1 H. New York.

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MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand new car.
1917 CADILLAC touring; like new.
1917 FRANKLIN 4-passenger brougham.
1917 CHANDLER Chummy Roadster; excellent condition.
1917 MITCHELL touring.
1918 STUDEBAKER 7-passenger; like new.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6;" almost new.
CHALMERS speedster, special C. T. Silbrant, 536 Broad St., Newark. Phone Mulberry 3240.
1916 MERCER speedster; elegant condition.
NATIONAL 4-passenger chummy roadster.
1917 STUDEBAKER roadster; like new.
1917 PULLMAN touring.
STUTZ 4-passenger; $950.
1916 PACKARD landaulet.
1916 STUTZ touring; cost $1,650.
1917 DODGE touring and roadsters.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
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TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

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1917 LIBERTY, small, "6," touring.
1917 OLDSMOBILE, "8," touring.
1917 DODGE, sedan; exceptional.
1917 STUDEBAKER, "6," seven-passenger.
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1916 CADILLAC, 7-passenger, touring.
1916 CHALMERS, 7-passenger; cheap.
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1916 STUTZ Roadster; exceptional.
1916 STUDEBAKER, 3-passenger, roadster.
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PIERCE 1917 "48" touring.
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CADILLAC 1917 touring.
CADILLAC 1917 suburban sedan.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 4-pass. touring.
STUTZ 1918 4-pass. touring.
STUTZ 1917 "16-valve" speedster.
STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special.
FIAT sedan; latest importation.
FIAT 4-pass. touring; latest importation.
FRANKLIN 1918 touring.
FRANKLIN 1918 brougham.
FRANKLIN 1918 sedan.
LANCIA 1916 4-pass. speedster.
HUDSON 1917 4-pass. speedster.
MANY OTHERS.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
1918 STUDEBAKER Roadster.
1917 CASE Touring.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1917 OVERLAND Roadster.
1917 OVERLAND Touring.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MAXWELL Roadster.
1917 CHEVROLET Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE 8-cyl. Touring.
STUTZ Raceabout.
MERCER Touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

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We have a number of slightly used thoroughly overhauled trucks; also several demonstrators as good as new and covered by the usual manufacturers' guarantees; capacities from 1 ton to 6 tons; prices and terms very attractive. Trucks can be seen at our service station, 615 West 56th St., New York City. Gramm-Bernstein Sales Corporation, offices 8th floor, 1,457 Broadway, Phone Bryant 5187.

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I have one 1½, two 2½ and two 3½ ton trucks as good as new; must sell; will extend liberal terms to responsible purchasers. N 48 Times.

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Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
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PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & S. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD for rent, beautiful twin six, landaulette; reasonable rates, hour, week, or month. Telephone Riverside 5316. O'Neil.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows,—hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD twin sixes, hour, week, or month. Wilmarth, 8030 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

STUTZ speedster or touring; must be late model; will pay spot cash if price is right; no dealers. Behrman, Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72d.

WANTED.—Almost new, used Hudson Super Six, Peerless or Cadillac light 7-passenger; must be in good condition; will pay cash. Sugar, 394 Broadway. Phone Franklin 2360.

STUTZ, Mercer, Cadillac, Packard, Buick, Hupmobile, &c., wanted; spot cash ready. Bring car, or telephone to Circle 2476.
Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway.

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ELECTRIC BROUGHAM wanted; late model; state full particulars; no dealers. X 354 Times Annex.

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OLDSMOBILE, 1917, 6-cylinder touring or roadster; give particulars and lowest cash price. X 325 Times Annex.

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STEARNS auto bodies—Landaulettes and limousines, cheap and swell. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

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Executive sailing soon will be glad to act for American houses as special representative; have you any business needs adjustment? Do you want a capable agent appointed? Do you wish me to act on commission basis as salesman? Write Room 67, 90 West Broadway, New York.

Am looking for an article of merit to manufacture that has daily consumption, to be sold through grocers nationally. My plant is located in Rochester. Have well trained sales force. John G. Elbs, 1,637 Jay St., Rochester, N. Y.

Barber wishes to contract for privilege in first-class hotel, or will rent space in good business district. Address, stating rent and other particulars, A. Sileo, 1,730 Broadway.

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Have you a representative in Chicago? I have an office and ten years' experience as salesman. T 97 Times.

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Manufacturing Proposition.—Cotton batting business for sale; line well known and in high standing; equipment complete for making both small batts and three-pound goods, plain and quilted; also special fine numbers; price low and includes good will; investigation invited and full information furnished. J. Broadbent & Son, Inc., Unionville, Conn.

Lady conducting successfully high-class, refined rooming house in Riverside section wishes to take three adjoining houses as up-to-date, modern one and two room kitchenette apartments; looks for capital to finance same; very profitable business. Write in first instance "Successful," care of Newmark's Advertising Agency, 852 Columbus Av.

Advertiser controls simple, inexpensive apparatus with wide application in chemical, paper, tanning, food, and other industries, replacing massive costly machinery, with better results and greater economy; commercially established; $25,000 capital required; details at interview only; positively no brokers. Box 266 Times, 2 Rector St.

Opportunity to first-class all-around machinery salesman with a hustling concern; 50-50 split of net profits on deals; strictly commission. B 318 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—11,000 names, women mail order buyers; $50. T., Box 38, Station F.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 33 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 433 Broadway.

Leaving City.—Beautiful furniture three-room apartment, used three months; cost $575; if sold this week $300. Shannon, 1,935 Daly Av. Bronx subway, 177th St.

52-inch mahogany dresser; cost, $185; curio cabinet, Russian samovar, Oriental rugs. Morningside 4501, Apt. 52.

Contents houses; pianos, carpets, antiques bought. Miles, 155 E. 125th St. 1299 Harlem.

Stock ladies' specialty shop for sale; no agents or auctioneers. 3,483 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 115 University Place. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

Contents houses; pianos, carpets, antiques bought. Miles, 155 E. 125th St. 1299 Harlem.

Wanted to buy or rent Union Special two-needle machines. Madison Sq. 9292.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Signal Reserve Corps.

Mann, 2d Lt. M. D., to participate in flights.
Purdy, 2d Lt. C. H., and Jensen, 1st Lt. G. J., to Camp Vail.

Following to Taliaferro Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Ellison, J. A.	Straley, J. A.
Oates, W. A.	Dwight, H. W.
Rochester, T. F.	Lovell, C. P., Jr.
Donaldson, J. O.	

Haugen, 1st Lt. L. G., Harrison, 2d Lt. M., Hymer, 2d Lt. H. A., and Hyndshaw, 2d Lt. S. C., to Selfridge Field.

Following to Kelly Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Norris, B. B.	Marshall, W. M.
St. John, A. M.	Kemper, J. M.
Burrucker, W. C.	

Bratton, 2d Lt. H., Jr., and Foulk, 2d Lt. A. G., to Ellington Field.
Del Gaudio, 1st Lt. M. W., orders of Dec. 17 amended to direct him to Camp Sevier.
Hartney, 2d Lt. J. F., to Garden City.
Flowers, Capt. A. A., will report to Chief Sig. Off. in Radio Development Dept. of Land Div.
Young, 2d Lt. E. H., to Love Field.
Fraser, 2d Lt. K. G., to Camp Dick.
Haines, 1st Lt. R. S

DANGEROUS ENEMIES GO TO PRISON CAMP

German Nobleman Is Among Twenty-one Ordered Interned at Oglethorpe.

2 ARE REGULAR ARMY MEN

Government Order Indicates That Parole Privileges Will Be Curtailed.

The Government gave instructions yesterday for the internment for the period of the war of all enemy subjects in the United States whose past activities had caused them to be listed as "dangerous enemies." Twenty-one of these enemy aliens, among them a German nobleman, a German newspaper editor, two who formerly wore the uniform of the regular army of the United States, a chemist who is a close friend of Dr. Muck, the Boston Orchestra leader, and a prominent statistician, will leave for the prison camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and others will follow in the next few days.

The order yesterday was taken as a sign that the old order of "arrest and then parole" had ended so far as the enemy residents of the United States were concerned, and that from this on every enemy subject detected aiding the German cause in this country would be promptly interned. The enemy subjects who go South today will be guarded by a platoon of United States regulars from Governors Island, and will travel in special coaches attached to the regular Southern Express.

The enemy aliens who are booked for the trip, in the order of their importance, are the following:

Twenty-one on the List.

STRAUS, Dr. ISAAC, former editor of The Jewish Chronicle, of which he was the founder; one of the secretaries to Dr. Dernberg, the chief German propagandist in this country during 1914 and a part of 1915.

HASBERG, Baron GUSTAV VON, son-in-law of the late Commodore McVickar, who was one of the founders of the New York Yacht Club.

BRUCK, JOSEPH VON, agent in this country of a great Dusseldorf metal concern; made a complete report to certain authorities in Germany concerning conditions in the United States, in which he recommended the purchase of a newspaper printed in the English language.

BERTLING, Dr. KARL O. Is said to have been ordered to the United States in 1914, and charged with the direction of pro-German propoganda in American colleges and schools. Friend of Bernstorff, von Papen, and also of Dr. Muck, the Boston Symphony Orchestra conductor.

FICK, Dr. ALFRED. Reported to have had knowledge of certain plots against allied shipping engineered in New York in the first year of the war.

SEEBECK, MAURICE VON, a former soldier in the regular army; was with American expeditionary forces in France as a headquarters interpreter; returned to the United States by order of General Pershing; no charges involving treachery to the flag.

KREISEL, FRANZ, until his arrest a Sergeant in the Coast Artillery arm of the regular army, stationed at Fort Strong, one of the main defenses of Boston Harbor.

HELMKAMPF, JOHANN W.; arrested in Boston as dangerous enemy.

RAU, OSCAR ADOLPH; arrested in Boston.

BREWER, GUSTAV O.; arrested in Trenton, N. J.

FAUER, WILHELM O.; arrested in Trenton, N. J.

QUITZMANN, CHARLES; arrested in Brooklyn.

TACHLENBERG, WILHELM; arrested in Boston.

HILBERT, KARL; arrested in Boston.

TUMMLER, HERMANN; arrested in Boston.

SENNE, OTTO ADOLPH JOHANNES; arrested in Newark.

HOHOAGE, WILHELM; arrested by Army Intelligence Service in Hoboken.

LUHRMANN, HERMANN; arrested in Brooklyn.

JOCHHEIM, KARL E.; arrested in Brooklyn.

EGADIO, LAZZARI; arrested in Trenton.

PEREZ, ERNEST. Claims he is a Spaniard; arrested on his arrival at New York from Spain a few days ago.

Of the twenty-one men the most important, in the opinion of the Federal authorities, is Dr. Straus. He was arrested several weeks ago by agents of the Army Intelligence Service and has been under investigation ever since. He came to New York in the first weeks of the war, being in the same party of propagandists as was Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the most notorious German propaganda agent who has ever operated in the United States.

Dr. Straus Regarded as "Crafty."

Assistant United States District Attorney Robert P. Stephenson, in his report to the Attorney General, in which he gives the result of the Secret Service investigation of Dr. Straus's activities, says that in addition to being a "dangerous enemy alien" he is individually dangerous because of his having by "crafty means" obtained an important formula used in connection with the manufacture of gas masks for the use of American soldiers in Europe. Government agents have been working on the theory that Straus obtained these formulas in the hope of finding a way to transmit the information to Berlin, in order to make possible experiments by German chemists with the purpose in view of developing a gas that would penetrate the masks.

The report also points out that Straus was identified with an organization in Germany known as the Committee for the East, which had as its object the spreading of German propaganda among Jewish citizens of various countries. In May, 1910, Dr. Straus started the publication of the Jewish Chronicle, of which he was the editor. The purpose of this magazine was to further the cause of Zionism, Straus said.

It is alleged that Straus's work in the United States "received the approval of Bernstorff" and other Germans who were prominent in the propaganda and plot organization. Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German plot paymaster, made one payment of $85,000 to Dr. Straus, while the Government is in possession of evidence that he received $50,000 from another source. Dr. Straus says that the $85,000 represented money deposited to his account in Germany and that it was not of German official origin. As for the $50,000, he says it was handed to him by a man whom he does not know.

Baron von Hasperg was prominent in certain social sets in this city. When he was arrested in his Central Park West apartment it was said that he had been visiting Camp Upton and other military reservations, often in the company of women, and that when opportunity offered he sought information regarding the progress of training troop movements and other matters, the knowledge of which would be of value to Germany.

Joseph von Bruck arrived in New York from South America in the latter part of 1913 as the representative of the Mannesmann Tube Manufacturing Company of Dusseldorf. On his arrival in New York he opened offices at 30 Church Street, and suspicion was first attracted to him a few months ago, when he placed an order for 12,000 copper water meters, which were to be shipped to Buenos Aires. The order was not filled. Bruck's intention was to get copper into Germany through neutral countries.

When his office was searched the Government found a report on the situation in New York, in which, among other things, the enemy agent recommended the purchase of a newspaper printed in the English language. In that report he referred to each of the New York dailies, and gave what in his opinion was the reason for the pro-Ally attitude of those papers. He assigned sordid reasons in every instance but one for the policy of the newspapers. The exception was a well-known morning and afternoon paper of the same ownership. He said that the attitude of the owner of these papers was an "enigma" in some respects, but added that more German propaganda was printed in them than in any others published in New York.

He Pleased von Bernstorff.

Dr. Bertling, who was arrested in Boston a few days ago, was intimately associated with the propagadist activities of Bernstorff, Dernburg, von Papen, and other German agents, and there is on file in the Government archives a letter written by Dr. Edler, who was Bernstorff's Secretary, in which he said that "Count Bernstorff rejoices exceedingly over your activity and wishes you continued good success." In another letter, also a matter of record, Edler wrote that "Count Bernstorff would like to be informed of your plans for the future, as the Imperial Government has, of course, a financial interest in them."

Kreisel, until a few days ago, a Sergeant in the regular army, despite his ten years of service, never saw fit to become an American citizen. When he was taken to the Tombs yesterday he still wore his uniform as an American regular. Seebeck also wore his uniform.

It was reported yesterday that the Government is considering ordering all enemy subjects, resident on Staten Island, to move to some other part of the city. It is said that at the present time there are about 1,000 male enemy subjects living on Staten Island, and now that great troop movements are in prospect, it is believed that they will be ordered to move.

Colonel Pierkowski, the former Krupp agent, and intimate friend of Boy-Ed, is one German who is still at liberty. It is rumored that his day of internment is drawing near. He is now reporting once a week to his custodian, Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss.

A general cleaning out from the ranks of British and American merchant crews of insidious trouble makers has greatly increased the efficiency of war service vessels transporting troops and supplies, according to an observation of the American Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall Street, which maintains a large sailors' home on the North River waterfront. In the course of last year the society was informed of a practice of the theft of papers and passports of bona fide British and American sailors, evidently the work of the German espionage system, and by this means it was possible for agents of Germany, in some instances, to obtain passage on ships transporting war necessities. The introduction of new means for tracing missing seamen and improving the records, which include the placing of the sailor's picture on his papers, has, it is said, hampered, if not entirely done away with, the German espionage practice in this line.

STATE INQUIRY TO AID FRANCE.

Attorney General to Get Facts Concerning Humbert's Activities.

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker announced last night that the State of New York, acting at the request of the French Government, had started an investigation of the American activities of Senator Charles Humbert of the Department of the Meuse; Pierre Lenoir, the Paris capitalist, and William Desouches, also a wealthy Parisian, the purpose being to ascertain whether Humbert and his co-defendants, all of whom are under arrest in France, entered into a conspiracy to spread German propaganda in France.

"The French Ambassador," Mr. Becker said, "today transmitted to Governor Whitman a request for an investigation by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis in connection with the prosecution in France of Senator Charles Humbert, the editor of the Paris Journal. Attorney General Lewis will immediately undertake the investigation.

"The request includes an investigation of Senator Humbert's deposits of money with J. P. Morgan & Co., his dealings with the Bethlehem Steel Company while in America in September, 1914, as a purchasing agent of war supplies for the French Government, and in general all matters connected with the prosecution of Humbert, Desouches, and Lenoir."

In the investigation of the activities of Bolo Pacha, now under sentence of death in France for treason, Attorney General Lewis discovered that Senator Humbert had assets of $324,143 in the United States. Of this amount $128,232.38 represented cash deposits. The investigation also indicated that Bolo Pacha, who received about $1,700,000 from Count Bernstorff, had transferred to Humbert about $1,000,000 for an interest in the Journal of Paris, of which Humbert was then the owner and editor.

Mr. Becker said last night that the investigation of Humbert's activities and holdings in this country will be as complete and thorough as the State can make it. A further statement with regard to the investigation will probably be given out in the course of the next few days.

To Make a Bonfire of German Books.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—A German propaganda bonfire—the flames fed by German school books, literature, war screeds, music, phonograph records, and pictures—is being planned in this city for either Saturday or Monday night. Huge boxes for the collection of material for the bonfire will be placed in downtown sections by those in charge of the movement.

Pettigrew's Office Daubed Yellow.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 4.—A crowd of citizens today daubed the offices of Richard Franklin Pettigrew, former United States Senator, with yellow paint. Pettigrew is under indictment in a Federal court here, charged with violation of the Espionage act.

DISLOYALTY BILL DENOUNCED AS GAG

Would Muzzle the Press and Smother Criticism of Government, Johnson Declares.

WATSON ATTACKS CREEL

Reads Denver Editorials He Wrote and Characterizes Them "Foul Slanders" on Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Severe criticism today followed an effort to have the Senate pass a bill designed to punish severely attempts to obstruct the Liberty Loan campaigns or to hamper the military and naval forces of the nation.

Senator Johnson of California condemned the measure as "a bill to suppress the freedom of the press in the United States of America and to prevent any man, no matter who he is, from expressing legitimate criticism concerning the present Government."

Senator Watson of Indiana denounced George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, as a "snivveling sneerer," and declared Creel would be the subject for prosecution under the proposed law if his writings in former years were taken into account.

The bill provides that whoever, when the United States is at war, shall utter, publish, print or write any disloyal, profane, scurrilous, contemptuous or abusive language about the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution, or the soldiers or sailors of the United States, or the flag, or the uniform of the army or navy, or any language calculated to incite or inflame resistance to any Federal or State authority, or who shall by word or act favor the cause of Germany or her allies, shall be imprisoned for twenty years, or fined $10,000, or both.

Fashion to Charge Disloyalty.

"I take it," said Senator Johnson, "that there is no member of this body who would not go the limit in enacting legislation which would punish most condignly disloyalty and treason. But, yielding to no man in my desire to punish the German propagandist, fundamentally I never could and never would vote for a measure such as is proposed here today.

"Tomorrow I go away to do what I can for a day or two in behalf of the Liberty Loan, and I beg my colleagues, when they discuss this bill and refer to its opponents possibly as men who would wish to retard the war, in my favor to give me at least the small meed of praise of saying that I am aiding the Liberty Loan, while opposing a measure of this sort.

"Again and again, not only in this Chamber, but over the entire land, any man who did not subscribe instanter to any doctrine and principle presented to him, by that token and by that very fact his disloyalty was demonstrated and he was shown to be an enemy of his country. Of course, such a doctrine is absurd, and ought to be met only with scorn, but it is the fashion, and has been the fashion, for some time past with every man and every representative in this Congress who did his duty and courageously expressed his opinion.

"I say the language of this bill demonstrates the fact that it is a bill not for the punishment of disloyalty or treason but it is a bill to suppress the freedom of the press of the United States of America and to prevent any man, no matter who he is, from expressing legitimate criticism concerning the present Government, the present Administration, or the administration in respect to the war. It is not only a bill designed to suppress the press of the nation and make it subservient to those in power today, but it is a bill that seeks to make one refrain from discussion or criticism, and it even purports to prevent one thinking as he wishes to think.

"The ultimate construction of this bill would be that if any man says anything substantially in opposition to any department of this Government, or anything which will cause opposition or resistance to any particular administrative part of this Government, then he is guilty of a crime punishable by twenty years in prison."

Quotes Creel's Editorials.

Saying he agreed fully with what Senator Johnson had said, Senator Watson immediately launched into his attack on Mr. Creel.

"I want to find out whether or not George Creel would be subject to the provisions of this law himself—he, the man whose hand can altogether write, or the man who has the power to alter, or change, or even to manufacture, as we well know, the news that goes to the people respecting the purposes and the events and the transactions of the war."

Senator Watson then quoted at length from editorials written by Mr. Creel while he was in newspaper work in Denver. The first of these was headed, "Ballots or Bullets," and appeared in The Rocky Mountain News of Denver.

"I am wondering whether or not, if George Creel were to write that article and this law were enforced, he could not be sent to the penitentiary," said Senator Watson after reading the editorial, which was construed as attacking the American system of government.

"Undoubtedly he could, and he ought to be," said Senator Borah in reply.

"I agree to that," said Senator Watson. "And then, if that be true, ought George Creel to be placed in a position of responsibility, where he can censor all the news in regard to war provisions that will go out to the people, because through his mental processes are to be filtered the intellectual and moral pabulum to feed the people of the republic in a day of peril and in an hour of storm?"

Senator Reed interrupted to say: "Disagreeing with every word that is contained in the article written by Mr. Creel, believing that it indicates an intellect and a character utterly contemptibel, I nevertheless assert that in a free republic men have the right in the exercise of free speech to write even as scurrilous and abusive and untrue articles as that just read."

Senator Watson then read other editorials from the pen of Mr. Creel which had appeared in The Rocky Mountain News. They all criticised certain features of the American Government.

Called a "Foul Slander."

"We are in a war at this time, so we are told, to make the world safe for democracy," Mr. Watson went on. "What kind of democracy? The democracy we enjoyed at the beginning of this contest, not the kind that George Creel describes, because I denounce that as a foul slander upon the United States at the time it was uttered by George Creel, whatever purpose may have animated him when he penned it."

Another editorial, headed "Popery and Politics," drew from Senator Watson this comment:

"This charges a diabolical conspiracy between the President of the United States and the Supreme Court and the leaders of the Catholic Church to oppose the very democrac ywe are supposed to be mobilizing our soldiers to defend over yonder on the blood-soaked soil of France. I am wondering whether, if George Creel should write that sort of article now, he would not be subject to the provisions of this bill."

"I think he ought to be," said Senator Thomas of Colorado.

"And yet, in a war to make the world safe for democracy, he is the chosen spokesman of the Administration, with power to give the news to the people," said Senator Watson. "This sniveling sneerer is holding absolute power over the news service, as far as he can hold it, writing that sort of stuff. Ought this man to be permitted to hald this place, and ought not the Senate to ask for his removal because of these seditious utterances? Is he longer worthy to hold that position of trust and responsibility and power?"

Senator Overman answered Senator Watson by saying that in Indiana men who made pro-German speeches and otherwise offended have gone free "because there is not enough law in Indiana to hold them." He cited two cases.

The bill then went over until tomorrow.

KENTUCKY AFTER SPIES.

Judge Denounces Horse Poisoners in Charge to Grand Jury.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 4.—Judge George C. Webb told the Fayette County Grand Jury here today he had reliable information that many emissaries had been sent into Kentucky to injure the horse industry, as part of the German propaganda. He charged the jury to do its utmost to uncover any activities of German spies, and either indict them for treason or furnish the Federal Government with evidence to deal with them.

"Men of this ilk," said the Judge, "who sow seeds of dissension or work against the United States Government and its people, should be prosecuted, imprisoned, and shot if necessary. There is not a State in the Union that is not infested with German spies, and they do not hesitate at anything to spread German propaganda, which is the most villainous, barbarous, and extensive menace that the country has to cope with."

The statement, which follows the recent poisoning of a large number of Government-owned horses at Covington, was greeted with cheers.

CURBS GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Nicaragua to Banish Offenders—Denies Telegraph to Blacklisted Firms.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 4.—Pro-German propaganda against the United States and other allied countries has become so marked in Nicaragua that President Chamorro has issued a decree prohibiting such activity. All offenders will be banished to the Island of Solentiname in Lake Nicaragua.

The President also has ordered that all firms on the American blacklist be denied the use of the national telegraph and telephone lines.

MARRIED, THEN INTERNED.

Dr. Bertling Goes to Fort Oglethorpe After Wedding Miss Glotz.

BOSTON, April 4.—Dr. Karl Oscar Bertling, who was sent from Berlin to this country in 1914 to uphold the German cause in public lectures, was taken to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., today, to be interned for the duration of the war as an enemy alien.

He was arrested at Lexington last week by agents of the Department of Justice, and was married yesterday to Miss Helen Glotz of New York City.

Minneapolis Editors Arraigned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 4.—James A. Peterson, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, and Paul F. Debnel, publisher of the Minneapolis and St. Paul American, a weekly newspaper, were arraigned here today for obstructing recruiting and enlistment. Both pleaded not guilty.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—In ladies' room, Plaza Hotel, about 10 o'clock Wednesday evening, April 3, diamond ring, large polished girdle diamond in platinum ring; mounted with twenty-six smaller diamonds; return to cashier, Plaza Hotel; no questions; reward $200.

LOST—Wednesday evening, platinum and diamond drop with seven diamonds, going in taxi from 14 East 60th to Metropolitan Opera House, thence to 16 West 70th, back to 14 East 60th. Liberal reward returned to office of 14 East 60th.

LOST—Monday evening, on Madison Av., between 56th and 64th Sts., square set brooch set in brilliants forming initials "C. H." Please return to Hotel Essex, 56th St. and Madison Av. Suitable reward.

LOST OR STOLEN — Stradivarius violin valued at $10,000 to $20,000, from residence of Louis Siegel, 22 East 33d St. Please report information to Detective Sergeant Fitzgerald, Second Detective Bureau.

LOST.—Sunday evening in Black and White taxi, dark blue beaded envelope purse containing money and makeup; finder may keep the money if they return the purse. Phone Riverside 6365.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, monogram "L. O. v. R.," April 2; suitable reward. Von Roeder, 32 West 87th St. Phone Schuyler 4796.

LOST—Diamond and platinum flexible bracelet; very liberal reward and no questions asked. B. W. Kirshbaum, Hotel Astor.

LOST—Afternoon of April 4, in Black and White taxi, Zeiss opera glass; very liberal reward. Ferulli, 120 West 70th St.

LOST—At either Strand or Morosco Theatre, April 3, diamond ring; reward. Notify A. F. Thompson. Tel. 280 Hanover.

LOST—Gold chain bracelet, set with moonstone, in vicinity Lexington Av., 64th St.; reward. 168 East 64th St.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch; initialed R. A. M.; lower Broadway; reward. N 866 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, vicinity Hudson Terminal-City Hall, Wednesday. N 41 Times.

LOST—Diamond bar pin; liberal reward. Communicate with A. Arndt, 542 West 112th.

LOST—Thursday, black beaded bag, colored floral decoration; reward. Gallen, 315 West 97th.

LOST—Brown muff, white trimming, Saturday; reward. Return Muir, 105 West 82d.

LOST—Saturday, black jet bag; reward. Mrs. P. McKee, 43 5th Av.

REWARD $150.—Lost, small, all white West Highland terrier, male, long hair, pointed ears, answers to name of "Mac." Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Telephone Murray Hill 1484.

$350 REWARD.

Return diamond flexible bracelet, 41 diamonds, platinum setting, lost April 2; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Special—
Wallach Shirts
$2.85
Friday and Saturday Only

1,703 remarkably good looking shirts—Pure Silk, Fibre Silk, and Silk and Madras, that ought to be all sold by Saturday night at the special price of $2.85.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

DASHWOOD

A dash of daring, a dash of cleverness, a dash of good taste—that's the Dashwood collar. 20c each.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

As to Service

Men who buy their clothes, hats and haberdashery here, put such dependence on Wallach Service that we believe a lot of other men will be glad to know more about it.

For "Service" takes on a very real and very definite meaning at all our Stores—a very valuable meaning, too, we think.

To some men, it is best summed up in a satisfactory purchase that was delivered on time.

To others, it means an intelligent interest in their needs, and the willingness and ability to serve them.

Another sees it through the medium of a very special Suit or Topcoat value, that made quick friends with his pocketbook.

And while each regards Wallach Service in the light of their own experience, each spell their Satisfaction with it with a capital "S."

This is exactly as we would have it, for the object of every Wallach Salesman, in every Wallach Store, is to *satisfy* rather than to *sell*.

And it is a Service that does not end with your satisfaction at the time of the Sale, but which is merely sealed then by the Wallach Guarantee—for all time.

Very wisely, more and more men who think now is no time to run risks in the purchase of clothes, hats and haberdashery are putting great dependence on this guarantee.

It is so simple—and so easy to remember. And whether it applies to the fit and wear of a Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit, your satisfaction in a Stetson Hat, a Manhattan Shirt, a pair of Socks, or a Silk Cravat, it means one and the same thing always:

"If for any reason you are not satisfied with the goods bought of us, we will be glad to refund your money without question—at any time."

Est. 1887 Wallach Bros. Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

New Spring Clothes and War-time Savings

When you buy your Spring Clothes, one way to save labor, materials and money—to help win the war—is to be sure you are buying *good* clothes.

And you're sure of the kind of Clothes that do this, when you buy our Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes, because that is the only kind they make.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

There's a style variety and pleasingness about our new Suits and Topcoats that make this particular war-time economy a pleasant duty.

But, if you remember, we've said repeatedly that the best way to economize on Clothes is to wear good ones. The saving is in the longer wear and satisfaction they give.

It's surprising what we can show you for $25. At $30, $32.50 and $35 there are no end of remarkable values. The Suits range to $65 for the season's choicest fabrics — the Topcoats to $40.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
846-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

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